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Alabama
Educator

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
Department of Education



ALABAMA
1915

WILLIAM F. FEAGIN
Superintendent of Education

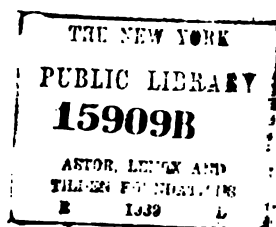


ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Department of Education
OF THE
State of Alabama
FOR THE
SCHOLASTIC YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1915



BY
WM. F. FEAGIN
Superintendent of Education

Montgomery, Ala.
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1915



OUTLINE

OF

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT

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STATE OF ALABAMA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

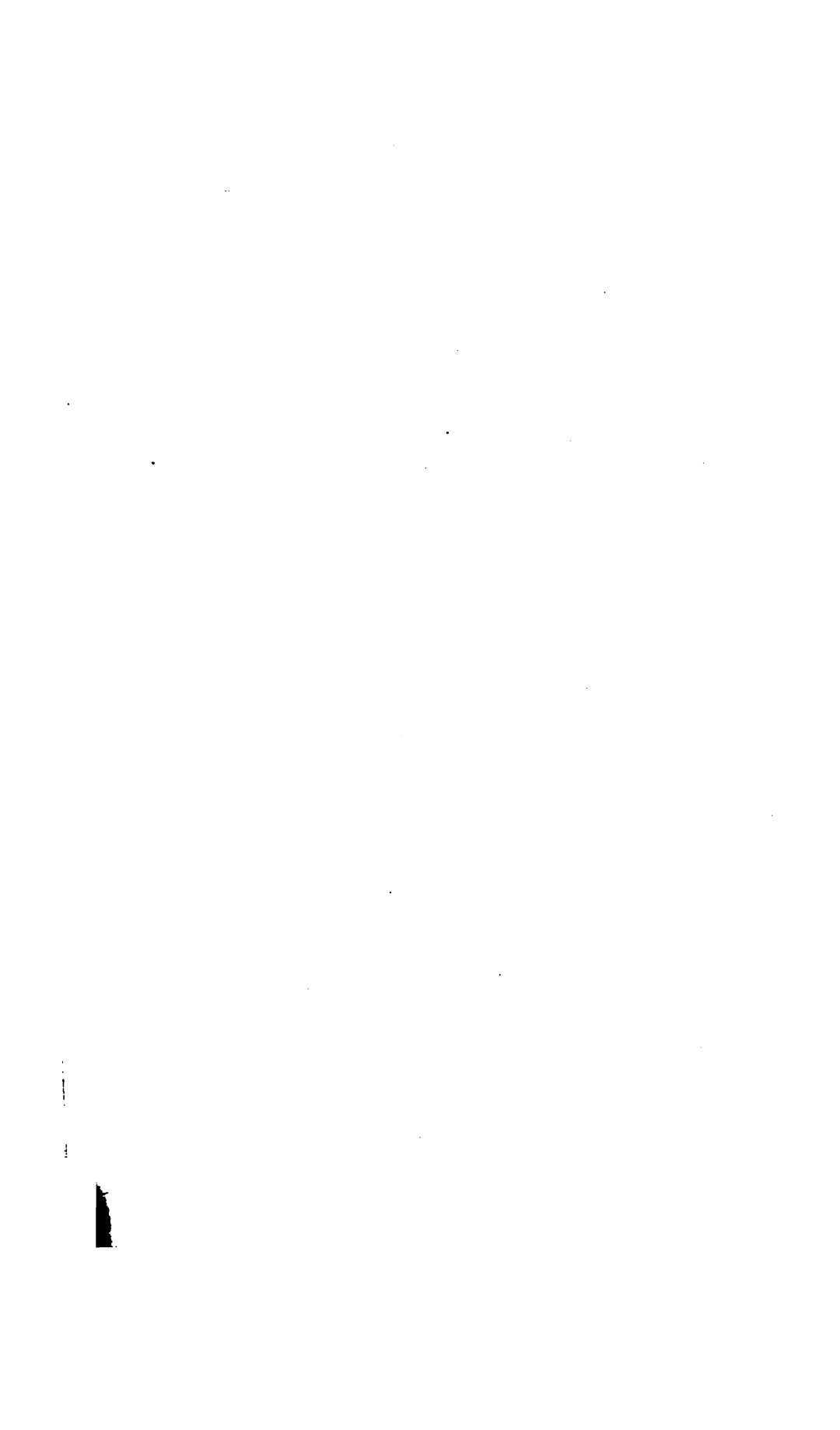
MONTGOMERY, Nov. 8, 1915.

His Excellency,
CHARLES HENDERSON,
Governor of Alabama.

SIR:—In conformity to the mandate of law, I have the honor to submit herewith to you, and through you to the people of the State, the Annual Report of the Department of Education.

It includes not only the data required by the statute, but also such information and suggestions as may be required to give the people of the State a correct idea of the present status of our schools, as well as some notion of their future possibilities and needs.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. F. FEAGIN.
State Superintendent of Education.



GENERAL STATEMENT

THE people of Alabama are genuinely interested in the education of their children. This is conclusively proved in numerous ways. School revenues are being increased each year; all of the available competent teachers are being employed; good high schools for practically all the children of the State are being provided; country schools are being improved in their physical conditions and in the incorporation in the curriculum of practical work designed to make efficient citizens of the boys and girls; supervisors are being employed; in fact, public schools are coming to be recognized as the biggest institution in the State. And it is well, for they employ more people, cost more money and reach more individuals than any other branch of the government. This will appear from the fact that during the year now closed, 10,303 teachers were employed in our public schools; 456,561 children were enrolled, and the annual expenditure was \$4,467,412.

Is the work of this our greatest institutional activity a success or a failure? No one would go so far as to claim that the work is a failure, nor may we believe that we are justified in supposing that the success has been without limitations. The fact is, the school is a live, growing, organic thing and will, if it is to serve society, continue to present live problems. Since by their cost they touch the purse-strings of all the people, and since by their work they determine the happiness and efficiency of every one, it is a matter of the greatest public concern that our administrative officers and the representatives of the people in our lawmaking

bodies give the schools their most earnest and painstaking consideration and support.

The scholastic year 1914-15 has been one of remarkable achievements; remarkable not because of any decided improvement in the several phases of activity in which the educational forces of the State have been engaged, but because it has witnessed a complete transformation of certain antiquated machinery that has obstructed any considerable forward movement. Perhaps the oldest of our educators if asked to name the particular objects which were discussed at the earliest educational meetings in their memory, would reply, "Local taxation, better supervision, and compulsory attendance;" and I doubt not if a similar question were put to every teacher in the State, no matter what his length of service may have been, the reply would not be very different. The fact, therefore, that these and a number of other wise laws have been written upon our statute books, makes the progress of the year exceedingly remarkable.

Let it be understood that these achievements are not due to any one man or to any one time. They represent a culmination of cumulative efforts that have gradually though slowly worked themselves out into a healthy public sentiment which has finally taken hold of our lawmakers and made them responsive to those needs which our educators have so long recognized as essential to any great forward movement. So antiquated have been some of our laws and so hidebound our Constitution, that Alabama has been referred to very generally by those living without the State, as the most backward commonwealth in the Union. The tabulations of the Russell Sage Foundation seem to have con-

firmed this unenviable characterization; but be that as it may, powerful though silent forces have done their work, and today the most prominent educators in the nation are declaring that probably no general assembly at any one session ever passed more constructive legislation than was written upon the Alabama statute books in 1915.

We all regard with gratitude the endless chain of influences that have opened up new possibilities for Alabama. It is idle, however, to concern ourselves overmuch with the past; our look should be forward, not backward, and it behooves us as loyal sons and daughters of a fair state to acquaint ourselves with the new tools the Legislature has given us and the new resources placed at our command, in order that we may use them skilfully and wisely in making them effective in the largest possible way in the interest of bringing to the boys and girls of today the finest possible equipment for a more practical and a nobler service than could ever have come to them without the progressive measures so recently enacted.

Numerically, the educational laws total fifteen, and a word of explanation in the order of their enactment will not be amiss:

To authorize women to serve on boards of education of counties, and cities and towns.

This measure is a recognition of the part women have played in the success of our schools. The voluntary work that they have done for some years through the agency of the school improvement association, has made it clear that they can and will lay themselves out in the task of improving school conditions in a way that men would never do. No tales of yesterday and no romance of today can eclipse in wonder the improvements *that they have wrought in local school condi-*

tions, when banded together. It is altogether fitting that their partnership in the school work should have the same recognition that is found in the home where the most refining thing is the maternal instinct and mother-love. Our counties, our cities, and our school districts are free, therefore, to avail themselves of the services of their women on boards of education.

To provide for the creation of a commission for the removal of adult illiteracy in Alabama, to be known as The Alabama Illiteracy Commission, and to prescribe the duties and powers thereof.

By authority of this act, the Governor appointed an illiteracy commission consisting of the following members: Ex-Governor Wm. D. Jelks, Birmingham; Hon. James B. Ellis, Selma; Miss Mary N. Moore, Athens; Mrs. W. K. Linscott, Mobile. The commission organized with Hon. Wm. D. Jelks as president and Wm. F. Feagin, State Superintendent of Education, as ex-officio a member and secretary-treasurer. The commission promptly laid plans for a vigorous campaign throughout the entire State. A sub-commission, consisting usually of the county superintendent of education, the principal of the county high school, the president of the county school improvement association, one prominent business man, and one notable club woman, was named for each county, and a field agent was employed to go from county to county and promote the work. It is not possible at this time to estimate accurately the extent of the movement and the definite results that have been realized; but enough has been done to convince the most dubious person that every adult illiterate in Alabama will in the near future have set before him the opportunity to learn to read and *write*.

Perhaps the most significant and concrete demonstration of the possibilities of adult schools has been in Dale county where persons who had no chance in the days of long ago, have been inspired to go to school, although their faces are furrowed and their locks white. It may not be possible in print to convince the public of the fine work that has been done there, but when one drops in upon the scene and hears first-hand from scores of old folks of the new joy that has come into their lives and the chasm that has been bridged for them, it is impossible to go away doubting that tremendous good has been done.

Equally as fine results perhaps were achieved in Shelby county where the public school forces gave a month, after crops were laid by in the summertime, to the conduct of adult schools. After a brief institute of two or three days in which specific instruction was given in the method of teaching illiterates, schools were opened in more than twenty localities. That they were well patronized and substantial service rendered, is evidenced by the reports that have come to the department, and the numerous letters of appreciation written by those who had never before been able to use the pen.

At least fifteen other counties in different sections of the State have had one or more night schools in session during the summer months, though what has been done is only an earnest of the future. This work in the main must fall upon the shoulders of teachers, for more than any other class we may be sure they possess the ability and the spirit of self-sacrifice and consecration that will make them big enough and responsive enough to human need to carry on the work. The claims of the work have been presented in practically every teachers' institute held during the summer of 1915, and in county after county the teachers with true missionary spirit have pledged themselves voluntarily

to conduct an adult school for a month in connection with their regular school duties during the fall. I know of no finer instance of patriotism than this; namely, the willingness on the part of men and women to attempt to redeem illiterate people from the confines of the gross ignorance in which they have spent so large a part of their lives.

This movement is no spasmodic effort, no vagary, but a calm, deliberate and determined purpose to eliminate illiteracy from Alabama before a new census shall have been taken. The work must of necessity proceed slowly; first, because the Legislature conferred a great task upon the commission; and second, because the commission was dependent upon voluntary contributions and voluntary service for the performance and propagation of its work. All great movements are the result of evolutionary processes, and to attempt to hasten the removal of illiteracy prematurely would be to invite defeat and likewise rob the future of the fine spirit of philanthropy and kinship that will inevitably grow out of this gigantic undertaking. Nor was the failure of the Legislature to provide financial assistance a handicap. Many of our wealthier men and women, and scores of those in mediocre circumstances, have had the pleasure of contributing to the support of the work, and by this means have felt a personal interest that would of necessity have been wanting had the Legislature made a direct appropriation.

So far as we are able at this time to forecast, the results of the illiteracy movement in Alabama, there is no doubt that it promises a more pervasive, a more permanent and a more wholesome interest in education on the part of the entire citizenship than has ever existed in this State, the inevitable result of a lofty service nobly rendered.

To authorize the State Board of Examiners to issue first grade certificates to graduates of certain institutions of higher learning of this and other states; to provide for the issuance of teachers' certificates to persons holding certificates granted in other states; to authorize the extension of the terms of first grade certificates, of second grade certificates, and of third grade certificates; and to repeal section 1723 of the Code of Alabama as amended by section 4 of an act approved August 21, 1909.

A little more than a year ago the normal schools of this State gave up the effort to compete with high schools, colleges and universities, and limited themselves to the task of preparing teachers for the elementary schools of the State, it having been discovered through the medium of the institute enrollment cards that 1200 of the 1500 beginning teachers in Alabama each year had had no professional training whatever for their work. The reason for this dearth of teachers with professional training appeared to be that our certification law in Alabama made no difference in the requirements for the issuance of certificates in the case of the elementary school graduate, the high school graduate, the normal graduate, the university graduate—all alike had to go through the same mill, being graded solely upon their ability to pass a uniform test. To meet this situation, the Legislature authorized the Board of Examiners to issue certificates without examination to the graduates of the Class A normal schools of the State, and to the graduates of other institutions of higher learning having a four-year college course based upon a four-year high school course, provided a certain number of hours of professional work had been successfully pursued in addition thereto. The law also authorizes the issuance of certificates

without examination to teachers from other states, who had qualifications meeting the Alabama test. Still another salutary feature of the law is its provision for the extension of the certificates of teachers who pursue a course of professional study of six weeks' duration at an institution of higher learning, approval in all cases to be given by the Board of Examiners. It will be seen, therefore, that Alabama is now in a position to give due recognition to well trained teachers, and is placing her just stamp of approval upon teacher training.

To prohibit the employment of public school teachers of less than seventeen years of age, and to provide for the education of pupils of any school having less than ten pupils.

This measure, of course, is a check upon the employment of immature persons for the serious work of teaching. It happens that here and yonder local influences have sometimes brought it about that persons of tender years were entrusted with a work for which they were prepared neither by experience nor by training, to the detriment of the school and of the children. While the minimum age limit is rather low, the law will at least be beneficial in its operation.

To submit to the qualified electors of the State at the general election to be held in November, 1916, for their consideration an amendment to the Constitution for the purpose of authorizing the several counties of the State and the several districts of any county to levy and collect a special tax, not exceeding thirty cents on each one hundred dollars worth of taxable property in such counties and in the several districts of any county, under such regulations as

the Legislature may have prescribed or may hereafter prescribe.

All the States in the Union depend less upon the state treasury and more upon local agencies for support than does Alabama. Approximately one-half the revenue of the State is expended upon our public schools. The fact that fair educational opportunity is provided in some sections, naturally disposes them to be satisfied with present conditions and to look with disfavor upon any plan for decreasing the revenue they receive from the State, or from increasing it more directly through local channels. The divergent conditions have been great enough to prevent any change in our Constitution which has fixed one mill as the meager maximum that could be raised in any county of the State by local taxation. For years and years the scant educational opportunity of the children of our poorer counties, where scarcely more than a four-months' term of the public schools was in session, has tended to perpetuate illiteracy and to keep dormant, if not entirely crush out, the principle of self-help. The proposed amendment alters not a whit the status of any county until the people themselves by their own vote favor it. It will make possible, however, a more healthy ration in those counties which need it and are willing to provide it in an equitable way. The maximum levyable for any county is the constitutional limit fixed by the State; namely, three mills. It will appear that because of divergent conditions in different counties, the more fortunate communities may have sufficient revenue to conduct their schools when the State and county taxes have been levied, while certain poorer localities will still have their needs inadequately supplied. It is only fair, therefore, that these districts should have the opportunity to vote upon themselves

a tax to be used for school purposes of any nature the environment makes desirable. The best results from this amendment will not be the funds made available, though they are absolutely essential for progress; but the healthy community sentiment, the local initiative and pride that always come to those who help themselves. The Supreme Court of Alabama has very recently held that tuition fees cannot be collected in connection with any public elementary or high school, and the unsatisfactory feeling existing all over the State because of the attempts of boards of education to lengthen terms by levying a fee upon every child whether its parents were able to pay it or not, confirms the wisdom of the decision of our highest tribunal and of this amendment which will equalize educational opportunity without levying a tax upon the poor—that is, by making all property contribute its just share.

During the coming year a campaign for the popularization of local taxation will be made throughout Alabama, and it behooves every man, woman and child who believes in education, to work for its adoption.

To provide for elections, to authorize any county in the State and any school district now existing or hereafter formed in any county, to levy and collect a special tax for public school purposes, not exceeding thirty (30) cents on each one hundred (\$100) dollars' worth of taxable property in such county and in such school district.

This measure is the embodiment in legal form of the machinery by which the local tax amendment, if enacted, is to become operative, without waiting until another session of the Legislature. Its effectiveness is conditioned upon the adoption of the proposed constitutional amendment.

To make an annual appropriation for any county that may be levying and collecting a special county tax during any scholastic year, and to provide for the expenditure of the fund set apart by any county board of education.

There is a widespread practice in many states of the Union of giving encouragement to the most desirable educational activities by granting provisional aid directly from the state treasury. Alabama has been doing this for some time both in the erection and repair of schoolhouses and in the installation of libraries. This law gives an annual bonus of \$1000 to any county levying and collecting a one-mill county tax, and after October 1, 1917, the bonus will be \$1000, \$2000, or \$3000 annually, provided the county is levying and collecting a one-mill tax, a two-mill tax, or a three-mill tax, respectively.

Aside from the encouragement of local taxation, the relief to be given under this law will, in the main, go to the poorer counties of the State, which have already recognized their duty to help themselves, and thereby tend in a small way to further equalize educational facilities in the State. Like the local tax amendment, its chief merit will result from its reflex upon local initiative and community interest.

To amend section 1355 of the Code of Alabama of 1907.

Under this law, towns of more than 2000 and less than 6000 inhabitants will have boards of education elected by the city council, or other governing body. After the law becomes operative only one member will be chosen each year, the purpose being to provide for a continuous board, thereby preventing any sudden interruption or change in the policy of the school system. Towns of less than 2000 inhabitants are placed

directly under the control of the county board. This is not a discrimination against the city, as might at first appear, for the reason that under the new law for the county administration and supervision of schools, they have a voice in the selection of the members of the county board, a privilege heretofore denied them. There has always been a feeling of dissatisfaction in much of our incorporated territory because of what was considered a discrimination against the town in the apportionment of funds; but since the towns are now to have a voice in the selection of the county board members who are to come from the county at large, this feeling will undoubtedly disappear.

To provide for a county board of education, to prescribe the method of election of the members thereof, to define the powers and duties of the board, and to require the boards of education in incorporated cities and towns to make an enumeration of children of school age.

Better supervision of schools, like local taxation, has long been hoped for in Alabama, and the realization of this hope implies, of course, better machinery. The members of the county board of education in the future will be elected from the county at large by popular vote and with ample power to administer school affairs with as much authority and freedom as they are now administered in our largest cities. The office of county superintendent instead of being a political plum, becomes an appointive one requiring specialized abilities on the part of any aspirant. The county superintendent will be charged with the supervision of the schools, leaving the business side largely to the discrimination of the county board of education. In order that his work of supervision may not be hampered, he will be given wide latitude in the selection of a teaching force and in their

direction, being accountable to the board for the results obtained. A study of the law will show very clearly that with the increased power in the board and the increased demands made upon the county superintendent, the schools of the county will receive consideration and emphasis that never could have come under the old law. Instead of taking a one-room, shoe-box school to every child, many children will be taken to a consolidated school adequately equipped and with a suitable teaching force to give the training that country boys and girls need.

To prohibit county boards of education, county superintendents of education, school trustees, or teachers, from excluding any pupil from a school whose teacher is qualified to teach the pupil who is qualified to attend a high school within three miles of the pupil.

Whatever our opinion as to the purpose of this law may be, it is a fair assumption that it will at least prove beneficial in its practical operation. No teacher can teach all the subjects required in the elementary grades, much less give additional work in high school subjects. In endeavoring to do so, however, in compliance with this law, the folly of such a requirement will become self-evident and aid the movement for consolidation of schools which is gradually growing in every county of the State.

To amend section 1842 of the Code of Alabama.

Cities, towns and school districts desiring to furnish free textbooks to pupils may purchase them directly from the publishers at the regular contract prices, thereby saving the dealer's commission.

To require private, denominational and parochial schools to make school reports.

The status of Alabama educationally, deplorable as it is, is unduly exaggerated because of the failure of a few of our private, denominational and parochial schools to send to the State Department data for which the State is fully entitled to credit. It is presumed that in the future all schools without exception will comply with this requirement of the law.

To compel attendance at school of children within certain ages in the State of Alabama; to fix exception to such provisions; to provide means for the enforcement of this act; to require reports from private or parochial schools; to make it unlawful for any parent, guardian, or other person occupying the place of parent, to violate the provisions hereof; to make it unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, or association to employ any child in violation of the provisions of this act; and to fix punishments and penalties for the violations of this act.

Alabama is the last state but two to make provision for compulsory attendance at school. The conviction has come about that if it is the State's duty to provide educational opportunity for the child, it is likewise a duty to see that the child is not deprived of the opportunity to secure an education.

Human nature is such that some parents lose sight of their obligations to prepare the child for the responsibilities of citizenship and of productivity because of their own narrowness and greed. The law is merely to require that within certain reasonable limitations, a child be permitted to go to school each year for a little while. There is no other way by which we may hope to be rid of illiteracy permanently, and to have

a citizenship prepared for present-day responsibilities. The fact that practically every civilized country in the world enforces compulsory attendance, and that not one of the forty-five states of the Union that have written it upon their statute books has seen fit to repudiate it, is incontrovertible evidence in its favor.

To amend article 31, chapter 41, of the Code of Alabama, 1907.

The rural school of the future in Alabama is to be a consolidated school usually with three or more teachers, comfortably housed, suitably equipped, with ample grounds and a teacherage nearby. The State will therefore grant aid in the erection, repair and equipment of schools, recognizing the character of plant to be provided and the number of teachers to be employed. The school of one classroom may receive more aid than formerly, but the larger the school, the greater the amount of aid it may receive. We are beginning to understand that equipment is as necessary for the proper conduct of the school as the building itself, and aid may hereafter be had for that purpose. In every instance the community must raise at least double the amount of aid sought, thereby recognizing the principle of self-help. The law also guarantees a business-like expenditure of the funds to be used, which seldom resulted under the old law. The appropriation to each county is an annual one, and unexpended balances are reapportioned to all the counties of the State at the end of each year so as to extend the benefits as widely and as rapidly as possible.

To provide for the holding of teachers' institutes in this State, to authorize the employment of institute conductors, and to make necessary appropriations for the same.

If 1200 of the 1500 beginning teachers in Alabama each year have attended no other school for professional training than the teachers' institute, it goes without saying that these institutes ought to be made as helpful as possible. Under the new statute they may be held in any county of the State at any time during the year. The schools of the county are closed; all the teachers attend, and they may receive pay as for time taught. The county institute will contain only those teachers employed in the county, and specific help may be had in the solution of the problems arising within the county. It is believed that the new plan of operation will remove the objections heretofore offered, and that the institutes will be more practical and helpful, inasmuch as they are to be held during term time with only the county teachers present.

It should be understood, however, that our recent legislation is not ideal; in fact, hardly any one of the measures recited is in the form that the State Department of Education could have desired; but when we consider intelligently and in a spirit of fairness the machinery we had when the report of a year ago was written and the machinery that has now been provided, we must admit that, potentially at least, Alabama has a much more modern school code, which, if made effective through wise and timely action, will bring untold good. The limitations of our present Constitution are beginning to be realized, and it is the duty of those who know public opinion in the State to encourage the movement for a constitutional convention which will make possible the reorganization of the administrative department so as to provide a state board of education with oversight over the school system, this board to

have the power to select a state superintendent of schools and otherwise direct what we have already chosen to call the State's chief business—her public schools. So far, therefore, as the Constitution has permitted, the Legislature of Alabama has wrought nobly for the cause of free universal education in Alabama, and it behooves all loyal citizens to make effective the fine machinery now available.

ALABAMA A RURAL STATE.

The Government Census Bureau classifies all incorporated territory of 2500 inhabitants and over as urban, and all towns and villages of less than 2500 inhabitants as rural. Upon this basis, 82% of Alabama's population, according to the census of 1910, is rural; and if we exclude from this total those towns and villages with a population of 1000 or more, we shall still find that two-thirds of our people, that is, our strictly rural population, live in the open country. In other words, more than three out of five of our school children are country boys and girls. The school problem in Alabama, therefore, is of necessity a rural problem, and this is even more real than the figures above would indicate, for the reason that our cities and towns have already brought their schools up to a fairly high standard of efficiency, while in illiteracy, in the character of school buildings, in the quality of supervision, in the length of the school term, and in the percentage of attendance, the country school lags far behind. No one will deny that so long as a single country boy or country girl is deprived of fair educational opportunity, just so long will true American democracy have failed to realize its ideal in rural Alabama.

SCHOOL CENSUS AND ENROLLMENT.

According to the statutes of Alabama, our enumeration of children is made biennially in the even-numbered years. According to the census of 1914, there are in Alabama, 432,551 white children, and 342,425 colored children of school age. There were enrolled in the schools for white children during the year 1914-15, 312,490 pupils, a decrease of 7,852 from the preceding year, or approximately $2\frac{1}{2}\%$. There were enrolled in the colored school 144,071 children, a decrease of 3,741 over the figures for the preceding year, or approximately $2\frac{1}{2}\%$. In other words, 72% of the white children were enrolled in the public schools and only 42% of the negro children were enrolled. These percentages are somewhat increased when the numbers enrolled in private and denominational schools are taken into account. However, one-fifth of our white children and one-half of our negro children did not attend school for so much as one day.

ATTENDANCE.

The comparison for the year just closed with the preceding one is somewhat more satisfactory, so far as the records of attendance go. In 1913-14, the average attendance was 196,529 white children, and in 1914-15 the average attendance was 196,415, showing a decrease of only 114 pupils. The percentage of attendance for the year 1913-14, based upon enrollment, therefore, was 61, while in 1914-15 it was approximately 63. This means that although the school did not reach so many children, those who did attend went more regularly, or at least continued longer in school. A similar condition prevailed among the negro schools. If we reckon the percentage of attendance upon the number of chil-

dren of school age instead of upon the number enrolled, the percentage for the whites becomes 45 and for the negroes a little less than 30. These figures will be slightly but favorably augmented when the students under 21 years of age enrolled in county high schools and in other state and private and denominational schools are taken into account; but even then the question arises, where were those 100,000 white children who did not enter school a single day, and where were those other white children to the number of 90,000 and more, whose school work was nullified because of non-attendance? If we base our answer to this question upon a purely financial basis, it simply means that the per capita appropriation of \$2.75 which the State provided for each child was reduced to something like \$1.50 in actual efficiency; or, in other words, the per capita amount actually expended for each child by the State, based upon actual attendance, was raised to more than \$4.00.

So far as it can be determined from the changed basis for considering the data of city schools and rural schools, the average attendance in the former is at least 6% higher than in the latter. This difference is partially to be accounted for by the disadvantages of bad weather, bad roads, and similar causes, and suggests the need of a better organization of the schools in rural territory and the enforcement of compulsory attendance measures which when effective will undoubtedly materially increase the daily school attendance and bring at least a portion of the State's educational provision within the reach of every child.

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM.

The average length of school term for all elementary schools in the United States, both city and rural, is

157 days. In city schools it is 184 days and in rural schools 137 days, showing an average urban excess of 47 days. In Alabama the average length of term for all schools is 123 days; for city schools, 178 days, and for rural schools, 111 days, showing an excess in favor of city children of 67 days. How shall we expect the boys and girls of Alabama to fare in competition with those of even the average state of the Union, and how shall we expect our rural boys and girls against whom there is such a tremendous discrimination, to hold their own in the struggle even here at home? The average length of school year during 1913-14 was 135 days for the white schools and 104 for the negro schools. For 1914-15 these figures are 132 and 104 days, respectively. We have, therefore, a decrease in the length of term for the white schools of three days, the length of term for the colored schools remaining constant. We cannot be dogmatic in the assignment of any specific reason for the falling off, unless perhaps it is due to the financial depression which has resulted in a decrease of the amount raised locally by fees and voluntary supplements for the support of the schools.

Again, let it be borne in mind that the school term in some portions of Alabama is less than five months, and there is no other way to even up conditions except through local taxation, which, it is believed, will make possible the raising of sufficient revenue to provide for extended terms.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The public school receipts for all purposes for the year ending September 30, 1914, were \$4,444,076, and for the year ending September 30, 1915, they were \$4,467,412, an increase of approximately \$21,000. The counties through their local one-mill tax contributed \$639,-

397, or an increase of nearly \$40,000 over last year's figures. The per capita for each child of school age for the coming year shows an increase of three cents over the year 1914-15, or \$2.78. It must be evident that the increase in our school funds is lagging behind our increasing school population and our advancing school ideals. This condition has been emphasized by a decision of the Supreme Court which practically makes it impossible for any board of education to require more than a reasonable incidental fee as a condition precedent to admitting any pupil to the school. The decision of the court does not indicate the exact amount of such fee, which must depend upon local conditions, but the implication is that not more than twenty-five cents per month for each child would be justified. It is expressly stated that the fee cannot be required to pay any part of the teacher's salary, but only for such necessities as fuel, crayon, and the like. The indications are that during the coming year the effort to collect supplemental fees for tuition purposes will be resisted much more stoutly than in the past, due to the fact that the knowledge of the attitude of our highest tribunal is becoming much more general.

This is borne out by the fact that the matriculation and incidental fees decreased from \$429,605 in 1913-14 to \$395,561 in 1914-15, or \$34,043; while the amount derived from local taxation due to enhancing values, increased from \$599,991.41 to \$639,397.02. And this is well, for the collection of a tuition fee often places a burden upon those who have large families and upon the poor, which is, in some instances, prohibitive; while the levying of a tax upon all property works no hardship upon anybody. Local taxation is an adequate remedy, and perhaps the only one for local misunderstandings which arise from the enforced collection of tuition and incidental fees.

TACHING FORCE—WHITE.

There were employed in the public schools for the session 1913-14, 2,237 male and 5,285 female teachers. During the year 1914-15 the corresponding numbers are 2,309 and 5,444. It will be observed that the total number of teachers employed has increased by 231, but that there has been an increase in the number of males by 72 and in the number of female teachers by 159.

We all commend the work of our women teachers and we cannot escape the conviction, that during certain stages in a child's life he needs to be under the influence of female teachers. It is equally as true that the masculine characteristics cannot be possessed by any true woman, and the presence of male teachers is therefore essential. Perhaps the lack of adequate salaries and the opportunities for remunerative employment are operating to decrease the number of male teachers. Certain it is that the schools will not quite do their best work unless such a condition can be remedied.

The total of salaries paid to the white teachers in 1913-14 was \$2,962,168; in 1914-15, \$3,046,484. The average yearly salaries of teachers for 1914-15 was \$444 and \$367 for males and females, respectively, a decrease of \$2.00 in each case over the corresponding figures for 1913-14.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—WHITE.

The grades of certificates held by 7,604 of the teachers employed in the public schools during the year 1914-15, were as follows:

Life	978
First grade	1,496
Second grade	2,788
Third grade	2,342

In 1913-14, 7,317 teachers held certificates, as follows:

Life	857
First grade	1,515
Second grade	2,689
Third grade	2,256

It will appear from an examination of these figures that there has been no change in the ratio of teachers holding higher grade certificates to those holding lower grade certificates, and this suggests that new emphasis should be placed upon the importance of professional training. As was determined last year from institute enrollment cards, 1,200 of our 1,500 beginning teachers in Alabama each year have had no professional training whatever for their work.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES—WHITE.

There were enrolled in our institutes for white teachers this summer 7,837 teachers, of whom 31% were males and 69% were females. Of the teachers enrolled, 7,588 held certificates as follows:

Life	6%
First grade	19%
Second grade	38%
Third grade	37%

The corresponding figures for 1913-14 were:

Life	7%
First grade	20%
Second grade	37%
Third grade	36%

These facts, therefore, indicate a relatively slight falling off in the number of teachers holding higher grades of certificates and a correspondingly slight in

crease in the number of those holding lower grades of certificates. The average length of service of the teachers engaged in elementary schools was 31 months; of those engaged in high schools, 25 months; while the average time spent in the last position for all teachers was a trifle more than 13 months. The amount of time the teachers who had only elementary training had spent in school was a little less than 6 years, while the average of those who had some high school training was 2.6 years, and of those who had college training, 2.4 years. The total number of graduates of normal schools employed in the public schools was 545, of whom 63 had completed the work in education at the University of Alabama. 2,548 teachers were members of the Alabama Teachers' Reading Circle, and 1,590 were enrolled in the State Educational Association. A particularly encouraging feature of the institute work has been the impetus given to vocational work in the rural schools. The different types of work attempted by these schools are as follows:

- a. For boys: Manual training, agriculture, corn clubs, pig clubs.
- b. For girls: Domestic science, domestic art, tomato clubs.
- c. For both boys and girls: School gardens.

The following facts were reported:

Number having school gardens.....	272
Number teaching plain sewing.....	448
Number teaching machine sewing.....	49
Number teaching domestic science.....	175
Number having domestic science equipment at school	114
Number teaching wood work.....	153
Number having wood work equipment at school.....	68

Number installing domestic science equipment during year	48
Number installing manual training equipment during year	45

This is only a meager beginning, but it indicates a trend that will go far toward making the school and the community more co-operative. The work of the boys' corn clubs and the girls' tomato clubs is under the direction of the Junior and Home Economics Extension Department of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, under whose excellent leadership numbers of boys are making more than one hundred bushels of corn to the acre at a very low cost, and a goodly number of girls are engaging in the raising of tomatoes, each girl being required to cultivate as much as one-tenth of an acre and to can all the tomatoes raised on her plot. Many housewives are following their example and are canning the fruits and vegetables which usually go to waste on the farm, while many fathers are being given wholesome lessons in improved methods of corn growing.

TEACHING FORCE—NEGRO.

For the session 1913-14, there were employed in the negro schools 686 male teachers and 1,830 female teachers. The corresponding figures for 1914-15 were 670 and 1,880, respectively, there being a slight decrease in the number of male teachers and a slight increase in the number of female teachers, and a total net gain of 34. These teachers received in salaries \$402,915, an increase of \$1,300 over the preceding year. The average salaries of negro teachers, both male and female, are the same as in the preceding year, namely, \$169 and \$153, respectively.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—NEGRO.

The grades of certificates held by 2,538 teachers employed in the negro schools in 1914-15 are as follows:

Life	109
First grade	23
Second grade	565
Third grade	1,841

The corresponding figures for 1913-14 were:

Life	117
First grade	29
Second grade	510
Third grade	1,754

There has been, therefore, a substantial falling off in the number of those holding higher grade certificates and a corresponding increase in the number of those holding lower grade certificates.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES—NEGRO.

1,923 negroes were enrolled in our institutes last summer, an increase of about 1,070 over the preceding year. The grades of certificates held by the negroes in attendance corresponds closely with the figures for the preceding year. The data for negro institutes are not so dependable as those for the institutes for white teachers, but according to their statements, the term of service of those engaged in teaching in the elementary schools is 50 months; in high schools, 41 months; while the average time spent in the last position is a little less than 20 months. The average time spent in school by those teachers who had attended only elementary schools was 5.4 years, and of those who had attended high schools, slightly more than two years. Those who had attended college remained there approximately 1½ years. Only

280 negro teachers seem to have had any normal school training whatsoever.

In the matter of vocational work in the negro schools, the following facts are reported:

Number having school gardens.....	126
Number teaching plain sewing.....	443
Number teaching machine sewing.....	60
Number teaching domestic science.....	178
Number having domestic science equipment at school	50
Number teaching wood work.....	110
Number having wood work equipment at school.....	41
Number installing domestic science equipment dur- ing year	15
Number installing manual training equipment dur- ing year	26

We must not infer that the figures given above, either for white or negro teachers, represent the exact status of the teaching profession in Alabama. Since the holders of life certificates have not been required to attend institutes and teachers in certain classes of schools are not required to hold State certificates, it has not been possible to take into the calculation a number of our more highly trained teachers, thereby lowering the average. And yet if we exercise the greatest amount of charity, we must admit that the character of the teaching force is far below any fair standard, and that *TEACHER TRAINING IN ALABAMA IS A CRYING NEED.*

PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY—WHITE

The value of schoolhouses and sites for the year 1913-14 was \$7,008,536, and in 1914-15, \$7,128,418. Less

than one-half of the amount invested is located in rural districts. The value of equipment had, in the same time, grown from \$674,059 to \$708,337, an increase of \$34,728.

For the session of 1913-14 practically all the schools in cities and towns were supplied with patent desks, while only 2,072 of the 4,727 schools taught in rural districts were so supplied. In 1914-15, 2,538 of the 4,700 schools in rural districts were supplied with patent desks.

• PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY—NEGRO.

The value of schoolhouses and sites for negroes in 1913-14 was \$666,850, which had increased to \$729,516 during the following year. The value of equipment had, in the same time, grown from \$67,846 to \$84,256, while the number of negro schools seated with patent desks had also grown from 128 to 239. The increase therefore, in the provision of equipment among negro schools seems to have gone forward at a slightly more rapid pace than for the white schools. This is to be accounted for by the funds which have been donated by philanthropists in other parts of the country.

BACKWARD AND FORWARD.

The valuation of school buildings and equipment indicates and the attendant facts show that even since the law authorizing State aid in the erection and repair of buildings has been operative, there has not been that degree of improvement in the physical condition of our schools that we might reasonably have expected. It is hardly too much to say that a statement contained in the report of one of our state superintendents of *education* some forty years ago, might be used with

equal propriety in reference to present conditions in many counties: "Schoolhouses are still very inferior; many of them belong to private individuals and have little or no furniture. The public is either unwilling or unable to build houses, and instead borrow the use of churches, discarded log houses, or school buildings erected by private enterprise." The one-room country school is the dominant type in Alabama today, but it is believed that under the stimulus of the recent enactment whereby aid is to be granted according to the size and character of the building to be erected, not only better buildings will result, but a considerable number of larger buildings where at least three teachers will give their entire time to the work, will be established. Consolidation, too, with transportation of pupils, which has hitherto been impossible under our laws, will result from the enlarged powers given to county boards of education. During the coming year the rural school agents will give much of their time to creating a sentiment for the consolidation of schools, a movement that means better buildings, better teachers, better instruction, and decidedly better results.

The graduated plan of giving State aid in the erection, repair and equipment of school buildings will not only emphasize the larger type of buildings, but will also tend to develop community centers in smaller towns, the law making it possible for municipalities having a population of not more than 400 inhabitants to receive help. It is to be expected, therefore, that a considerable number of the 83 incorporated towns falling within the limits of the law, will become logical centers for consolidation.

CITY SCHOOLS.

Although all municipalities have had to depend for their funds very largely upon taxation, they have not,

with one or two exceptions, had any authority to levy a special school tax. The fact that they are so much better provided for in the matter of funds, supervision, buildings, equipment, competent teachers, and the like, than our rural districts, has been due very largely to self-help. The classification of urban and rural territory has undergone a complete change during the past year, conforming to a statutory classification whereby incorporated towns are designated as cities when they have as many as 2,000 or more inhabitants. This is also more nearly in keeping with the classification of the National Bureau of Education which regards as rural all towns with fewer than 2,500 population. The act of the Legislature in placing incorporated towns of less than 2,000 under the jurisdiction and control of the county board of education, seems to form a convenient dividing line and it has been adopted. It is impossible for this reason to make any satisfactory comparison of statistics for city schools this year with those of preceding years, as will appear from the fact that only 42 cities are included in this year's calculations for city schools, while more than 250 were used a year since. The decided falling off in enrollment, therefore, will be easily understood, as, for example, in 1913-14 there were 81,515 enrolled in the city schools, while in 1914-15 this number is only 49,922. The percentage of attendance, however, shows an increase from 74½ to 76%. There was a decrease of 4 days in the length of school term, and a decrease of \$2,500 in the amount of aid given by city school improvement associations. For 1914-15, the average annual salary for male teachers in city schools was \$1,349, and for female teachers, \$594; while the average annual salary for teachers in strictly rural districts was \$382 for men and \$306 for women. So long as this disparity exists, and until better facilities shall make possible the consolidated

school, we may be sure that our best teachers will hasten to the cities when the first opportunity presents itself. The rural school teacher is superintendent, supervisor, teacher, janitor, and community worker. He has opportunities unlimited and burdens that are equally so. In addition to professional burdens, he meets difficulties in poor living conditions, inadequate equipment, stunted social life, and the absence of many other legitimate attractions found in the town. It is evident, therefore, that the person shouldering such responsibilities and facing such obstacles must receive at least equitable compensation. As a matter of course, the best teachers are leaving the rural districts. Even those teachers who go there for experience move on rapidly to places offering better salaries and more conveniences. Alabama is from year to year auctioning off four or five thousand rural positions. The time has come when we should stop "back-to-the-farm" oratory and begin to talk business and vote local taxation.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT.

The Alabama School Improvement Association is a voluntary organization presided over by our laywomen for the purpose of providing certain conveniences that the schools through their limited financial support are unable otherwise to enjoy. The state organization in a general way outlines the policy and suggests practical methods of work for the county associations. The county association undertakes to unify the work for the county and to create sentiment among the patrons and friends of the school to make them rally to its support. It should not be inferred, however, that the School Improvement Association exists primarily to make money. Its chief claim to the favorable consideration of the public is the effort which it puts forth to bring

about a mutual regard and friendship between the school and the community. No other agency in the State can do more to enthrone the school in the hearts of the people. In 1913-14 the school improvement forces of the State raised and expended \$86,928 to improve conditions in white schools. In the year 1914-15 there was a net increase of \$27,750, raising the amount expended to \$114,678, or an increase of 33 1/3%.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION.

Decided stress has been given during the year to community organization in the belief that in no other way will we be able to attain proper physical, economic, social, intellectual and moral conditions. It has seemed best, however, to confine the activities in this field to some specific channel, and for that reason four special days to be observed in every rural school by all the people were set apart and suitable printed matter in bulletin form was prepared and distributed. These days were as follows: Clean Up and School Improvement Day, October 30th; Good Roads Day, January 15th; Health Day, February 12th; Better Farming Day, March 12th.

The results of Clean Up and School Improvement Day were carefully collected and compiled in bulletin form, with copious illustrations. The transformations that took place in many schools in various sections of the State within the short space of a week, indicate that the true spirit of the movement was caught up and made concrete in what was done. Gratifying reports from the work done on the other days also reached the office, and it is a fair conclusion that there has resulted a deepening and intensifying of the mutual respect and esteem of the school and community, giving promise of an enlarged sphere for the school as the

natural and logical agency for the improvement of country life. These special days will be observed again during 1915-16, in the hope that those teachers and those localities that have not yet responded to the opportunity for larger service, will be reached.

STANDARDIZATION OF RURAL SCHOOLS.

It has been the policy of the State to issue standard and superior diplomas to those schools possessing certain superior equipment and doing a high grade of work. The number of calls made upon the department for assistance and for examination became so numerous as to lay a burden upon the department which it could not meet and at the same time fulfill other duties even more important. The presence of the Legislature during the year and the opportunities arising from the laws that were enacted, make it quite apparent that the duty of the department is to bend its energies toward things that are more fundamental. There can be no doubt that many schools under the stimulus of the old plan of standardization have made improvements in their plants that would otherwise have been exceedingly slow in coming about; but the time has come when it seems best—in fact, necessary—to leave such matters to the direction and control of the county authorities. This may mean different standards, but if better conditions result, it will probably work no disadvantage. The standard and superior diplomas will not be issued, therefore, from this department; instead, certain types of consolidated schools will receive official recognition, somewhat as follows:

1. The Class A consolidated high school:

This type of school shall be formed by the union of two or more schools and shall employ a principal and *at least five teachers, three of whom shall give their*

entire time to the work of the elementary grades and three to the work of the high school grades. Each high school teacher shall hold a first grade or life certificate, and each teacher in the elementary grades shall hold not lower than a second grade certificate. The length of the term shall be not less than seven months, and ample provision shall be made for instruction in vocational subjects.

The Class B consolidated high school:

This type of school shall be formed by the union of two or more schools and shall employ a principal and at least three teachers, who shall give instruction in elementary and two high school grades. The principal shall hold a first grade or life certificate, and each assistant shall hold not lower than a second grade certificate. The length of term shall be at least seven months, and suitable provisions shall be made for instruction in vocational subjects.

3. The Class C consolidated school:

This type of school shall be formed by the union of two or more schools and shall be taught by a principal and two assistants. The principal shall hold a first grade or life certificate, and each assistant not lower than a second grade certificate. The length of the term shall be at least seven months, and provision shall be made for instruction in vocational subjects.

4. The Class A consolidated elementary school:

This type of school shall be formed by the union of two or more schools and shall require a principal and two assistants giving their entire time to the seven elementary grades. The principal shall hold a first grade or life certificate, and each assistant shall hold at least a second grade certificate. The length of the term shall be not less than seven months, and suitable provision shall be made for instruction in vocational subjects.

5. The Class B consolidated elementary school:

This type of school shall be formed by the union of two or more schools and shall employ a principal and one assistant giving instruction in the elementary grades. The principal shall hold a first grade or life certificate and the assistant shall hold not lower than a second grade certificate. The term shall be at least seven months and provision shall be made for instruction in vocational subjects.

Plans for definitely recognizing these types of schools are now being prepared and announcement will be made in a bulletin soon to be issued by the department embodying the plans and specifications for rural school buildings and grounds.

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS.

The annual appropriation for the maintenance of each county high school is \$3,000. Fifty-six schools have already been located in as many counties, each county having donated not less than five acres of land and having erected a building of not less than \$10,000 in value. The State High School Commission, composed of the Governor, the State Auditor, and the State Superintendent of Education, makes rules and regulations for the government of these schools. During the year now closed, schools were opened in Chilton and Fayette counties, and were located in the counties of Jefferson and Washington. At least two new county high schools, therefore, will open in 1916. At present, fifty-four counties are actually enjoying the benefits of secondary education through the county high as an agency.

The total enrollment of these schools during the year 1914-15 was 5,297, an increase of 301 over the corresponding figures for the preceding year. There was a reduction in the number of pupils enrolled in the seventh grade by 82. The number enrolled in the high

school proper during the year 1914-15 was 4,576, or an increase of 393 over the former year. The decrease in the number of seventh grade pupils, therefore, is more than counterbalanced by the large increase in the number of pupils doing strictly high school work. The county high school will undoubtedly grow more popular from year to year and serve broader interests. The fact that seventh grade pupils are being eliminated indicates that the teachers of the high schools are in a position to give themselves more definitely to the work for which these schools were specifically founded, while at the same time it is fair to conclude that the rural schools of the county under the stimulus of the county seventh grade examination and of community initiative are better equipped to fulfill the function of preparing pupils for high school work.

Gradually, too, the patronage of these schools is enlarging, not only in the number coming from the immediate vicinity in which the school is located, but in the percentage of those coming from a distance. The minimum number of teachers employed in any county high school is three. The fact, therefore, that there has been an increase in the number of teachers by twenty-seven, with a very decided decrease in the number of seventh grade pupils, indicates that a more specialized type of instruction is being given. The introduction of manual training, domestic science and other vocational topics has required teachers fitted for this particular work, and the reports of the high school inspectors, Mr. J. S. Thomas of the University of Alabama, and Mr. J. R. Rutland of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, show that there has been conspicuous improvement during the year recently closed.

A further evidence of a better grade of instruction and the wider reach of these schools is the fact that the number of graduates in 1915 exceeded the number in 1914 by 174, or approximately 5%.

It was stated in the report of this department a year ago that the educational progress in Alabama is nowhere so evident as in the development of our county high schools. They have proved in a number of cases not only a boon to the ambitious youth of the community, but a distinct aid in enriching rural life. Many of these, however, are not yet enrolling a goodly number of pupils from the open country, because of unfriendly rivalry in the endeavor to secure the location of the school and the lack of vision on the part of the principal and the school officials. The patronage has sometimes been limited to the village or town in which the school is located, but it is pleasing to note that as the school and its activities become better known under the leadership of a principal who has the vision, it reaches out and draws in the boys and girls from the whole county. In a few cases from one-half to three-fourths of the pupils in a school are from farm homes located more than three miles from it.

The task of the county high school is to become a rural high school in fact as well as in name; that is, in the work it does as well as in student body and location. There are some people who do not yet quite sympathize with the new course of study for these schools because of their traditional views and the influence of certain college requirements. There is now and then a solemn head-shaking when the boy who comes from the farm and expects to go back there is asked to study animal husbandry and horticulture instead of Latin and German. These subjects have not been banished for those who must have them for future study and life work; but courses in agriculture, domestic science, economics, hygiene and sanitation, have been arranged for the large number of country boys and girls who will *never go to college, to do their work successfully and*

intelligently and to live efficient lives. This is the ideal toward which all our county high schools are moving and toward which an ever-increasing number each year are happily pointing the way.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

The State appropriates \$4,500 annually for the maintenance of an agricultural school in each congressional district. These schools were founded some years before the high school law became operative, and it is but natural to suppose that their field has been somewhat encroached upon by the county high schools. The enrollment in the nine agricultural schools for the year 1913-14 was 1,449, 367 of whom were in the seventh grade, leaving a net enrolment of 1,082 in the agricultural school proper. The corresponding figures for 1914-15 were 1,340 enrolled, 265 of whom were in the preparatory department, leaving a net enrollment in the agricultural school proper of 1075, or a decrease of 7 pupils from the former year. If we analyze these figures, the fact will corroborate the conclusion already stated in connection with the county high schools; namely, that there is a tendency on the part of the rural schools to hold more pupils in the seventh grade, thereby relieving our middle schools of a part of this patronage, while on the other hand there is a relative increase in the percentage of pupils pursuing the work offered in the agricultural schools proper. The one discouraging thing about the agricultural school situation is the fact that there has been a decrease of 25% in the number of graduates. These schools receive a 50% larger appropriation than the county high schools and should be reasonably expected to do a correspondingly broader work. The disposition on the part of some of our legislators to abolish them indicates that they are not

quite so entrenched in the affection of the public as the county high schools. There is a place for these schools in our educational scheme, but they must fill that place, or yield their existence.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The six normal schools for white teachers supported by the State are classed as "A" and "B," in the former class belonging the schools at Florence, Jacksonville, Livingston, and Troy, four in number; in the latter, the schools at Daphne and Moundville, two in number. The annual appropriation to each Class A school is \$20,000, and to each Class B school, \$5,000. In the matter of numbers, there has been a slight falling off due to the limitation of the work to the preparation of teachers for elementary schools.

It was announced a year ago that a new course of study limiting the function of these schools to the preparation of teachers for elementary schools had been adopted, and the promiscuous courses of study hitherto offered were being discontinued. During the year now closed, specialists in teacher training work visited these schools from time to time, to assist in interpreting the course of study and in making it effective. Approximately a week was spent at each school in the early fall and a corresponding amount of time in the late spring. Further readjustments have been made in the course of study in the light of these visits and the study of conditions, and it is believed by experts that the course of study offered by the Alabama normal schools is such as to assure suitable preparation of elementary teachers for service in the rural and small town schools of the State.

The work of supervision was entrusted to Dr. John W. Cook, *President of the Western Illinois State Nor-*

mal School, and Dr. J. L. McBrien, Specialist in Teacher Training, United States Bureau of Education.

This limiting the field naturally resulted in a decrease of patronage, showing for the Class A school, a falling off during the year now closed of 110 pupils in the normal school proper, though there was a net increase in the number of graduates of 8. Without a knowledge of the facts, the present conditions might be construed to the prejudice of these institutions; but if they shall continue their activities for the improvement of the teaching force of the State in the same intelligent and enthusiastic way they have made the beginning, the inevitable result will be a permanent and abiding place in public opinion and a well defined sphere of activity in the training of teachers. .

Alabama also maintains one normal school for colored teachers, located at Montgomery, and contributes to the support of two colored normal schools, one at Tuskegee and the other at Normal. There were enrolled in these schools in 1914-15, 3,098 pupils, a decrease of slightly more than 200 over the corresponding figures for the preceding year. This is compensated for somewhat by the fact that the number of graduates increased by 12%.

Quite naturally the desire to render large service has caused the public to measure the support which a State sschool should receive by the number of students in attendance, and our normal schools have felt this compelling force. For a similar reason, they have given most of their time to what might be designated general education. These schools should not be criticized for rendering such service before the days of the county high school and before departments of secondary education were established at our institutions of higher learning; but under the changed order, they should give *and are giving* their time to the training of teachers

for elementary schools. Standard equipment for manual and household arts has been installed in all the State normal schools and all students are enrolled in these courses. It is only fair to assume that those graduates under the new scheme who go forth from these four centers to teach the lessons of economy, sanitation, agriculture, rural sociology and allied subjects, will fashion anew the ideals of work and of citizenship for the commonwealth.

Our normal schools have long since learned that it is as essential to have model schools where prospective teachers might try out educational methods and acquire technique and craftsmanship as to have a laboratory for the teaching of science. Those in authority have also agreed that it is good business for a state to provide homes at our normal schools where students can be carefully supervised and cared for comfortably at minimum cost, and more particularly where young ladies, whose parents are unwilling to send them away from home because of uncertainty as to the environment and expense, might be boarded and roomed.

All these schools need additional funds for enlarged service, and now since their work has been limited to the definite task of training elementary teachers, it is to be expected that their extension activities and community service will be such as to win for them a wider usefulness among the rural communities of the State and more money for maintenance and support from the public treasury. It is entirely fitting, therefore, that the public should exercise a suspended judgment in the case of these institutions until the plans which have recently been inaugurated by them have had time to be tested out in an empirical way.

UNIVERSITY, AUBURN, AND MONTEVALLO.

The institutions of higher learning in Alabama, the University, the Polytechnic Institute, and the Girls Technical Institute, have had the most successful years in their history, there being a substantial increase in attendance in every instance. The University of Alabama has for some years maintained a department of education which has had much to do with the training of teachers for the secondary schools of the State. The Polytechnic Institute has established a department of education to further meet the demands for teachers in our higher schools, and similar action has been taken by the Girls Technical Institute. The subject of teacher-training is a very vital one in Alabama and the activities of our institutions of higher learning both in term time and through their summer sessions, show that they are responsive to the new demands.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

By statutory provision each county in the State has placed to its credit each year the sum of \$100 for aiding in the establishment of ten libraries in that county. In addition, the unused balance from the preceding year is reapportioned equally to the counties. The condition was such in 1914-15 that 19 schools in any county in Alabama might have received State aid, providing the community raised the \$10.00 and the county board of revenue, or other governing body, donated an additional \$10.00. It is to be regretted that only 323 schools were aided during the year, 16 counties failing to avail themselves of any aid whatsoever. The total number of libraries available was 1,273; the total number actually established, 323, or approximately 25%. Three counties, Bibb, Jefferson, and Tuscaloosa,

are on the honor roll, having secured every available library since the law became effective. During the year 1915-16, 24 libraries will be the possible maximum for any county in the State. Perhaps the financial depression explains somewhat the decline in the number of schools receiving aid. We shall fail to do our duty in 1915-16 unless many more schools avail themselves of the State's bounty in providing good literature for the children.

ERECTION AND REPAIR OF RURAL SCHOOLHOUSES.

Under the original rural schoolhouse law, any school in any county raising \$200 might, if the application was approved and the necessary conditions complied with, receive an amount not to exceed \$200 from the State treasury, either for erection or repair. Under the stimulus of this law, 247 houses were repaired in 1914-15 at a cost to the State of \$35,167, and 180 new buildings were erected at a cost of \$35,079. The present year should show much more satisfactory results, however, from the fact that twice the former annual appropriation is made available under the new law, and the maximum amount for erection is \$1,000, and for repairing, \$200, and for the further reason that aid may be had for equipment.

BETTER SUPERVISION.

Continuing a policy begun some years since, the General Education Board pays the salaries and expenses of two rural school agents, one for white and one for negro schools, who work out from the Department of Education and give their entire time to the promotion of the interests of the rural schools. During the year closing, these agents have given much of their time and effort in aiding to bring about the favorable consid-

eration of legislation looking toward the redirection and enlargement of the function of the school in the country. Their activities, however, have been in no sense political, but for the sole purpose of seeing that the proper light was thrown upon the measures which were being advocated for the improvement of our rural schools. In their work of creating a public sentiment favorable to legislation, they have had the approval of the General Education Board and of thoughtful men and women in the State.

Aside from the work done in acquainting the legislators and the general public with the spirit and purpose of the proposed bills, Mr. Hobdy, the rural school agent for white schools, has visited many of the counties of the State in the interest of the consolidation of schools and in the creation of an ideal in the minds of the people looking toward the three-teacher school as the minimum for efficient service in the life of the community today. It is too early at this time to say just how rapidly the sentiment will grow, but the fact that here and there a country place has caught the vision and has erected a new type of school and secured a new kind of teaching force, promises at least ultimate success.

Perhaps Mr. Hobdy's most effective work has been in connection with the illiteracy campaign inaugurated last summer. He visited those counties in the State in which active work was being done, investigating conditions firsthand and reporting minutely his findings. Numerous pictures of old folks who were actually in school, including school trustees, preachers, Sunday school superintendents, and other more or less conspicuous persons in the community who had learned to read and write through the agency of the adult school, were gathered by him. These were enlarged and presented by Mrs. E. D. Thames, the field agent of the Illiteracy

Commission, and Mr. Hobdy himself through the aid of the stereopticon, in practically every teachers' institute held in the State during the recent summer. His report of what was being done in Dale county was put in printed form and given wide circulation, and the healthy condition of this movement today and the very favorable consideration it has received at the hands of the public owe much to his efforts.

Other activities which he has encouraged are the seventh grade examination and the extension work of the school. The former movement, inaugurated three years since when ten counties participated, has grown phenomenally, fifty-three counties having responded during the year now closed. Under this plan uniform examinations for the public schools of the county on the subject of arithmetic, language, geography, history, physiology, and spelling, are prepared by three or four of the most prominent county teachers. Several members of the committee prepare the questions and turn them over to the county superintendent who sends them under seal to the persons authorized to conduct the examinations in the several centers in the county. The teachers in charge are usually those who are disinterested, and absolute fairness is aimed at. After the conclusion of the examination, the papers are returned under seal to the county superintendent who distributes them to the members of the examining committee, giving to each one the papers upon the subject for which he prepared the questions. The examinations are usually held near the close of the rural school term in the spring, and those who pass meet at the county high school during the regular commencement exercises and receive their diplomas in a formal way.

Numerous requests have been made of the Department of Education to prepare uniform questions and *grade the papers, but this is impracticable because of*

the radically divergent conditions and standards in different counties and the lack of an adequate force to do the work that would be required. It has seemed best, therefore, to leave the entire management and control with the individual counties.

The fact that 4,625 pupils took the examinations in 1914-15 and that 2,038 were successful in passing them, is evidence that the increasing usefulness and reach of our secondary schools owe much to the opportunity which the seventh grade examination affords pupils to visit the county high schools under favorable conditions. These pupils acquire an appetite for high school advantages which influences a goodly percentage of them to enroll as regular pupils in the fall.

The activities of the rural school agent for negro schools, Mr. James L. Sibley, have differed somewhat from those of the rural school agent for white schools. He has stimulated the employment of supervising industrial teachers through the aid of the Jeanes' fund, the number of counties so employing during the present year growing from 11 to 19, and with 22 teachers. The gratifying feature is the growing disposition on the part of the counties to pay a portion of the salaries of those employed. The total amount spent for supervision under the above plan was \$8,690. The supervisors reported 3,033 visits to 650 schools, and raised \$20,173 for the improvement of school buildings and for supplementing the salaries of teachers. Encouragement has also been given to the erection of school buildings through the aid of the Rosenwald Fund, administered through the Extension Department of the Tuskegee Institute. Seventy-nine new school buildings have been erected in Alabama at an average cost of a trifle more than \$1,000 each, practically half of the funds having been raised by the negroes themselves. *A part of the time of the rural school agent has been*

given to the stimulation and direction of these enterprises.

Still another line of work promoted by Mr. Sibley has been the establishment of county training schools, three having been set up during the year, located in Pickens, Lowndes and Mobile counties. The plans are uniform, the building in each case costing approximately \$2,500 and situated upon from five to ten acres of land. It is hoped that through the training offered in these schools a suitable negro teaching force for the county may be prepared and that training adapted to the needs of negroes in rural communities may be given.

Homemakers' Clubs were also encouraged in 23 counties, with 25 agents in the field. These agents report 2,703 visits with 1,182 demonstrations, and an enrollment of 5,711 girls and 3,408 mothers. The total number of quarts of fruits and vegetables put up by them was 263,943. The exhibits in the various counties attracted a great deal of attention and gave emphasis to the slogan "Alabama must feed herself."

The most hopeful feature about the outlook of the negro schools in the State is that those who are giving money from the outside are making use of local channels and agencies, thereby securing the right response and attitude on the part of the negroes themselves and helpful co-operation and sympathy on the part of our own native white population.

The liberality of the General Education Board in making possible the services of the rural school agents, merits the sincere appreciation of the good people of the State.

COUNTY SUPERVISION.

The beneficial effects of the law authorizing the county *superintendent to be employed for full time and the*

further provision authorizing the employment of assistants to the county superintendent in the work of supervision, are even more convincing than they were a year ago. There are still a few county superintendents who have not responded to the needs of the schools under their charge, but it is an encouraging thing that those superintendents who have failed to visit have been only those who have preferred to remain on the percentage basis and have engaged in other remunerative work. It is a safe prediction, however, that when the new law empowering the county board of education to select the county superintendent becomes operative, the supervision of our country schools will be much more satisfactory. This will appear from the following statistics:

Number of Visits by County Superintendents.

Year.	White Schools.	Colored Schools.	Total.
1910-11	3,121	397	3,518
1914-15	7,292	1,674	8,966

It will be readily seen that the number of visits within the short space of four years has increased more than 100%, and what is equally as encouraging, these latter figures represent a substantial increase amounting to 12% for white schools and 25% for the colored schools, over the figures of the preceding year.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

The number of schools taught this year for white decreased from 4,727 for the preceding year to 4,700, a negligible quantity, except for the fact that it probably shows a very slight trend toward consolidation. For the negro schools, there has been an increase for the same period of 24 schools.

THE STORY OF A DECADE.

There is no better index and probably no more hopeful sign of the progress Alabama is making educationally than a comparison of the figures of ten years ago with those of the present year. At that time—that is, in 1904-05—the State paid for the maintenance of public schools \$1,039,881.40, or less than half as much as the figures for 1914-15. The agricultural schools were receiving at the former date \$22,500 annually for maintenance, against \$40,500 in 1914-15. There were no county high schools in 1904-05, but in 1908-09 when they were established, the annual State appropriation was \$44,000 as against \$162,500 for 1914-15. The four Class A normal schools ten years ago were receiving \$10,000 each, and the Class B normal schools had not been created. Ten years later each Class A normal school was receiving \$20,000, or 100% more than at the preceding date, and the two Class B normal schools were receiving \$5,000 each. The Alabama Girls Technical Institute was receiving an annual maintenance appropriation of \$25,000 in 1904-05, as compared with \$54,397.68 in 1914-15. The Alabama Polytechnic Institute at the former date was receiving for maintenance \$62,569.85, as compared with \$88,180 in 1914-15. The University of Alabama was receiving at the former date \$41,000 for maintenance, as compared with \$86,000 in 1913-14.* Corresponding increases in the maintenance funds for Montgomery Normal School and the A. & M. College for Negroes have also been made, the only institution in the State receiving no increase being Tuskegee Institute. In general terms, therefore, it will be seen that there has been on the average something

*The figures for 1914-15 are not given for the reason that special appropriations were released during the year by the Governor, thereby making the total unfair as a basis of comparison.

like 100% increase in the funds given by the State for th support of public education.

A still more interesting basis of comparison, however, may be had from other educational statistics. In 1904-05 there were 374,559 white children of school age in Alabama; in 1914-15 this number had grown to 432,551. The enrollment at the former date totaled 221,976, and in 1914-15, 312,490. During the same period, the length of the school term has grown from 118 to 132 days; the number of schools taught has increased from 4,293 to 4,700; the number of teachers employed from 4,682 to 7,753; the value of schoolhouses and sites, including equipment, from \$2,981,121 to \$7,128,418. The annual salaries of white teachers in 1904 amounted to \$920,055 as against \$3,046,484 in 1915. The per capita from State funds in 1904 was \$1.27; in 1914-15, \$2.75.

The constitutional one-mill tax has been voted by 46 counties, 21 counties having failed to take favorable action, up to the present, as follows: Barbour, Bullock, Cherokee, Colbert, Covington, Dallas, DeKalb, Geneva, Greene, Hale, Henry, Lee, Limestone, Lowndes, Marion, Montgomery, Perry, Pike, Russell, Sumter, and Wilcox.

Those of us who have been disposed, therefore, to be dissatisfied with the educational progress in the State from year to year because of its relatively small improvement, will, in the light of the comparison above, realize that educational conditions and the educational outlook in Alabama are more hopeful and more progressive than we have probably thought.

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

It is to be borne in mind that because of the unusual financial depression prevailing throughout the year, a

decrease in statistics was to be expected. This, of course, would naturally fall a little more heavily upon private and denominational schools for the reason that they are compelled to collect a tuition fee for the partial maintenance of their institutions. The data gathered from the reports of these schools, therefore, should be interpreted in the light of the unusual stress and strain, and with such an interpretation the progress for 1914-15 is altogether satisfactory. The number of pupils enrolled in the white schools grew from 8,318 to 8,842, an increase of 524, or more than 6%. In the white schools 581 teachers were employed, an increase to the number of 37, or 6% over the preceding year. In the colored schools 8,435 pupils were enrolled, as against 9,552 for the preceding year, a decrease of 1,117 pupils. The number of teachers, however, shows a slight increase; namely, from 361 in 1913-14 to 365 in 1914-15. The number of boarding pupils enrolled in the white schools was 3,009, or a decrease of 38 over the corresponding figures for the preceding year, while the number of day pupils increased from 5,271 to 5,833, or 562 pupils. The number of boarding pupils in colored schools totaled 1,495, or a decrease of 364 over the preceding year, while the number of day pupils was 6,940, or 753 less than the year before. The considerable falling off both in the enrollment and in the number of boarding pupils in colored schools is doubtless to be explained by the extra hardships which negroes as a rule have to endure in times of financial depression.

The distribution of the 8,842 pupils enrolled in the white schools for the year was as follows:

In elementary grades	4,834
In secondary grades	2,839
<i>In collegiate department</i>	1,169

The corresponding figures for the 8,435 pupils enrolled in the negro schools were:

In elementary grades	6,886
In secondary grades	1,386
In collegiate department	163

It will be observed that there was a uniform increase in enrollment in every grade of school except in the elementary departments of the negro schools. This again can be accounted for by the character of the times. The number of graduates for whites was 452, an increase of 21 over the preceding year. The number of graduates in the negro schools was 248, a decrease of 12 over the preceding year.

In the matter of building and equipment for both classes of schools, the total grew from \$4,292,691 in 1913-14 to \$4,475,595 in 1914-15, doubtless due to the operation of the law requiring these schools to make reports. The expenditures during the same period grew from \$773,238 to \$808,907, or an increase of \$75,669.

The private school meets a distinct need and will always have a rightful place in our educational scheme because of the varying capacities of pupils and our different ideals about the function and purpose of training. In the light of the figures set out elsewhere in this report, it will be perfectly clear to any one who will take the trouble to investigate, that the increasing patronage, the enlarging maintenance and the permanent holdings of these institutions make possible a grade of work highly acceptable to those who patronize and support them, and they certainly deserve the congratulations and good wishes of those who appreciate liberal culture.

CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS.

In order to guard the gateway to the teaching profession in Alabama, a State Board of Examiners is constituted under the law, consisting of the State superintendent of education as ex officio president, and two appointive members, one of whom is secretary of the board. Uniform examinations are held in every county of the State three times each year. The questions for the examinations are prepared by the Board of Examiners on the several topics comprehended, and sent under seal to the county superintendents of education, who hold the examinations in their respective counties. Each teacher taking the examination must present certain credentials and pay a modest fee, which goes to defray the expenses incurred in making the law effective. The examination papers are returned under seal to the State Board of Examiners for grading and certifying. A card system of records of certified teachers is kept on file in this office for the information of the school authorities of the State. During the year 1914-15, 10,400 white teachers made application, and 4,569 certificates were issued, as follows:

Life	223
First grade	496
Second grade	1,382
Third grade	2,468

In other words,, 56% of those applying, or 5,831, were rejected. For colored teachers the number applying was 2,924, of whom 1,378 were granted certificates, as follows:

Life	None
First grade	2

Second grade	193
Third grade	1,183

In other words 53% of the number applying, or 1,546, were rejected.

The receipts from fees paid by those applying for teachers' certificates amounted to \$17,276.17, while the disbursement totaled \$14,152.58, leaving a net income in the State treasury for the year of \$3,123.59.

The State Board of Examiners is also authorized to grant certificates to the graduates of the Class A normal schools of Alabama and to the graduates of other institutions of higher learning within and without the State that have pursued a four-year college course based upon a four-year high school course of study, and in addition, completed a certain number of hours of professional work under certain regulations adopted by the board. The certificates issued in other states which have requirements at least as exacting as those in Alabama, may also be validated for their unexpired terms by the State Board of Examiners, under the rules and regulations prepared by the board. There is a further provision in the law which permits the extension of any grade of certificate for a term of one year, provided the applicant attends an institution of higher learning recognized by the Board of Examiners, and pursues at least a six-weeks' course of professional study. The work must be done during the twelve months preceding the date of the expiration of the certificate. Inasmuch as this law became effective in the early spring, there is no basis of comparison, but we may get some idea of the way the law is to be received from the following facts:

At the July examination 197 teachers' certificates were extended for a term of one year, and 14 certificates issued by other states were validated. Of the first

grade certificates issued in July, 1915, totaling 367, there were 185 issued for the successful completion of the uniform State examination, while 182, or practically 50%, were issued as a result of graduation and the presentation of the necessary credentials. Of those receiving first grade certificates, all were white except two, and no negro was granted a certificate upon the basis of graduation. These figures, though covering only one examination, show that there is a marked trend toward a professional emphasis on teaching which must be attributed, in the main, to the enactment of the law conferring additional power on the State Board of Examiners. It is likewise obvious that the enlarged plan of certificating teachers will effectually weed out from the ranks of the teachers of the State the educationally unfit and raise the scholarship standard of the profession, as well as stimulate those already holding third grade certificates and second grade certificates to secure those of higher grade.

ALABAMA EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The best indicator of the educational temper of the State is the Alabama Educational Association, a voluntary organization which enrolls every year some two thousand teachers, the cream of the profession, the leaders who make the issue and mold public sentiment of the State as no other body can. It is the policy of the executive committee of this association to arrange the annual program and decide definitely upon one or two general line movements for education during the year. The most unsophisticated layman can attend the association or even read the proceedings and learn exactly what the education outlook in Alabama is. It is a significant thing, therefore, that at the 1914-15 session the major emphasis of the meeting was illiteracy.

Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart of Kentucky, the Commissioner of Education, Hon. P. P. Claxton of Washington, D. C., and others made patriotic utterances and called upon the teachers of the State to enlist as volunteers in the campaign to exterminate illiteracy in Alabama by 1920. The slogan, "Illiteracy in Alabama—Let's Remove It," was officially adopted and the call to service was sounded. This campaign has begun in earnest and there will be no let-up until the victory over gross ignorance shall have been won and all persons of Alabama ten years of age and over, can read and write.

THE COMING YEAR.

The Legislature has made it necessary to amend somewhat our program for the coming year. We are to determine whether or not the sovereign people of Alabama shall have the right to vote a local tax on property for the education of all the children of all the people. Failure to adopt the amendment would be disastrous. The public must be educated to the obligations of the hour, and only by a state-wide campaign shall we be able to win for our children equality and liberality of educational opportunity.

Linked up close with the local tax amendment and scarcely less important in its import, is the creation of a public sentiment that will demand and get a county board of education composed of those who are big enough and statesmanlike enough to administer the educational business of the county in a big way. It is no reflection upon those who have heretofore served in the capacity of county board members to say that a much higher type of skill will be required in the future, of those who are to be chosen for such a position. In order that the county superintendent of education may do what the law contemplates that he shall do; name-

ly, supervise the schools and give his time to educational affairs requiring expert professional attention, he must be relieved of the tedium and the responsibility for raising, apportioning and disbursing money. Furthermore, since he is a creature of the board and the board is directly responsible to the people by whom they were elected, it is manifest that only those should be chosen who in their business life and affairs have shown that they have that degree of wisdom and experience, financial and otherwise, that will enable them to manage the schools of the county in the most businesslike and progressive way possible.

Heretofore, the county superintendent of education being a member of the board itself, has been compelled to give a major portion of his time to the business side of the work at the expense of the professional side, and the members of the board were relieved of additional responsibility, because certain powers were conferred upon district trustees. In the future, however, the sole responsibility for the management and control of the schools of the county will devolve upon the county board of education, and the influence of the department will be brought to bear to secure persons of the biggest possible caliber to serve as county board members. This is in keeping with the views of authorities on school administration who, without exception, hold that the county superintendent of education should be a supervisor of schools and that the county board of education should be wholly responsible for the business conduct of the school affairs of the county.

Rumors are current that some county superintendents who are overanxious about their re-election, are already essaying to prepare a "slate" that will assure their own retention in office, and there seems to be a companion desire on the part of a few teachers to seek *membership on the county board*. It is hoped, however,

that the thoughtful and patriotic citizens of the county will see to it that those who attempt to play politics at the expense of the best interests of the schools, shall receive the just disapproval—rather rebuke—they merit, when the time of election comes around.

The coming year is a crisis in the educational history of the State. There are other things that will call for direction and support, but local taxation and county administration of schools are far and away the biggest pieces of constructive work that can engage us in 1915-16. Fortunately, both of these undertakings fit admirably into the scheme for the removal of adult illiteracy and will of necessity be reinforced by the appreciation, patriotism and devotion of all those who look with favor upon a movement that has no other purpose than to make all men a little better and to train them for a little nobler service.

In closing this report, therefore, I wish to thank you as Chief Executive of the State for the dignified, sympathetic and liberal-minded attitude you have assumed with reference to the educational situation in Alabama, and may I presume through you to call upon every loyal-minded true-hearted citizen of the State to federate for the gigantic struggle which we must wage if we are to realize in a large way upon the educational prospect that is now about to open up before us.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Wm. A. Hagin". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the title "Superintendent of Education".

Superintendent of Education.

EDUCATION DIRECTORY OF ALABAMA

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Wm. F. Feagin.....	Superintendent of Education
Spright Dowell.....	Chief Clerk
J. B. Hobdy.....	Rural School Agent
J. L. Sibley.....	Rural School Agent
J. S. Thomas.....	High School Inspector
J. R. Rutland.....	High School Inspector
Jas. N. Gunnels.....	Bookkeeper
S. H. Moriarty.....	Bookkeeper
Miss Adeline Klinge.....	Stenographer
Miss Sadie Alexander.....	Stenographer
Mrs. Ruby D. Franson.....	Stenographer

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Wm. F. Feagin.....	President
P. W. Hodges.....	Secretary
Miss Clara Pitts.....	
Miss Jeretta Taylor.....	Stenographer

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa.....	Geo. H. Denny, President
Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.....	C. C. Thach, President
Ala. Girls Technical Institute, Montevallo.....	Thos. W. Palmer, Pres.
Institute for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, Talladega.....	F. H. Manning, Supt.
State Normal, Florence.....	H. J. Willingham, President
State Normal, Florence.....	Turner Rice, Treasurer
State Normal, Jacksonville.....	C. W. Daugette, President
State Normal, Jacksonville.....	H. H. Montgomery, Treasurer
State Normal, Troy.....	E. M. Shackelford, President
State Normal, Troy.....	Key Murphree, Treasurer
State Normal, Livingston.....	G. W. Brock, President

State Normal, Livingston-----W. S. Nichols, Treasurer
 State Normal, Daphne-----B. B. Baker, President
 State Normal, Daphne-----A. C. Tonsmeire, Treasurer
 State Normal, Moundville-----G. A. Young, President
 State Normal, Moundville-----R. L. Griffin, Treasurer
 State Normal, Montgomery (for negroes)---W. B. Paterson, President
 State Normal, Montgomery (for negroes)---J. Kirk Jackson, Treas.
 State Normal, Normal (for negroes)---Walter Buchanan, President
 State Normal, Normal (for negroes)---David A. Grayson, Treasurer
 State Normal, Tuskegee (for negroes)---Booker T. Washington, Pres.
 State Normal, Tuskegee (for negroes)---W. W. Campbell, Treasurer

DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

SPRIGT DOWELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

First District—Jackson-----J. J. Moore, President
 Second District—Evergreen-----W. C. Blasingame, President
 Third District—Abbeville-----D. W. McLean, President
 Fourth District—Sylacauga-----J. E. Cheatham, President
 Fifth District—Wetumpka-----J. M. Crowell, President
 Sixth District—Hamilton-----H. O. Sargent, President
 Seventh District—Albertville-----S. L. Gipson, President
 Eighth District—Athens-----J. M. Atkinson, President
 Ninth District—Blountsville-----W. B. Farrar, President
 Northeast Alabama Agricultural and Industrial Institute—Line-
 ville-----Brandt La Boon, Superintendent

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL COMMISSION.

Governor Emmet O'Neal-----Chairman
 Superintendent Wm. F. Feagin-----Secretary
 State Auditor, C. Brooks Smith

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—FOR TERM BEGINNING OCTOBER 1, 1913, AND ENDING
OCTOBER 1, 1917.

COUNTY.	SUPERINTENDENT.	Post Office.	Ex. Office.
Autauga	L. E. Byrum	Jones	Jones.
Baldwin	Jos. S. Lambert	Bay Minette	Bay Minette.
Barbour	J. T. Searcy	Clayton	Clayton.
Bibb	A. W. Hayes	Centerville	Centerville.
Blount	John Weston	Cleveland, R. 1	Oncota.
Bullock	George R. Hall	James	Midway.
Butler	C. H. Lewis	Greenville	Greenville.
Calhoun	H. T. Persons	Anniston	Anniston.
Chambers	G. M. Barnett	LaFayette	LaFayette.
Cherokee	John H. Blair	Center	Leesburg.
Chilton	W. T. Bean	Clanton	Clanton.
Choctaw	W. J. Dansby	Butler	West Butler.
Clarke	T. L. Head, Jr.	Grove Hill	Whatley.
Clay	W. T. Harvell	Ashland	Ashland.
Cleburne	G. B. Boman	Heflin	Heflin.
Coffee	C. H. Byrd	Enterprise	Enterprise.
Colbert	Joe Walker	Tuscumbia	Tuscumbia.
Conecuh	R. E. L. Key	Evergreen	Evergreen.
Coosa	Jef Sox	Rockford, R. F. D. No. 2	Kellyton.
Covington	Hiram J. Brogden	Andalusia	Andalusia.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—Continued.

COUNTY.	SUPERINTENDENT.	Post Office.	Ex. Office.
Crenshaw	Thos. A. Capps	Luverne	Luverne.
Cullman	D. V. Smith	Cullman	Cullman.
Dale	Robt. Lee Marchman	Pinckard	Pinckard.
Dallas	D. M. Callaway	Selma	Selma.
DeKalb	J. Valdor Curtis	Fort Payne	Fort Payne.
Elmore	G. H. Howard	Wetumpka	Wetumpka.
Escambia	W. S. Neal	Brewton	Brewton.
Etowah	S. C. McDaniel	Gadsden	Gadsden.
Fayette	Alex. Smith	Fayette	Fayette.
Franklin	T. H. Roberson	Russellville	Russellville.
Geneva	J. W. Steely	Hartford	Hartford.
Greene	W. P. Archibald	Knoxville	Eutaw.
Hale	G. N. Williams	Greensboro	Greensboro.
Henry	E. C. Glover	Abbeville	Abbeville.
Houston	John M. Odom	Dothan	Dothan.
Jackson	C. S. Brewton	Scottsboro	Scottsboro.
Jefferson	P. M. McNeill	Birmingham	Birmingham.
Lamar	E. R. Harris	Vernon	Sulligent.
Lauderdale	D. O. Warren	Florence	Florence.
Lawrence	W. S. Dill	Moulton	Hillsboro.
Lee	J. A. Albright	Opelika	Opelika.
Limestone	M. K. Clements	Athens	Athens.

Lowndes	H. R. Williamson	Hayneville	Hayneville, via Tyson
Macon	W. B. Riley	Tuskegee	Tuskegee.
Madison	S. R. Butler	Huntsville	Huntsville.
Marengo	B. F. Glider	Linden	Linden.
Marion	H. W. McKenzie	Hamilton	Guln.
Marshall	R. Lee Barnes	Guntersville	Guntersville.
Mobile	S. S. Murphy	Mobile	Mobile.
Monroe	J. A. Barnes	Roy	Repton.
Montgomery	G. W. Covington	Montgomery	Montgomery.
Morgan	J. C. Tidwell	New Decatur	New Decatur.
Perry	Chas. C. Johnson	Marion	Marion.
Pickens	J. W. Dowdle	Carrollton	Carrollton.
Pike	J. M. Sanders	Troy	Troy.
Randolph	J. N. Word	Wedowee	Roanoke.
Russell	Frank M. deGraffenried	Seale	Seale.
Shelby	Samuel P. Williamson	Sterrett, Route No. 1	Columblana.
St. Clair	Perkins McClendon	Ashville	Whitney.
Sumter	R. B. Callaway	Livingston	Livingston.
Talladega	M. T. Linder	Talladega	Talladega.
Tallapoosa	G. L. Bell	Dadeville	Dadeville.
Tuscaloosa	Perry B. Hughes	Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa.
Walker	A. S. Scott	Jasper	Jasper.
Washington	W. S. Pearce	Koenton	Millry.
Wilcox	Will M. Cook	Camden	Camden.
Winston	J. M. Burns	Double Springs, Route 1	Lynn.

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS.

COUNTY.	PRINCIPAL.	TREASURER.	P. O. OF PRIN. AND TREAS.
Autauga	H. T. Wallace	C. E. Thomas	Prattville.
Barbour	A. C. Anderson	A. C. Dillard	Clio.
Bibb	J. W. Watson	J. P. Suttle	Centerville.
Blount	T. C. Moore	A. A. Fendley	Oneonta.
Calhoun	R. S. King	D. C. Cooper	Oxford.
Chambers	J. D. Pepper	J. L. Denny	Miltown.
Cherokee	J. A. Johnson	Joe W. Baker	Center.
Choctaw	Zack Rogers	J. P. Kelly	Butler.
Clarke	M. L. Orr	L. R. Tucker	Grove Hill.
Clay	J. F. Knight	B. W. Pruet	Ashland.
Cleburne	Jas. K. Hunt	W. G. Porter	Heflin.
Coffee	W. I. Pittman	V. O. Warren	Enterprise.
Colbert	C. V. Thompson	Thos. Lile	Leighton.
Conecuh	Sarah E. Luther	J. W. Thurmond	Castleberry.
Coosa	A. R. Jones	E. V. Jones	Rockford.
Covington	H. A. Pettus, Jr.	J. T. Hughes	Floral.
Cullman	W. L. Hicks	Fred J. Buchmann	Cullman.
Dale	L. K. Benson	H. O. Dowling	Ozark.
Dallas	J. L. Moulder	J. E. Barnes	Plantersville.
DeKalb	N. J. Callan	J. G. Bohling	Ft. Payne.

Elmore	J. J. Yarbrough	O. D. Farrow	Eclectic.
Escambia	C. A. Peavy	E. F. Goldsmith	Atmore.
Etowah	J. R. Kimbrough	Lamar Smith	Attalla.
Franklin	E. T. Bolding	Foster Gavin	Russellville.
Geneva	B. H. Boyd	D. S. Folsom	Hartford.
Henry	W. S. Sconyers	T. A. West	Headland.
Houston	C. W. Johnson	L. W. Armstrong	Columbia.
Jackson	R. P. Willis	O. C. Hackworth	Scottsboro.
Lamar	E. L. Williamson	W. B. Clearman	Vernon.
Lauderdale	W. L. Davis	Ira H. Beddingfield	Rogersville.
Lawrence	Earl M. Hodson	L. B. Cropper	Moulton.
Lee	I. T. Quinn	W. D. Martin	Auburn.
Limestone	E. B. Baxter	J. O. Holt	Elkmont.
Lowndes	E. H. Turner	W. L. Stevens	Ft. Deposit.
Macon	H. C. McDonald	A. M. Cameron	Notasulga.
Madison	W. T. Stevens	E. B. Shoemaker	Gurley.
Marengo	J. L. Gibson	Erneet M. Moseley	Thomaston.
Marion	J. B. Clark	R. R. Wright	Gulin.
Marshall	Oscar Horton	D. Isbell	Guntersville.
Monroe	Geo. A. Harris	Jas. A. Lazenby	Monroeville.
Morgan	J. H. Riddle	Pierce Patillo	Hartselle.
Perry	J. A. York	D. K. Mason	Marion.
Pickens	J. E. Hendley	E. M. Stringfellow	Reform.
Pike	S. B. Gibson	J. T. Ramage	Brundidge.
Randolph	R. L. Burks	J. H. Kaylor	Wedowee.

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS—Continued.

COUNTY.	PRINCIPAL.	TREASURER.	P. O. OF PRIN. AND TEAS.
Shelby -----	Lycurgus Leftwich -----	A. P. Longshore, Jr. -----	Columbiana
St. Clair -----	J. O. Sturdivant -----	W. C. Watson -----	Odenville.
Sumter -----	W. F. Osborn -----	J. H. Coleman -----	York.
Talladega -----	J. A. Morgan -----	Leon U. Dickinson -----	Lincoln.
Tallapoosa -----	J. A. Parrish -----	C. M. Corprew -----	Dadeville.
Walker -----	J. Alex Moore -----	A. S. Preston -----	Jasper.
Wilcox -----	Claude Hardy -----	W. J. Bonner -----	Camden.
Winston -----	I. J. Howell -----	Thomas M. Blake -----	Double Springs.

**COUNTY TREASURERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDS ELECTED
FOR THE YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER 1, 1914.**

COUNTY.	NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Autauga-----	C. E. Thomas-----	Prattville.
Baldwin-----	W. D. Stapleton-----	Bay Minette.
Barbour-----	Geo. A. Johnston-----	Clayton.
Bibb-----	L. Melton-----	Centerville.
Blount-----	J. C. Nation-----	Oneonta.
Bullock-----	A. H. Keller-----	Union Springs.
Butler-----	Park Smith-----	Greenville.
Calhoun-----	J. T. Gardner, Jr.-----	Anniston.
Chambers-----	Q. P. Siler-----	LaFayette.
Cherokee-----	W. R. Westbrook-----	Cedar Bluff.
Chilton-----	Dr. E. A. Matthews-----	Clanton.
Choctaw-----	J. P. Kelly-----	Butler.
Clarke-----	J. G. Cunningham-----	Thomasville.
Clay-----	B. W. Pruet-----	Ashland.
Cleburne-----	J. M. Atkins-----	Heflin.
Coffee-----	J. E. Jones-----	New Brockton.
Colbert-----	John E. Delony-----	Tuscumbia.
Conecuh-----	Arthur Cunningham-----	Evergreen.
Coosa-----	E. L. Boyette-----	Rockford.
Covington-----	T. E. Henderson-----	Opp.
Crenshaw-----	J. T. Ivey-----	Luverne.
Cullman-----	Joseph Spitznagel-----	Cullman.
Dale-----	D. G. Munn-----	Ozark.
Dallas-----	Jas. W. Craig-----	Selma.
DeKalb-----	Dr. J. B. Haralson-----	Ft. Payne.
Elmore-----	A. Hohenberg-----	Wetumpka.
Escambia-----	E. F. Goldsmith-----	Atmore.
Etowah-----	J. B. Wadsworth-----	Gadsden.
Fayette-----	A. M. Grimsley-----	Fayette.
Franklin-----	Foster Gavin-----	Russellville.
Geneva-----	Josef V. Harrison-----	Hartford.
Greene-----	E. A. Archibald-----	Eutaw.
Hale-----	L. J. Lawson, Jr.-----	Greensboro.
Henry-----	Robert Newman-----	Abbeville.
Houston-----	G. H. Malone-----	Dothan.
Jackson-----	O. C. Hackworth-----	Scottsboro.

COUNTY TREASURERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDS—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Jefferson-----	Edward B. Crawford-----	Birmingham.
Lamar-----	S. G. Kennedy-----	Vernon.
Lauderdale-----	H. C. Gilbert-----	Florence.
Lawrence-----	L. B. Cropper-----	Moulton.
Lee-----	Warren S. Harris-----	Opelika.
Limestone-----	Clinton D. Glaze-----	Athens.
Lowndes-----	L. A. Easterly-----	Hayneville.
Macon-----	W. W. Campbell-----	Tuskegee.
Madison-----	Robert Murphree-----	Huntsville.
Marengo-----	C. C. Pritchett-----	Thomaston.
Marion-----	W. I. Springer-----	Hamilton.
Marshall-----	S. A. Bradford-----	Guntersville.
Mobile-----	S. S. Murphy-----	Mobile.
Monroe-----	R. L. Coxwell-----	Monroeville.
Montgomery-----	Henry T. Bartlett-----	Montgomery.
Morgan-----	Arthur Stephenson-----	Hartselle.
Perry-----	D. K. Mason-----	Marion.
Pickens-----	A. H. Dabbs-----	Carrollton.
Pike-----	L. M. Bashinsky-----	Troy.
Randolph-----	Dr. J. C. Swann-----	Wedowee.
Russell-----	T. W. Anderson-----	Seale.
Shelby-----	W. L. Christian-----	Columbiana.
St. Clair-----	Sam R. High-----	Ashville.
Sumter-----	T. M. Tartt-----	Livingston.
Talladega-----	Leon Jones-----	Talladega.
Tallapoosa-----	C. M. Corprew-----	Dadeville.
Tuscaloosa-----	John J. Neilson-----	Tuscaloosa.
Walker-----	H. W. Cranford-----	Jasper.
Washington-----	Jas. N. Granade-----	Chatom.
Wilcox-----	E. W. Berry-----	Camden.
Winston-----	W. A. Walker-----	Double Springs

LIST OF PRINCIPALS OR SUPERINTENDENTS AND TREASURERS OF THE INCORPORATED CITIES AND TOWNS OF ALABAMA, BY COUNTIES, FOR YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER 1, 1914.

CITY OR TOWN.	PRINCIPAL OR SUPT.	TREASURER.
<i>Autauga County.</i>		
Autaugaville -----	Mrs. W. L. Walker----	J. W. Dantzler.
Billingsley -----	W. P. Bledsoe-----	Dr. E. H. Downs.
Prattville -----	Miss Belle Northington	R. L. Faucett.
<i>Baldwin County.</i>		
Bay Minette -----	Sam'l M. Tharp-----	O. C. Hall, Jr.
Fairhope -----	Gordon B. Hurlbutt---	Ben Fischer.
<i>Barbour County.</i>		
Blue Springs -----	J. Howard Crew-----	J. A. English.
Clayton -----	G. G. Glover-----	C. H. Feagin.
Clio -----	J. C. Stewart-----	W. D. Brock.
Eufaula -----	H. L. Upshaw-----	J. P. Foy.
Louisville -----	V. V. Norton-----	C. H. West.
<i>Bibb County.</i>		
Brent -----	J. W. Fanning-----	W. R. Smith.
Centerville -----	J. R. Alexander-----	J. P. Kennedy.
Smith Hill (Blocton)---	Miss Stella Law-----	W. A. Stewart.
W. Blocton-----	W. B. Lovejoy-----	E. M. Bishop.
<i>Blount County.</i>		
Blountsville -----	H. A. Fowler-----	John Copeland.
Cleveland -----	W. Y. Adams-----	
Oneonta -----	W. F. Maynor-----	A. A. Fendley.
<i>Bullock County.</i>		
Fitzpatrick -----	Wm. C. Patton-----	H. F. McLaurine.
James -----	P. A. McDaniel, Jr.---	H. L. King, Jr.
Midway -----	P. A. McDaniel, Jr.---	T. R. Britt.
Perote -----	S. W. Hixon-----	C. W. Rumph.
Union Springs-----	E. S. Pugh-----	R. J. Laurence.
<i>Butler County.</i>		
Georgiana -----	W. P. Lunsford-----	R. Clifford Fulford.
Greenville -----	C. B. Gamble-----	H. J. Thagard.
McKenzie -----	E. D. Mancel-----	J. J. Huggins.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS OR SUPERINTENDENTS AND TREASURERS—*Continued.*

CITY OR TOWN.	PRINCIPAL OR SUPT.	TREASURER.
<i>Calhoun County.</i>		
Anniston -----	D. R. Murphey -----	H. A. Young.
Blue Mt. City (Anniston) -----	Miss May Powell -----	W. H. Call.
Jacksonville -----	G. T. Somers -----	Jno. B. Nisbet.
Oxford -----	Miss Frances Thweatt -----	C. H. Howle.
Piedmont -----	Gordon Worley -----	J. C. Lay, Jr.
<i>Chambers County.</i>		
La Fayette -----	F. T. Appleby -----	J. C. Griffin.
Lanette -----	W. S. Leatherwood -----	W. H. Knight.
Waverly -----	W. C. Parsons -----	M. H. Brawner.
<i>Cherokee County.</i>		
Gaylesville -----	Miss Beulah Witherspoon -----	E. J. Chesnut.
<i>Chilton County.</i>		
Clanton -----	J. J. Pickens -----	N. A. Kicker.
Jemison -----	Howard Griggs -----	C. C. Conway.
Maplesville -----	J. L. Johnson -----	J. W. Dickert.
Mt. Creek -----	Wm. R. Baker -----	E. F. Culver.
Thorsby -----	Mrs. Zelma Manning -----	H. L. Foshee.
<i>Choctaw County.</i>		
Butler -----	Miss Mattie Paul -----	W. H. Lindsey.
Gilbertown -----	L. M. Mathis -----	C. R. Land.
Lisman -----	Mrs. Maude Patrick -----	Dr. W. H. Christopher
<i>Clarke County.</i>		
Fulton -----	Geo. M. Watson -----	A. L. Manes.
Jackson -----	Frank Abbott -----	A. E. Chunn.
Thomasville -----	H. M. Morrow -----	J. W. Tucker.
Whatley -----	Mrs. J. H. Harrison -----	D. D. Coleman.
<i>Olay County.</i>		
Ashland -----	J. T. Balch -----	A. S. Bell.
Hollins -----	S. B. Lanier -----	H. B. Rumsey.
Lineville -----	Brandt LaBoon -----	M. M. Eppes.
<i>Cleburne County.</i>		
Edwardsville -----	Fred Wycoff -----	T. J. Brown.
Fruitthurst -----	Mrs. Margaret Fowler -----	Andrew Pearson.
Heflin -----	Warren Maust -----	J. R. Barker.
Hopewell -----	-----	D. D. Harris.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS OR SUPERINTENDENTS AND TREASURERS—*Continued.*

CITY OR TOWN.	PRINCIPAL OR SUPT.	TREASURER.
<i>Coffee County.</i>		
Elba -----	W. J. Steele-----	J. O. English.
Enterprise -----	E. J. Murphey-----	A. B. Mizell.
New Brockton-----	R. F. Ray-----	W. W. Whitaker.
<i>Colbert County.</i>		
Cherokee -----	W. C. Porter-----	(No Treasurer).
Leighton -----	E. Christian -----	J. T. Ferguson.
Sheffield -----	W. P. Johnson-----	A. J. Ive.
Tuscumbia -----	J. F. Collins-----	J. C. Carter.
<i>Conecuh County.</i>		
Castleberry -----	Miss Mineola King-----	Allen Page.
Evergreen -----	Miss Ethel King-----	H. A. Shields.
Repton -----	J. W. Kitchens-----	J. R. Simmons.
<i>Coosa County.</i>		
Goodwater -----	Jas. N. Bragg-----	B. Z. Henry.
<i>Covington County.</i>		
Andalusia -----	L. E. Brown-----	J. M. Head.
Falco -----	J. L. Turk-----	A. H. Leonard.
Floralda -----	Charles Baker -----	P. M. Faucett.
Opp -----	J. F. Scofield-----	T. E. Hubbard.
Poley -----	-----	H. P. Fitzgerald.
Red Level -----	E. L. Stough-----	C. W. Costen.
River Falls -----	H. B. Morgan-----	H. Stanley.
<i>Crenshaw County.</i>		
Brantley -----	A. L. Brazil-----	Dr. S. W. May.
Dozier -----	F. M. Buttram-----	L. C. Simon.
Glenwood -----	H. A. Cassidy-----	H. C. Willis.
Luverne -----	W. G. Cameron-----	J. N. Pollard.
Searight -----	Ollie G. Pope-----	W. W. Lowman.
Rutledge -----	G. M. Mahone-----	A. L. Rushton.
<i>Cullman County.</i>		
Cullman -----	R. E. Ledbetter-----	Parker Bank&T. Co.
Garden City-----	S. J. Cox-----	J. D. McAnally.
Hanceville -----	C. L. Tillery-----	Adolph Ashwander.
Vinemont -----	Miss Alma Cobb-----	Henry Linton.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS OR SUPERINTENDENTS AND TREASURERS—*Continued.*

CITY OR TOWN.	PRINCIPAL OR SUPT.	TREASURER.
<i>Dale County.</i>		
Arlton -----	H. W. Weed-----	D. A. Walker.
Daleville -----	A. B. McLeod-----	-----
Grimes -----	Lennie Childree -----	-----
Midland City-----	E. C. Palmer-----	B. H. Stough.
Newton -----	W. J. Dominey-----	Fred Mullins.
Ozark -----	L. K. Benson-----	J. R. Levy.
Pinckard -----	W. Y. Fleming-----	C. A. Pipplin.
<i>Dallas County.</i>		
Orrville -----	Miss Nellie Drake-----	G. W. O'Brien.
Selma -----	Arthur F. Harman-----	C. M. Howard.
<i>DeKalb County.</i>		
Collinsville -----	S. J. McCall-----	V. M. Brindley.
Ft. Payne-----	H. M. Weaver-----	G. W. Pharr.
<i>Elmore County.</i>		
Eclectic -----	Miss Nora Green-----	O. D. Farrow.
Tallassee -----	Gladstone H. Yeuell-----	E. A. Cox.
Wetumpka -----	J. M. Crowell-----	John Gaddis.
<i>Escambia County.</i>		
Atmore -----	Miss Ella M. Wall-----	H. W. Currie.
Brewton -----	W. L. Porter-----	A. C. Smith.
Flomaton -----	Miss Nan Grey Davis-----	N. R. Wilhelm.
Pollard -----	H. N. Lee-----	Fred Curtis.
<i>Etowah County.</i>		
Alabama City -----	J. D. Bradley-----	C. S. Wilkinson.
Altoona -----	James E. Dean-----	A. M. Phillips.
Attalla -----	Miss Alice Coleman-----	F. W. Cox.
Gadsden -----	W. C. Griggs-----	Tracy Hollingsworth
<i>Fayette County.</i>		
Berry -----	(None employed)-----	V. G. Hall.
Fayette -----	R. L. Reaves-----	Sam J. Sanders.
<i>Franklin County.</i>		
Hodges -----	J. W. Cantrell-----	J. C. Moore.
Red Bay-----	T. D. Brooks-----	J. L. McNeeley.
Russellville -----	L. S. McRight-----	-----
Vina -----	W. M. Goodwin-----	-----

LIST OF PRINCIPALS OR SUPERINTENDENTS AND TREASURERS—Continued.

CITY OR TOWN.	PRINCIPAL OR SUPT.	TREASURER.
<i>Geneva County.</i>		
Black -----	W. S. Lee-----	C. O. Hagin.
Coffee Springs-----	J. E. Hudson-----	J. P. Creel.
Geneva -----	H. W. Little-----	A. S. Hendrix.
Hartford -----	M. L. Black-----	J. D. Preston.
Malvern -----	Jno. O. Beall-----	J. A. Ward.
Samson -----	W. T. Tiller-----	J. W. Byrd.
Slocomb -----	-----	J. T. Jordan.
<i>Greene County.</i>		
Eutaw -----	A. F. Jackson-----	W. R. Barnes.
<i>Hale County.</i>		
Greensboro -----	J. A. Baxley-----	Charles Stollenwerck
Moundville -----	G. A. Young-----	R. L. Griffin.
Newbern -----	C. A. Haskew-----	T. A. Walthall, Jr.
<i>Henry County.</i>		
Abbeville -----	J. E. Searcy-----	W. F. Murphy.
Haleburg -----	Sam Davis -----	B. F. Glover.
Headland -----	W. E. Glover-----	G. W. Hawkins.
Newville -----	M. C. Brooks-----	J. W. Capps.
<i>Houston County.</i>		
Ashford -----	E. T. Cato-----	G. E. Jackson.
Columbia -----	Thos. E. McCollough-----	Alex. Wood.
Cottonwood -----	N. B. Hughes-----	S. O. Smith.
Dothan -----	J. V. Brown-----	C. C. Hughes.
Gordon -----	D. W. Hollis-----	J. J. Marsh.
Kinsey -----	W. O. Burdeshaw -----	C. B. Grice.
Madrid -----	C. F. Cassady-----	G. P. Peacock.
Webb -----	E. G. Fenn-----	W. M. Floyd.
<i>Jackson County.</i>		
Bridgeport -----	Miss Lillian Ford-----	B. C. Jones.
Hollywood -----	W. B. Thomas-----	D. Meeks.
Langston -----	H. W. Bennett-----	T. E. Morgan.
Larkinsville -----	Aille L. Roden-----	E. G. Grantham.
Paint Rock -----	J. W. Simpson-----	John W. Tipton.
Scottsboro -----	J. W. Willis-----	C. Q. Beech.
Section -----	R. L. Phillips-----	C. C. Peak.
Stevenson -----	N. H. Price-----	E. K. Mann.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS OR SUPERINTENDENTS AND TREASURERS—*Continued.*

CITY OR TOWN.	PRINCIPAL OR SUPT.	TREASURER.
<i>Jefferson County.</i>		
Adamsville -----	C. L. Hubbert-----	M. C. Young.
Bessemer -----	A. A. Persons-----	J. B. Houston.
Birmingham -----	J. H. Phillips-----	H. C. Abbott.
Brighton -----	J. T. Huffstutler-----	H. M. Sharpe.
Brookside -----	N. S. Moore-----	M. S. Cohn.
Cardiff -----	W. L. Brumbeloe-----	C. H. Harper.
Flat Creek (Quinton,R3)	J. G. Manuel-----	I. N. Skelton.
Graysville (Ad'mvleR1)	N. O. Scott-----	J. W. West.
Inglenook -----	E. A. Thomas-----	S. W. Boles.
Irondale -----	Forney Reese-----	J. W. Fortenberry.
Johns -----	Delphine Feminear ---	Joe Sachs.
Leeds -----	J. W. Ellenburg-----	E. R. Perdue.
Lipscomb (BessemerR1)	L. H. Haralson-----	S. A. Jones.
Morris -----	John A. Reid-----	L. Little.
PinkieCity (Blossburg)	J. L. Arnold-----	M. Silverfield.
Quinton -----	J. G. Manuel-----	-----
Sandusky -----	W. T. Vann-----	Dr. J. M. Bonds.
Warrior -----	O. L. Chambers-----	E. A. Terry.
West Sayre (QuintonR1)	L. T. Dyer-----	-----
<i>Lamar County.</i>		
Beaverton -----	W. H. Dorchester-----	A. S. Gann.
Fernbank -----	Miss Zada Morton-----	J. B. Wilson.
Kennedy -----	C. C. Greer-----	W. N. Gravlee.
Millport -----	E. C. Holly-----	W. K. Black.
Sulligent -----	J. C. Pennington-----	M. W. Criggs.
Vernon -----	W. L. Morris-----	J. F. Mattox.
<i>Lauderdale County.</i>		
Florence -----	H. B. Norton-----	H. C. Gilbert.
Rogersville -----	Robert Hudson-----	Ira H. Bedingfield.
Waterloo -----	B. S. Haraway-----	J. C. Cooper.
<i>Lawrence County.</i>		
Courtland -----	Mrs. B. B. Isbell-----	E. L. Wann.
Hillsboro -----	W. A. Abramson-----	D. P. Woodall.
Moulton -----	J. P. Delashaw-----	O. L. Judy.
Mt. Hope -----	Edgar Jackson -----	R. C. Jackson.
Town Creek -----	Miss Louise King-----	J. M. Houston.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS OR SUPERINTENDENTS AND TREASURERS—*Continued.*

CITY OR TOWN.	PRINCIPAL OR SUPT.	TREASURER.
<i>Lee County.</i>		
Auburn -----	Miss May Harvey-----	W. V. Jones.
Loachapoka -----	W. R. Stevens-----	W. J. Wooten.
Opelika -----	F. Hall -----	S. S. Black.
Phoenix City -----	Miss Alice Coulter-----	T. H. Coulter.
Waverly -----		M. H. Brawner.
<i>Limestone County.</i>		
Athens -----	Frank Barnard -----	H. C. Massenberg.
Elkmont -----	Mrs. W. A. Gray-----	Henry Zeitler.
Mooreville -----	Miss Evelyn Mussetter-----	Ashford Todd.
<i>Lowndes County.</i>		
Ft. Deposit-----	Mrs. W. G. Forehand-----	W. L. Stevens.
<i>Macon County.</i>		
Notasulga -----	B. L. Balch-----	J. A. Watkins.
Tuskegee -----	R. E. Thompson-----	W. H. Hurt.
<i>Madison County.</i>		
Gurley -----	A. S. Hodges-----	A. B. Howell.
Huntsville -----	R. C. Johnston-----	W. P. Monroe.
Madison -----	T. G. Riddle-----	J. H. Humphrey.
New Hope -----	James E. Parks-----	M. F. Irwin.
<i>Marengo County.</i>		
Dayton -----	(Not known)-----	E. T. Eppes.
Demopolis -----	K. G. Hoover-----	W. A. Smith.
Faunsdale -----	J. B. Kilpatrick-----	Coleman Adams.
Linden -----	J. J. Holladay-----	Irving Adams.
Thomaston -----	Miss Ethel Brettlng-----	E. G. Thomas.
<i>Marion County.</i>		
Bear Creek-----	E. G. Bottoms-----	W. H. Flippo.
Guin -----	C. E. Pearce-----	M. A. Springfield.
Hackleburg -----	H. A. Smith -----	W. B. Mixon.
Hamilton -----	J. O. Avery-----	R. N. Terrell.
Winfield -----	C. R. Welden-----	R. K. Shirey.
<i>Marshall County.</i>		
Albertville -----	L. E. Creel-----	G. O. Barnett.
Boaz -----	J. C. McAuley-----	J. B. Martin.
Guntersville -----	J. B. Vann-----	D. Isbell.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS OR SUPERINTENDENTS AND TREASURERS—Continued.

CITY OR TOWN.	PRINCIPAL OR SUPT.	TREASURER.
<i>Mobile County.</i>		
Citronelle -----	B. H. Johnston-----	-----
Mobile -----	S. S. Murphy-----	S. S. Murphy.
<i>Monroe County.</i>		
Beatrice -----	Miss Birdie DePriest--	W. R. Sawyer.
Jones Mills -----	Miss Lois Presley-----	H. A. Baggett.
Monroeville -----	E. P. Yeldell-----	J. A. Lazenby.
Nadawah -----	Miss Caro Agee-----	A. R. Burroughs.
Vredenburgh -----	Oscar Boland -----	J. L. Thomas.
<i>Montgomery County.</i>		
Montgomery -----	C. L. Floyd-----	Robert Tait.
<i>Morgan County.</i>		
Austinville -----	(None employed)-----	-----
Danville -----	(None employed)-----	-----
Decatur -----	J. M. Collier -----	W. B. Shackelford.
Falkville -----	Geo. T. Woodruff-----	R. A. Summerfield.
Flint -----	(None employed)-----	-----
Hartselle -----	L. B. Little-----	M. Patillo.
New Decatur-----	W. F. Jones-----	Fred Bloodworth.
Trinity -----	J. B. Lockhart-----	Dr. Emmens.
<i>Perry County.</i>		
Marion -----	Chas. C. Johnson-----	T. T. Daughdrill.
Unlontown -----	W. P. Champion-----	J. H. Bradford.
<i>Pickens County.</i>		
Aliceville -----	John L. Harper-----	J. S. Love.
Carrollton -----	J. A. Key-----	A. H. Dabbs.
Gordo -----	W. T. Snoddy-----	H. B. Durrett.
Pickensville -----	Miss Corinne Calley--	W. C. Chapman.
Reform -----	D. W. Berry-----	J. W. Hollingsworth
<i>Pike County.</i>		
Banks -----	Mrs. Sam Trotter-----	C. E. Sellers.
Brundidge -----	W. H. Black-----	F. A. Wood.
Goshen -----	J. N. Phillips-----	G. B. Howard.
Troy -----	John R. McLure-----	John W. Bowers.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS OR SUPERINTENDENTS AND TREASURERS—*Continued.*

CITY OR TOWN.	PRINCIPAL OR SUPT.	TREASURER.
<i>Randolph County.</i>		
Roanoke -----	L. L. Vann-----	W. L. Hill.
Wadley -----	E. C. Allen-----	F. R. Schuessler.
Wedowee -----	Miss Mabel L. Jones-----	W. T. Weathers.
<i>Russell County.</i>		
Girard -----	R. A. Gamble-----	Wm. Coghill.
Hurtsboro -----	H. E. Hutcheson-----	P. H. Perry.
Seale -----	W. S. McLeod-----	L. J. Lewis.
<i>Shelby County.</i>		
Calera -----	B. B. McLeran-----	T. B. Parker.
Columbiana -----	Mrs. Louella Nelson-----	W. L. Christian.
Montevallo -----	H. G. Dowling-----	W. H. Lyman.
Vincent -----	W. T. Cardwell-----	D. W. Walte.
Wilsonville -----	J. D. Harris-----	J. F. Pope.
<i>St. Clair County.</i>		
Ashville -----	Wm. J. Mims-----	J. A. Embry.
Coal City -----	{ Carl L. Glover----- Percy N. Plylor----- }	J. W. Moore.
Eden -----	J. O. Looney-----	T. F. Harless.
Pell City -----	W. B. Goodenow-----	T. J. Kilgroe.
Ragland -----	J. M. Rich-----	M. R. Floyd.
Riverside -----	W. M. King-----	J. S. Bukacek.
Seddon -----	Mrs. Willie Wilson-----	W. S. Crump.
Springville -----	G. W. Floyd-----	J. V. Coupland.
<i>Sumter County.</i>		
Cuba -----	M. E. Head-----	W. A. Waddell.
Epes -----	E. B. Calhoun-----	W. R. Lewellen.
Gainessville -----	Mrs. Mary W. Roberts-----	S. T. Jones.
Geiger -----	Miss Grey Gibson-----	O. A. Smith.
Livingston -----	R. K. Hood-----	W. S. Nichols.
York -----	E. H. Longshore-----	Robert Scott.
<i>Talladega County.</i>		
Childersburg -----	T. B. Meadows-----	H. I. Hodges.
Gantts Quarry -----	J. L. McKay-----	W. D. Lamborne.
Ironaton -----	Miss Laura Still-----	J. R. Davis.
Lincoln -----	W. C. Reaves-----	J. W. Hackney.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS OR SUPERINTENDENTS AND TREASURERS—Continued.

CITY OR TOWN.	PRINCIPAL OR SUPT.	TREASURER.
Sylacauga -----	J. B. Murphy-----	L. D. Coker.
Talladega -----	D. A. McNeill-----	A. W. Hardin.
	<i>Tallapoosa County.</i>	
Alexander City-----	Jas. M. Pearson-----	A. S. Leonard.
Camp Hill -----	C. C. Moseley-----	J. E. Reaves.
Dadeville -----	Miss Carrie L. Smith--	Wm. C. Roecks.
Daviston -----	Miss L. Meadows-----	J. M. Camp.
	<i>Tuscaloosa County.</i>	
Northport -----	E. M. Meadows-----	M. Freeman.
Tuscaloosa -----	J. H. Foster-----	Glen Foster.
	<i>Walker County.</i>	
Carbon Hill -----	I. N. Morris-----	F. A. Merrill.
Cordova -----	J. F. McCain-----	W. N. Jones.
Dora -----	Wm. K. Norton-----	C. I. Jones.
Jasper -----	J. W. Letson-----	Walter Guttery.
Nauvoo -----	Willie Hilton -----	John Mann.
Oakman -----	T. J. York-----	L. F. Lelievre.
Townley-----	John Myers -----	W. J. Boshell.
	<i>Washington County.</i>	
	(No incorpor'ed towns)	
	<i>Wilcox County.</i>	
Camden -----	O. C. Weaver-----	J. T. Lawler.
Gastonburg -----	A. C. Moore-----	R. J. Goode, Sr.
McWilliams -----	H. G. Huchabee-----	J. D. Shelley.
Pine Apple -----	N. W. Henson-----	S. N. Stanford.
Pine Hill-----	R. L. Griffin-----	Clay Sheffield.
	<i>Winston County.</i>	
Haleyville -----	L. L. James-----	B. H. Smith.

**OFFICERS STATE AND COUNTY SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT
ASSOCIATION.**

MRS. R. L. FAUCETT, President.....Prattville, Ala.

MISS CLARA PITTS, Secretary-Treas.....Montgomery, Ala.

COUNTY.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
Autauga.....	Mrs. H. S. Doster.....	Prattville.
Baldwin.....	Mrs. F. L. Brown.....	Fairhope.
Barbour.....	J. H. Crow.....	Elamville.
Bibb.....	Miss Janette Shapard.....	Centerville.
Blount.....	Mrs. W. M. Self.....	Oneonta.
Bullock.....	Miss Juliet Hixon.....	Perote.
Butler.....	Mrs. J. M. Stabler.....	Greenville.
Calhoun.....	Mrs. R. S. King.....	Oxford.
Chambers.....	Mrs. D. B. Holderfield.....	Stroud.
Cherokee.....	Miss Lillie Mathews.....	Leesburg.
Chilton.....	J. L. Johnson.....	Maplesville.
Choctaw.....	Mrs. H. J. Bruister.....	Butler.
Clarke.....	Mrs. J. S. Davidson.....	Thomasville.
Clay.....	Miss Maude Tuttrell.....	Ashland.
Cleburne.....	Mrs. Lucie Turner.....	Heflin.
Coffee.....	Mrs. H. Law.....	Enterprise.
Colbert.....	Mrs. Frank Spangler.....	Leighton.
Conecuh.....	Miss Sarah E. Luther.....	Castleberry.
Coosa.....	Miss Annie M. Shapard.....	Kellyton, R. No. 2.
Covington.....	E. A. Ward.....	Gantt.
Crenshaw.....	Mr. Claude L. Rhodes.....	Highland Home.
Cullman.....	Mrs. W. L. Hicks.....	Cullman.
Dale.....	Mrs. J. M. Carmichael.....	Ozark.
Dallas.....	Mrs. C. W. Hooper.....	Selma.
DeKalb.....	Mrs. T. H. Taylor.....	Fort Payne.
Elmore.....	Miss Nettie Thomas.....	Titus.
Escambia.....	Mrs. G. W. L. Smith.....	Brewton.
Etowah.....	Mrs. W. E. Striplin.....	Gadsden 609Turrentine
Fayette.....	Miss Mary Stokes.....	Kennedy.
Franklin.....	Mrs. B. H. Sargent.....	Russellville.
Geneva.....	J. M. Holly.....	Samson.
Greene.....	Mrs. W. G. Horton.....	Pleasant Ridge.

COUNTY SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PRESIDENTS—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
Hale.....	Miss Ethel Perry.....	Greensboro.
Henry.....	Miss Nellie Price.....	Abbeville.
Houston.....	R. H. Southerland.....	Dothan.
Jackson.....	Mrs. E. K. Mann.....	Stevenson.
Jefferson.....	Mrs. E. B. Erwin.....	Boyles.
Lamar.....	Mrs. E. R. Harris.....	Vernon.
Lauderdale.....	Miss Elizabeth A. Roach.....	Florence.
Lawrence.....	Mrs. Clara Stewart.....	Moulton.
Lee.....	Miss Guilla Phipps.....	Salem, R. No. 3.
Limestone.....	Mrs. Kate Hine.....	Athens.
Lowndes.....	Mrs. Joseph Russell.....	Lowndesboro.
Macon.....	Mrs. A. S. Danner.....	Tuskegee.
Madison.....	Mrs. Hassie Farley.....	Madison.
Marengo.....	J. R. Myrick.....	Wayne.
Marion.....	Miss Ida Bacon.....	Hamilton.
Marshall.....	Mrs. P. F. Maples.....	Albertville.
Mobile.....	C. F. Vigor.....	Mobile.
Monroe.....	Miss Annie McMurphy.....	Vredenburgh.
Montgomery.....	Mrs. Thos. M. Owen.....	Montgomery.
Morgan.....	Mrs. J. L. Rountree.....	Hartselle.
Perry.....	Miss Anna LeVert.....	Sprott.
Pickens.....	W. H. Storey.....	Carrollton.
Pike.....	Miss Clara Sullivan.....	Grady.
Randolph.....	Miss Eulette Parker.....	Wedowee.
Russell.....	Mrs. L. D. McKee.....	Seale.
Shelby.....	Mrs. Chas. E. Nivens.....	Columblana.
St. Clair.....	Mrs. B. S. Hodges.....	Odenville.
Sumter.....	Miss Grey Gibson.....	Gelger.
Talladega.....	Miss Mittie McElderry.....	Talladega.
Tallapoosa.....	Mrs. S. H. Newman.....	Dadeville.
Tuscaloosa.....	Mrs. Mary B. Rolan.....	Tuscaloosa.
Walker.....	Miss Jennie Lou Palmer.....	Jasper.
Washington.....	Miss Sadie Collier.....	Koenton.
Wilcox.....	Mr. Claude Hardy.....	Camden.
Winston.....	L. J. Howell.....	Double Springs.

**NAMES AND POST OFFICE ADDRESSES OF THE MEMBERS
OF THE COUNTY BOARDS OF EDUCATION OF THE
VARIOUS COUNTIES OF ALABAMA.**

The County Superintendent, whose name appears last under each county, is ex-officio a member of the County Board. The terms of the present County Superintendents expire October 1, 1917. The terms of the other members of the County Boards of Education expire August, 1916.

AUTAUGA COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
J. D. Rice.....	Prattville.
J. N. Cook.....	Deatsville.
J. C. Herman.....	Jones.
G. S. Houston.....	Statesville.
L. E. Byrum.....	Jones.

BALDWIN COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
Frank F. Earle.....	Blacksher.
W. R. White.....	Bay Minette.
W. D. Randall.....	Montrose.
J. I. Weatherly.....	Foley.
J. S. Lambert.....	Bay Minette.

BARBOUR COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
W. L. McGee.....	Bakerhill.
Geo. H. Dent.....	Eufaula.
B. F. Gary.....	Comer.
J. T. Jackson.....	Cllo.
J. T. Searcy.....	Clayton.

BIBB COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
J. T. Ellison.....	Centerville.
N. E. Stewart.....	Blocton, R. 4.
J. T. Fuller.....	Centerville.
W. H. Thomas.....	Ashby, R. 1.
A. W. Hayes.....	Centerville.

BLOUNT COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
W. L. Armstrong....	Bangor, R. 8.
A. M. Hinds.....	Summit.
W. A. Moore.....	Altoona, R. 2.
J. T. Brown.....	Cleveland.
John Weston.....	Cleveland, R. 1.

BULLOCK COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
T. M. Norton.....	Midway.
D. A. Hixon.....	Perote.
S. J. Rutland.....	Fitzpatrick.
J. F. Martin.....	Union Springs.
G. R. Hall.....	James.

BUTLER COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
Wilton Johnson.....	Georgiana, R. 6.
N. C. Cook.....	Georgiana.
John S. Golson.....	Ft. Deposit.
Ambrose Murphy.....	Forest Home.
C. H. Lewis.....	Greenville.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
T. S. Gray.....	Ohatchie
E. D. McClelen.....	Piedmont
J. W. Harris.....	Choccolocco, R. 1.
N. J. Stephens.....	Wellington, R. 1.
H. T. Persons.....	Anniston.

CHAMBERS COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
J. V. Trammell	Five Points.
Webster McRae	Buffalo.
W. P. Allen	LaFayette, R. 7.
L. Lanier	Langdale, R. 1.
G. M. Barnett	LaFayette.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
W. A. Snead	Key.
W. M. Hicks	Leesburg.
W. J. Lasseter	Cedar Bluff.
J. W. Browder	Gaylesville.
John H. Blair	Center.

CHILTON COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
Wm. J. Billingsley	Thorsby.
J. C. Vesey	Maplesville.
L. A. Callaway	Cooper.
T. J. Dorminy	Jemison.
W. T. Bean	Clanton.

CHOCTAW COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
Forest Allen	Mt. Sterling
W. R. Christopher	Naheola.
T. B. Shoemaker	Silas.
H. A. Pawe	Silas.
W. J. Dansby	Butler.

CLARKE COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
J. F. Gillis	Grove Hill.
Jno. L. Scruggs	Coffeeville.
J. W. Matthews	Jackson.
T. H. Tyson	Thomasville.
T. L. Head	Grove Hill.

CLAY COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
A. C. House	Goodwater.
C. D. Mitchell	Lineville.
J. D. Knight	Lineville.
W. L. Owen	Ashland.
W. T. Harwell	Ashlanl.

CLEBURNE COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
J. W. Grubbs	Hedlin, R. 3.
J. W. Bennett	Fruithurst, R. 1.
J. W. Laminack	Fruithurst, R. 1.
N. J. McMahan	Hopewell, R. 1.
G. B. Boman	Hedlin.

COFFEE COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
G. M. Heath	Enterprise, R. 1.
A. M. McCullough	Elba, R. 1.
G. T. Hildreth	Clintonville, R. 1.
W. J. Brown	Victoria, R. 1.
C. H. Byrd	Enterprise.

COLBERT COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
Henry Cobb	Cherokee.
P. H. Ligon	Tuscumbia, R. 3.
F. R. King	Leighton.
W. H. Chambers	Barton.
Joe Walker	Tuscumbia.

CONECUH COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
E. J. McCreary	Evergreen.
T. A. Jones	Garland, R. 1.
Dr. E. L. Kelley	Repton.
Dr. R. T. Holland	Castleberry.
R. E. L. Key	Evergreen.

COOSA COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
W. J. Steele.....	Schley.
S. A. Thomas.....	Nixburg.
N. C. Fulmer.....	Goodwater, R. 3.
W. F. Darden.....	Weogufka.
Jeff Sox.....	Rockford, R. 2.

COVINGTON COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
H. D. Childre.....	Elba, R. 7.
G. M. Terrell.....	Opp, R. 2.
W. R. Bennett.....	Red Level, R. 1.
J. B. Jones.....	Andalusia, R. 1.
H. J. Brogden.....	Andalusia.

CRENSHAW COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
J. W. Turner.....	Luverne.
J. N. Fall.....	Ft. Deposit, R. 1.
W. P. McSwean.....	Brantley.
C. C. Bright.....	Bradleyton.
T. A. Capps.....	Luverne.

CULLMAN COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
Geo. Ashwander.....	Hanceville.
E. T. Knight.....	Cullman, R. 1.
John M. Goodwin.....	Cullman, R. 4.
W. H. Waldrop.....	Baileytown.
D. V. Smith.....	Cullman.

DALE COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
D. S. Cain.....	Ozark.
J. F. Lewis.....	Ozark, R. 5.
O. D. Gissendanner.....	Pinckard.
J. C. Barnes.....	Arlton.
R. L. Marchman.....	Pinckard.

DALLAS COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
J. B. Ellis.....	Selma.
J. A. Carson.....	Selma, R. 2.
J. Lyt Edwards.....	Polk.
Jno. G. Chisholm.....	Selma.
D. M. Callaway.....	Selma.

DeKALB COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
Ira J. Crump.....	Albertville, R. 1.
C. G. Ward.....	Chavies, R. 1.
B. N. Price.....	Valley Head.
B. W. Moore.....	Valley Head, R. 1.
J. Valdor Curtis.....	Ft. Payne.

ELMORE COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
S. L. Hornsby.....	Tallassee.
W. C. Powell.....	Wetumpka
B. B. Martin.....	Seman.
J. S. Goree.....	Deatsville.
G. H. Howard.....	Wetumpka.

ESCAMBIA COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
J. H. Henley.....	Bradley.
J. E. Finlay.....	Brewton.
W. T. Mayo.....	Pollard.
J. E. McCoy.....	Atmore.
W. S. Neal.....	Brewton.

ETOWAH COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
W. C. Stephens.....	Keener, R. 1.
J. B. Mathis.....	Boaz, R. 7.
T. C. Banks.....	Attalla.
O. P. Willis.....	Ohatchie, R. 2.
S. E. McDaniel.....	Gadsden.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
G. A. Studdard	Corona, R. 1.
W. D. Newman	Covin, R. 2.
L. S. Bobo	Winfield.
W. T. Kizzire	Fayette, R. 4.
Alex Smith	Fayette.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
W. M. Hollimon	Spruce Pine.
J. J. Dillard	Russellville, R. 3.
H. L. Wimberly	Russellville, R. 6.
W. C. Hurst	Russellville.
T. H. Roberson	Russellville.

GENEVA COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
J. W. Griffin	Slocomb.
Jno. D. Wilson	Chancellor.
R. L. Kelley	Hartford.
A. E. White	Samson.
J. W. Steely	Hartford.

GREENE COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
A. Y. Glover	Forkland.
C. I. Eatman	Mantua.
Dr. Oscar Duncan	Mt. Hebron.
J. D. Steele, Jr.	Eutaw.
W. P. Archibald	Knoxville.

HALE COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
W. M. Spencer	Gallion.
L. L. Williams	Greensboro.
J. C. Tidmore	Moundville.
C. M. Elliott	Stewart.
G. N. Williams	Greensboro.

HENRY COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
J. F. Hasty	Columbia, R. 3.
M. L. Barnes	Haleburg, R. 1.
J. T. McClendon	Abbeville, R. 4.
W. M. Lingo	Clopton, R. 1.
E. C. Glover	Abbeville.

HOUSTON COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
J. V. Brown	Dothan.
J. C. Lee	Taylor.
J. W. Riley	Cottonwood.
R. B. Forrester	Cowarts.
Jno. M. Odom	Dothan.

JACKSON COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
J. P. Williams	Trenton.
A. H. Moody	Kyles.
T. E. Morgan	Langston.
T. T. Foster	Stevenson.
C. S. Brewton	Scottsboro.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
H. M. Byars	Johns.
J. W. Minor	Ensley.
T. S. Rogers	Morris.
C. R. West	Maben.
P. M. McNeill	Birmingham.

LAMAR COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
J. E. Armstrong	Sulligent.
I. J. Smith	Blowhorn.
S. V. Waldrop	Kennedy, R. 1.
Jno. F. Hays	Melborne.
E. R. Harris	Vernon.

LAUDERDALE COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
J. W. Spain.....	Waterloo.
J.M.Wilcoxson	Loretto,Tenn.,R.2.
Elmer L. Koonce.....	Cloverdale.
H. C. Warren.....	Rogersville.
D. O. Warren.....	Florence.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
M. J. Taylor.....	Town Creek, R. 1.
T. F. Almon.....	Moulton.
J. D. L. Byers.....	Moulton.
J. D. French.....	Pitt.
W. S. Dill.....	Moulton.

LEE COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
J. R. Evans.....	Opelika, R. 4.
J. W. Tillery.....	Opelika, R. 1.
T. A. Whatley.....	Opelika, R. 2.
W. C. Hays.....	Smith's Station.
J. A. Albright.....	Opelika.

LIMESTONE COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
John H. Maples.....	Elkmont.
R. J. Hamilton.....	Ripley.
J. W. Jackson.....	Bethel, Tenn.,R.2.
N. R. Nichols.....	Athens.
M. K. Clements.....	Athens.

LOWNDES COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
Dr. W. B. Crum.....	Ft. Deposit.
Dr.J.H.Kimbrough	Lowndesboro.
R. H. Favor.....	Drane.
E. D. Rolen.....	Benton.
H. R. Williamson.....	Hayneville.

MACON COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
T. Y. Connor.....	Tuskegee.
W. A. Stevenson.....	Notasulga.
Y. S. Edwards.....	Society Hill
P. M. Lightfoot.....	Shorter.
W. B. Riley.....	Tuskegee.

MADISON COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
Dr. E. O. Williamson.....	Gurley.
C. E. Phelps.....	Huntsville, R. 1.
A. H. Lewis.....	Madison.
F. C. Love.....	New Market.
S. R. Butler.....	Huntsville.

MARENGO COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
W. W. Barr.....	Nanafalia.
W. K. Chapman.....	Thomaston.
J. B. Hearin.....	Demopolis.
C. Hawkins.....	Vineland.
B. F. Gilder.....	Linden.

MARION COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
W. B. Crane.....	Detroit.
T. A. Roberts.....	Winfield.
H. H. Sizemore.....	Guin.
Anderson Wiginton.....	Hackleburg.
H. W. McKenzie.....	Hamilton.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
J. R. Smith.....	Boaz, R. 6.
Jas. O. Johnston.....	Union Grove.
B. F. Sims.....	Albertville, R. 6.
D. L. Kennamer.....	Grant.
R. Lee Barnes.....	Albertville.

MOBILE COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
John T. Cochrane-----	Mobile.
Harry T. Hartwell-----	Mobile.
Dr. Lee Roe-----	Mobile.
A. G. Quina-----	Mobile.
G. T. Jordan-----	Citronelle.
G. R. Bancroft-----	Mobile.
Dr. D. T. McCall-----	Mobile.
Michael J. Vickers-----	Mobile.
R. P. Roach-----	Mobile.
S. S. Murphy-----	Mobile.

MONROE COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
C. W. Jackson-----	Monroeville.
A. T. Ellis-----	Jeddo.
J. D. Forte-----	Chestnut.
J. B. Harper-----	Beatrice.
J. A. Barnes-----	Jones Mills.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
H. A. Belser-----	Montgomery.
J. T. Morrison-----	Sellers.
Dr. T. E. Rushing-----	Pike Road.
G. H. Shackelford-----	Hope Hull.
G. W. Covington-----	Montgomery.

MORGAN COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
P. Patillo-----	Hartselle.
J. S. Davis-----	Trinity.
G. W. Peck-----	Somerville, R. 3.
R. L. Garner-----	Hartselle, R. 1.
J. C. Tidwell-----	New Decatur.

PERRY COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
A. F. Armstrong-----	Marion.
A. M. Spessard-----	Unlontown.
E. Swann-----	Marion.
J. G. Wallace-----	Sprott.
Chas. C. Johnson-----	Marion.

PICKENS COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
W. H. Storey-----	Carrollton.
J. B. Hodo-----	Reform.
J. I. Keasler-----	Reform.
C. R. Horton-----	Aliceville.
J. W. Dowdle-----	Carrollton.

PIKE COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
C. C. King-----	Troy.
J. I. Chancey-----	Troy, R. 3.
W. L. Fleming-----	Brundidge.
W. H. Wilks-----	Perote, R. 2.
J. M. Sanders-----	Troy.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
Thos. J. Lovvorne-----	Newell.
Wm. Weathers-----	Roanoke, R. 4.
A. K. Brooks-----	Delta, R. 3.
Jno. L. Gregg-----	Wadley.
J. N. Word-----	Wedowee.

RUSSELL COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
T. S. Davis-----	Hurtsboro.
W. G. Dudley-----	Opelika, R. 8.
B. G. Jennings-----	Seale.
O. M. Wiggins-----	Girard, R. 1.
F. M. deGraffenried-----	Seale.

SHELBY COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
S. S. Crumpton.....	Columblana, R. 1.
J. B. Griffin.....	Maylene.
J. M. Frost.....	Montevallo, R. 1.
J. T. J. Wilder.....	Vincent.
S. P. Williamson.....	Sterrett, R. 1.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
Dr. J. O. Gray.....	Eden.
Geo. L. Byers.....	Springville.
Alex. Gardner.....	Ragland.
M. A. Coker.....	Ashville.
Perkins McLendon.....	Ashville.

SUMTER COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
Jno. H. Norville.....	Livingston.
C. A. Elliott.....	Emelle.
A. J. McElroy.....	Cuba.
J. R. Larkin.....	Coatopa.
R. B. Callaway.....	Livingston.

TALLADEGA COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
J. H. Lawson.....	Talladega.
W. D. Davis.....	Lincoln.
C. A. Killough.....	Alpine.
F. Moss.....	Childersburg.
M. T. Linder.....	Talladega.

TALLAPOOSA COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
J. J. Graves.....	Alexander City.
J. A. Sanders.....	Camp Hill
Jos. C. McIntosh.....	Dadeville, R. 2.
J. A. Ashurst.....	East Tallassee.
Geo. L. Bell.....	Dadeville.

TUSCALOOSA COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
P. B. Traweek.....	Northport.
J. R. Bell.....	Coker.
T. E. Norris.....	Tuscaloosa, R. 1.
R. A. Clarke.....	Cottondale.
Perry B. Hughes.....	Tuscaloosa.

WALKER COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
G. T. Smith.....	Prospect.
Lynn Palmer.....	Dora.
Will Hendrix.....	America.
J. F. Hawkins.....	Carbon Hill.
A. S. Scott.....	Jasper.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
R. D. Hooks.....	Toinette.
J. D. Blount.....	Koenton.
A. E. Rogers.....	Bigbee.
G. W. Coaker.....	Fruitdale.
W. S. Pearce.....	Koenton.

WILCOX COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
Lee McMillan.....	Gastonburg.
R. M. Hope.....	Sunny South.
R. L. Spurlin.....	Camden.
Simon Patterson.....	Pine Apple.
W. M. Cook.....	Camden.

WINSTON COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
W. R. Bonds.....	Double Springs.
N. S. Reeve.....	Double Springs.
J. R. Daves.....	Addison.
M. L. Aaron.....	Arley.
J. M. Burns.....	Double Spgs., R. 1.

TABULATION BY COUNTIES, BIENNIAL CENSUS, 1914.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN.			WHITE		COLORED	
	White	Colored	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Autauga -----	2,696	4,253	6,949	1,376	1,320	2,107	2,146
Baldwin -----	5,055	1,900	6,955	2,657	2,398	914	986
Barbour -----	4,294	8,105	12,399	2,218	2,076	3,938	4,167
Bibb -----	5,546	2,696	8,241	2,915	2,631	1,406	1,289
Blount -----	7,600	402	8,002	4,024	3,576	219	183
Bullock -----	1,469	10,568	12,037	717	752	5,210	5,358
Butler -----	5,293	7,337	12,630	2,713	2,580	3,645	3,712
Calhoun -----	10,535	4,539	15,074	5,394	5,141	2,232	2,307
Chambers -----	6,175	8,019	14,194	3,070	3,105	4,023	3,996
Cherokee -----	6,046	805	6,851	3,128	2,918	414	391
Chilton -----	6,613	1,344	7,957	3,458	3,155	700	644
Choctaw -----	2,764	4,788	7,547	1,378	1,386	2,324	2,459
Clarke -----	4,494	6,596	11,090	2,394	2,110	3,338	3,258
Clay -----	6,386	943	7,329	3,278	3,108	487	456
Cleburne -----	4,448	217	4,665	2,302	2,146	114	103
Coffee -----	7,825	2,265	10,090	4,048	3,777	1,168	1,097
Colbert -----	5,769	4,547	10,316	2,904	2,865	2,276	2,271
Conecuh -----	3,964	3,994	7,948	2,109	1,845	2,009	1,985
Coosa -----	3,412	2,764	6,176	1,768	1,644	1,355	1,409
Covington -----	10,022	2,908	12,925	5,150	4,872	1,455	1,448
Crenshaw -----	5,094	2,542	7,636	2,650	2,444	1,274	1,208

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

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	10,404	149	10,553	5,372	5,082	88	61
Cullman	10,404	149	10,553	5,372	5,082	88	61
Dale	5,541	2,136	7,677	2,759	2,782	1,006	1,041
Dallas	2,981	16,756	19,687	1,464	1,467	8,336	8,420
DeKalb	9,909	280	10,189	5,104	4,745	142	188
Elmore	5,672	4,725	10,397	2,890	2,782	2,327	2,398
Escambia	5,308	2,169	7,477	2,737	2,671	1,069	1,100
Etowah	10,582	2,065	12,667	5,258	5,324	992	1,093
Fayette	5,826	787	6,613	3,070	2,756	889	348
Franklin	5,929	442	6,371	3,057	2,972	189	283
Geneva	8,284	1,701	9,985	4,285	3,999	836	865
Greene	850	6,280	7,130	427	423	3,187	3,063
Hale	1,895	8,844	10,239	997	898	4,325	4,019
Henry	3,369	3,517	6,886	1,787	1,682	1,821	1,696
Houston	8,405	3,400	11,805	4,301	4,104	1,640	1,760
Jackson	9,797	872	10,669	5,188	4,009	435	437
Jefferson	45,180	34,968	80,173	23,307	21,783	16,776	18,217
Lamar	5,394	1,173	6,567	2,753	2,641	601	572
Lauderdale	8,447	2,379	10,826	4,307	4,140	1,124	1,255
Lawrence	5,236	1,881	7,067	2,792	2,444	895	936
Lee	4,174	7,793	11,967	2,040	2,134	3,782	4,011
Limestone	5,981	3,561	9,542	3,105	2,876	1,808	1,753
Lowndes	1,113	11,158	12,271	560	553	5,638	5,520
Macon	1,283	7,853	9,136	678	605	3,841	4,012
Madison	9,586	5,828	15,414	5,029	4,557	2,913	2,915
Marengo	2,902	10,552	13,454	1,459	1,443	5,425	5,127
Marion	6,646	181	6,827	3,475	3,171	98	83
Marshall	10,357	413	10,770	5,326	5,031	209	204

TABULATION BY COUNTIES, BIENNIAL CENSUS, 1914—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN.			WHITE		COLORED	
	White	Colored	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Mobile -----	15,230	10,512	25,742	7,761	7,469	5,057	5,455
Monroe -----	3,908	5,444	9,347	2,044	1,859	2,695	2,749
Montgomery -----	7,334	22,960	30,294	3,618	3,716	11,187	11,763
Morgan -----	9,043	2,789	11,832	4,687	4,356	1,381	1,408
Perry -----	2,365	9,307	11,672	1,199	1,166	4,673	4,684
Pickens -----	4,536	5,229	9,765	2,317	2,219	2,623	2,606
Pike -----	5,435	6,094	11,529	2,833	2,602	3,001	3,083
Randolph -----	7,124	2,233	9,357	3,638	3,486	1,107	1,126
Russell -----	1,676	8,709	10,385	875	801	4,357	4,352
Shelby -----	6,767	2,323	9,090	3,544	3,223	1,159	1,164
St. Clair -----	6,595	1,427	8,022	3,397	3,198	699	728
Sumter -----	1,932	10,649	12,581	959	973	5,322	5,327
Talladega -----	6,770	6,802	13,572	3,521	3,249	3,406	3,896
Tallahassee -----	7,681	4,315	11,996	4,018	3,863	2,202	2,113
Tuscaloosa -----	9,559	6,610	16,175	5,002	4,557	3,462	3,154
Walker -----	10,665	1,834	12,499	5,650	5,015	939	895
Washington -----	2,898	2,075	4,973	1,530	1,368	1,095	980
Wilcox -----	1,985	10,263	12,248	1,041	944	5,195	5,068
Winston -----	4,562	5	4,567	2,374	2,188	4	1
Totals -----	432,551	342,425	774,976	212,804	219,747	170,153	172,272

ANNUAL STATISTICS

OF THE

SCHOOLS OF ALABAMA

1914-15

GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF SCHOOLS OF ALL CLASSES FOR 1914-15.

NAME OF SCHOOL	ENROLLMENT		TEACHERS EMPLOYED		Value of Buildings, Sites and Equip- ment	Total Amount Expended
	White	Colored	White	Colored		
Public Schools	312,480	144,071	7,753	2,550	\$ 8,768,745	\$ 4,467,412
County High Schools	5,297		201		835,931	231,809
District Agricultural Schools	1,340		44		212,400	63,587
Normal Schools	1,955	3,098	92	263	2,432,156	733,525
University of Alabama	1,480		116		1,430,000	210,421
Alabama Polytechnic Institute	2,032		68		713,000	171,754
Alabama Girls Technical Institute	499		35		522,500	60,323
Alabama School for Deaf and Blind	246	54	14	18	415,000	71,310
Alabama Industrial School for Boys	466		5		169,498	53,153
Northeast Alabama Agricultural & Ind. Inst.	304		9		26,300	6,596
Private and Denominational Schools	8,842	8,435	581	365	4,475,505	808,907
Alabama Reform School for Juvenile Negro Law Breakers		193		1	26,000	9,326
Grand Total	334,961	155,851	8,918	3,197	\$20,027,125	\$ 6,888,123

**GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PUBLIC
SCHOOLS, 1914-15.**

	White	Colored	Total
1. Enrollment:			
In elementary and grammar grades -----	296,773	142,905	439,768
In high school grades (excluding county high schools) -----	15,717	1,076	16,793
Total enrollment -----	312,490	144,071	456,561
2. Average attendance:			
In elementary and grammar grades -----	184,958	90,627	275,585
In high school grades (excluding county high schools) -----	11,457	868	12,325
General average attendance --	196,415	91,495	287,910
3. School terms or sessions, average length in days during year ----	132	104	123
4. Number of schools taught -----	4,700	2,050	6,750
Number of graded schools in Co. -----	4,422	1,560	5,991
5. Number of teachers employed :*			
Male -----	2,309	670	2,979
Female -----	5,444	1,880	7,324
Total -----	7,753	2,550	10,303
6. Grades of certificates held by teachers :			
Life -----	978	109	1,087
First -----	1,496	23	1,519
Second -----	2,788	565	3,353
Third -----	2,342	1,841	4,183
Total* -----	7,604	2,538	10,142
7. Number of public school libraries	1,725	50	1,775
Number of volumes in libraries --	193,523	5,466	198,989
Combined value of libraries -----	\$115,134	\$3,084	\$145,218
Number of teachers studying books selected by the Alabama Teach- ers' Reading Circle -----	3,484	513	3,997

15909B

**GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PUBLIC
SCHOOLS, 1914-15—Continued.**

	White	Colored	Total
8. Number of schoolhouses deeded to the State -----	1,903	75	1,978
Number of schoolhouses deeded to the county -----	95	26	121
Number of schoolhouses deeded to the district -----	1,702	715	2,417
Number of schoolhouses deeded to private owners (churches, lodges, societies, etc.) -----	867	1,159	2,026
Number of schoolhouses owned by cities -----	133	40	173
Total number of schoolhouses ---	4,700	2,015	6,715
Value of schoolhouses and sites ---	\$7,128,418	\$729,516	\$7,857,934
Estimated value of seats, desks, and all other equipment -----	\$708,337	\$84,256	\$792,593
Number of schoolhouses entirely or partially supplied with patent desks -----	2,538	239	2,777
9. Average yearly salary of teachers:			
Male -----	\$444	\$169	\$382
Female -----	\$367	\$153	\$312
10. Total salaries paid teachers ---	\$3,046,484	\$402,915	\$3,449,399
11. Amount expended during the year by the School Improvement Association -----	\$114,678	\$5,573	\$119,251
12. Total number of visits by the county superintendent to the rural schools of the county ---	7,292	1,674	8,966

*The apparent discrepancy between the "number of teachers holding certificates" and the "number of teachers employed" is accounted for by the fact that some few teachers are not required to hold certificates when teaching only certain high school subjects upon which examinations are not held; viz., German, French, Manual Training, etc., and that the law exempts Mobile county teachers from holding State certificates.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

13. Balance from previous year.....	\$ 164,811.00
14. From Public Funds (includes General Fund, Poll Tax, and County Fund).....	*2,926,939.00
15. From general property taxes, loans, bond sales and unpaid warrants (not special county tax).....	122,905.00
16. From town appropriation.....	525,291.00
17. From sales of property and proceeds of insurance adjustments	11,042.00
18. From matriculation and incidental fees.....	204,410.00
19. From supplement by patrons.....	191,152.00
20. From State and local sources for alteration and erection of schoolhouses.....	190,248.00
21. From all other sources.....	130,614.00
Total	<u>\$4,467,412.00</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

22. Salaries of County Superintendents.....	\$ 99,206.00
23. Salaries of City Superintendents.....	56,503.00
24. Salaries of assistant superintendents.....	32,471.00
25. Salaries of supervising principals.....	65,034.00
Total salaries of supervisors.....	<u>\$253,214.00</u>
26. Salaries of principals.....	723,125.00
27. Salaries of teachers.....	2,572,266.00
Total salaries of teachers, including supervisors..	<u>\$3,548,605.00</u>
28. Other expenses of supervision (include board meetings, stenographers and office supplies).....	16,616.00
29. Wages of janitors and their helpers.....	65,187.00
30. Fuel, water, light, power, janitors' supplies and other expenses of operation.....	87,903.00
31. Repairs and replacement of equipment, insurance and other upkeep charges.....	87,447.00
32. New buildings and grounds, alterations of old buildings (not repairs).....	386,991.00
33. New equipment (not replacements).....	65,855.00
34. Teaching supplies (crayons, erasers, tablets, text-books furnished, etc.).....	31,668.00
35. Other expenses	115,582.00
36. Balance on hand.....	61,558.00
Total	<u>\$4,467,412.00</u>

*For a detailed statement see "Amounts available from Balance on hand, General Fund, Poll Tax, and County Fund."

ENROLLMENT, ATTENDANCE, LENGTH OF TERM, SCHOOLS TAUGHT, GRADED SCHOOLS
TEACHERS, GRADES OF CERTIFICATES, LIBRARIES.

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Enrollment					Average Attendance				Length of Term		No. of Schools Taught	
	White		Colored			White		Colored		White	Colored	White	Colored
	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades	In high school grades	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades				
Autauga County Rural Districts	1386	85	1396	2		801	53	969	1	123	81	39	2
Prattville, City of	425		285			365		245		180	140	1	
Totals for County	1811	85	1681	2		1166	53	1214	1	140	93	40	2
Baldwin County	3468	182	927			2141	140	535		134	103	84	2
Barbour County Rural Districts	2523	97	2651			1618	76	1749		141	85	62	4
Eufaula, City of	359	96	213	12		300	83	121	10	180	180	2	
Totals for County	2882	193	2864	12		1918	159	1870	10	148	91	64	4
Bibb County	3833	133	1080	14		2388	106	655	10	119	107	58	1
Blount County	5661	50	215			3262	25	152		102	70	85	1
Bullock County Rural Districts	712	173	4356			540	139	2761		156	81	32	4
Union Springs, City of	221	71	241	6		191	62	148	5	180	180	1	
Totals for County	933	244	4597	6		731	201	2909	5	163	86	33	5
Butler County Rural Districts	3085	113	3002			1933	71	2086		114	80	77	4
Greenville, City of	240	72	180			207	64	96		180	180	1	
Totals for County	3325	185	3182			2190	135	2182		122	84	78	5
Calhoun County Rural Districts	4580	73	944			2370	48	639		163	86	63	1
Anniston, City of	1186	103	303	5		926	75	195	4	175	175	4	
Jacksonville, City of	148		60			113		35		180	140	1	
Piedmont, City of	160	40	100			118	24	55		165	100	2	
Totals for Cities	1494	143	463	5		1157	99	285	4	172	156	7	
Totals for County	6074	216	1407	5		3527	147	924	4	169	108	70	2
Chambers County Rural Districts	3552	291	2228	9		2359	186	1246	5	150	80	53	3
Lanett, City of	1000	112	300	10		500	80	200	8	180	160	4	
Totals for County	4552	403	2528	19		2859	266	1446	13	156	91	57	3
Cherokee County	4157	19	394			3413	17	306		104	63	70	1
Chilton County	4647	93	876	2		2509	63	563	1	113	74	73	2
Choctaw County	2253	81	2643			1653	64	1838		120	56	61	3
Clarke County	3131	171	2755	2		2070	134	1591	1	110	72	84	5
Clay County	5068	91	198			2634	46	154		131	98	72	
Cleburne County	3407		80			1934		36		101	101	62	
Coffee County Rural Districts	4651	208	973	10		2390	138	558	5	114	76	69	2
Enterprise, City of	299		122			208		62		180	140	1	
Totals for County	4950	208	1095	10		2598	138	620	5	119	82	70	2
Colbert County Rural Districts	2503	35	1332	13		1328	17	770	6	118	88	50	2
Sheffield, City of	460	50	237			376	37	148		180	180	1	
Fuscomb, City of	222	60	171	29		193	56	132	24	180	180	1	
Totals for Cities	682	110	408	29		569	93	280	24	180	180	2	
Totals for County	3185	145	1740	42		1897	110	1050	30	138	114	54	2
Conecuh County	2740	115	2117	44		1673	81	1414	35	115	90	72	3
Coosa County	2719	109	1401			1666	102	805		120	98	50	2
Livingston County Rural Districts	5732	223	740			3485	163	534		110	95	92	1
Malbis, City of	364	81	107			275	70	43		180	160	1	
Malbis, City of	263		197			184		94		180	140	1	

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

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MENT, ATTENDANCE, LENGTH OF TERM, SCHOOLS TAUGHT, GRADED SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, GRADES OF CERTIFICATES, LIBRARIES.—Continued.

No. of Teachers				Grades of Certificates								Number of Libraries		Number of Volumes		Value of Libraries		
White		Colored		White				Colored				White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Life	First	Second	Third	Life	First	Second	Third							
14	37	8	21	8	10	19	14	1				28	13	1062		\$ 438	\$	
	10	1	3	2	2	5	1	1				3	1	300		250		
14	47	9	24	10	12	24	15	1	1			31	14	1362		688		
18	96	8	13	9	14	38	53				4	17	39	1	3881	22	1879	10
21	55	15	26	12	8	32	24		1	1	39	27	3	1728	29	933	80	
2	9	1	3	7	4			1			3	1		110		275		
23	64	16	29	19	12	32	24	1	1	1	42	28	3	1838	29	1208	80	
16	65	6	11	14	19	26	32	3		6	8	47	3	4877	413	2516	435	
17	57	1	6	15	16	35	48				7	9		601		255		
3	32	12	38	10	18	9	8			5	45	20		1901		955		
2	11	1	2	4	6	2	1	1		2		1	1	900	200	450	75	
5	43	13	40	14	24	11	9	1		7	45	21	1	2801	200	1405	75	
4	68	20	30	8	16	44	24			7	43	16		953		645		
2	8	1	1	3	7				1	1		1		800		400		
6	76	21	31	11	23	44	24		1	8	43	17		1753		1045		
4	59	3	18	11	19	32	31		1	4	16	21		1433		925		
5	25	2	7	11	8	6	5	1		5	3	1	1	600	100	600	100	
1	3	1	1	3						2	1			200		70		
1	7		1	1	3	4	1			1	1			200		150		
8	35	3	9	15	11	10	7	1		5	6	3	1	1000	100	820	100	
2	94	6	27	26	30	42	38	1	1	9	22	24	1	2433	100	1745	100	
	79	12	32	8	33	43	25	1		8	35	37	1	6959	24	3031	12	
	16	1	2	9	7					2	1	1		2000		4000		
	95	13	34	17	40	43	25	1		10	36	38	1	8959	24	7031	12	
	56	1	9	3	11	25	43				10	20		1636		818		
	51	10	12	4	9	40	46	1	2	5	14	29		2184		942		
	50	20	16	5	14	32	22			6	36	11		1090		375		
	81	19	37	11	16	44	34	2		3	51	30		3201		1787		
	46		7	6	12	43	36				7	28		1997		950		
	31	1	2	1	3	36	26			1	3	24		537		730		
	61	4	20	6	17	33	47			4	20	8		675		280		
	6	1	1	3		1	3		1		1							
	67	5	21	9	17	34	50		1	4	21	8		675		280		
	34	5	16	3	10	24	17			2	19	21		1495		670		
	11	1	3	2	6	3	1	2		1	1	1		600		300		
	7	1	5	2		3	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	230	250	250	125	
	18	2	8	4	6	6	4	3	1	3	3	2	1	830	250	550	125	
	52	7	24	7	16	30	21	3	1	5	22	23	1	2325	250	1220	125	
	78	12	26	5	6	40	36	2		4	32	17		1343		787		
	42	7	18	6	25	27	10			1	24	27	1	2005	150	895	75	
	59	2	11	2	31	37	47			2	11	22		1863		945		
	10	2		7	2	2	1				2	1		400		400		
	8	1	1	4	4	1				1	1	1		225		75		

ENROLLMENT, ATTENDANCE, LENGTH OF TERM, SCHOOLS TAUGHT, GRADED SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, GRADES OF CERTIFICATES, LIBRARIES.—Continued.

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Enrollment				Average Attendance				Length of Term		No. of Schools Taught	
	White		Colored		White		Colored		White	Colored	White	Colored
	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades				
Totals for Cities	627	81	304		459	70	137		189	146	2	
Totals for County	6359	304	1044		3944	233	671		119	105	96	1
Crenshaw County	3256	69	691		1903	38	446		99	87	70	1
Cullman County Rural Districts	7284		110		4383		70		100	100	113	
Cullman, City of	456				333				180		1	
Totals for County	7740		110		4716		70		106	100	114	
Dale County Rural Districts	4141	153	573	5	2443	103	317	3	132	68	67	1
Ozark, City of	254	90	150		220	65	100		180	120	1	
Totals for County	4395	243	723	5	2663	168	417	3	137	84	68	1
Dallas County Rural Districts	905	97	5704		592	71	4122		160	100	41	9
Selma, City of	924	190	548	16	796	179	426	14	180	180	4	
Totals for County	1829	287	6252	16	1388	250	4548	14	172	108	45	9
DeKalb County	7488	151	120		3471	35	103		130	96	100	
Elmore County	4263	185	1841	9	2408	118	1139	3	141	97	62	3
Escambia County Rural Dist's	3609	97	701		2192	61	481		121	102	81	1
Brewton, City of	217	70	121	3	168	62	100	2	180	180	1	
Totals for County	3826	167	822	3	2360	123	581	2	126	115	82	1
Etowah County Rural Districts	4796	59	371		2644	26	206		115	56	77	
Alabama City, City of	937	25			584	20			180		3	
Attalla, City of	279		74		225		45		180	180	1	
Gadsden, City of	1360	161	427		1000	144	240		180	180	5	
Totals for Cities	2576	186	501		1812	164	285		180	180	9	
Totals for County	7372	245	872		4456	190	491		145	128	86	
Fayette County	4155	48	486		2642	41	282		86	83	80	1
Franklin County Rural Districts	4240	87	206		2845	49	134		78	60	77	
Russellville, City of	237		68		192		45		160	100	1	
Totals for County	4477	87	274		3037	49	179		83	70	78	
Geneva County	5689	211	391	11	2886	162	139	7	134	119	68	
Greene County	857	56	3200		552	43	2412		158	94	34	5
Hale County Rural Districts	1105	46	4138	9	699	24	2549	9	104	99	41	5
Greensboro, City of	135	25	123	4	107	20	92	3	180	140	1	
Totals for County	1240	71	4261	13	806	44	2641	12	115	102	42	5
Henry County	2856	84	1697		1506	73	852		122	50	39	2
Houston County Rural Districts	5069	118	774		2768	79	374		123	62	68	1
Dothan, City of	694	229	177		509	163	71		180	160	3	
Totals for County	5763	347	951		3277	242	445		134	78	71	1
Jackson County Rural Districts	6926	104	575		4533	98	463		100	85	109	1
Bridgeport, City of	239		50		172		44		120	91	1	
Totals for County	7165	104	625		4705	98	507		101	85	110	1
Jefferson County Rural Districts	13460	423	5984		8263	382	3821		150	136	140	7
Bessemer, City of	1314	297	1197		958	246	950		180	180	4	
Birmingham, City of	16235	2193	7842	406	12461	1549	5320	364	180	180	35	1
Totals for Cities	17549	2490	9039	406	13419	1795	6270	364	180	180	39	1
Totals for County	31009	2713	15023	406	21682	2177	10091	364	169	147	179	

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

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MENT. ATTENDANCE, LENGTH OF TERM, SCHOOLS TAUGHT, GRADED SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, GRADES OF CERTIFICATES, LIBRARIES.—Continued.

No. of Teachers				Grades of Certificates								Number of Libraries		Number of Volumes		Value of Libraries			
White		Colored		White				Colored				White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored		
Male	Female	Male	Female	Life	First	Second	Third	Life	First	Second	Third								
3	18	3	1	11	6	3	1					1	3	2		625		475	
61	77	5	12	13	37	40	48					3	14	24		2488		1420	
40	60	8	9	5	12	39	44	1				4	12	11		620		302	
63	83		2	4	12	56	74					2		12		630		314	
1	7			1	2	5								1		300		150	
64	90		2	5	14	61	74					2		13		930		464	
43	43	4	14	10	20	32	24					3	15	31		2517		1395	
3	7	1	2	1	2	7						3		1		300		250	
46	50	5	16	11	22	39	24					6	15	32		2817		1555	
5	51	16	82	12	21	18	5					8	90	21		2277		1272	
4	27	1	9	14	13	2	1	2				6	2	3	1	2100	300	2100	150
9	78	17	91	26	34	20	6	2				14	92	24	1	4377	300	3372	150
70	60	1	4	13	25	63	29					1	4	11	1	1257	250	630	100
22	87	14	23	6	50	40	13	3				9	25	36		5072		3300	
18	90	11	7	4	12	37	55		1			1	16	7		370		175	
2	8	1	2	3	1	5	1					2	1	1		200		250	
20	98	12	9	7	13	42	56		1			3	17	8		570		425	
25	71	3	3	9	13	42	32					2	4	31		1771		839	
1	11			1	3	6	2							1		100		50	
	6	1	1	2	3	1						2		1		40		50	
5	32	1	4	6	15	9	4					1	4	1		5500		5500	
6	49	2	5	9	21	16	6					3	4	3		5640		5600	
31	120	5	8	18	34	58	38					5	8	34		7411		6439	
54	41	6	7	6	18	39	32	1	1			4	7	28		2165		1171	
54	53	1	5	9	17	40	41					3	3	37		2570		1162	
1	5	1		2	4							1		1		30		12	
55	58	2	5	11	21	40	41					4	3	38		2600		1174	
39	70	6	3	12	10	46	41		1			4	4	4		355		415	
1	1	33	16	43	3	11	14	6	1			2	56	13	1	1207	50	811	15
7	39	17	39	7	12	17	10	4				5	47	2		129		30	
1	4	1	1	3		2						1	1	1		75		100	
8	43	18	40	10	12	19	10	4				6	48	3		204		130	
26	33	8	19	2	11	20	26					4	23	26		2080		850	
52	43	2	13	9	15	35	36					1	14	21		1686		727	
1	4	24	1	3	2	8	12	1				1	3	1		1500		1200	
1	56	67	3	16	11	23	47	37				2	17	22		3186		1927	
61	82	3	12	12	23	56	52						15	13		1150		910	
1	4		1			1	1					1		1		50		50	
2	61	86	3	13	14	23	57	53				1	15	14		1200		960	
92	256	20	95	55	75	130	88	9				43	63	73	7	9179	268	4591	78
5	37	1	14	14	14	8	6	1				8	6	4		650		625	
60	476	13	129	142	82	158	64	15	2			88	32	20	1	10450	1200	8325	670
2	65	513	14	143	156	96	166	70	16	2		96	38	24	1	11100	1200	8950	670
7	157	769	34	238	211	171	296	158	25	2		139	101	97	8	20279	1468	13541	748

ENROLLMENT, ATTENDANCE, LENGTH OF TERM, SCHOOLS TAUGHT, GRADED SCHOOL
TEACHERS, GRADES OF CERTIFICATES, LIBRARIES.—Continued.

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Enrollment				Average Attendance				Length of Term		No. of Schools Taught	
	White		Colored		White		Colored		White	Colored	White	Colored
	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades				
Lamar County	4375	186	674		2453	122	433		105	70	83	
Lauderdale County Rural Dis'ts	4253	30	858		2433	25	564		105	60	88	
Florence, City of	701	75	155		544	59	85		180	180	4	
Totals for County	4954	105	1013		2977	74	649		121	76	92	
Lawrence County	3390	74	799		2054	44	460		110	61	71	
Lee County Rural Districts	1688	225	2908	29	1125	151	1570	19	147	87	42	
Opelika, City of	449	123	291	17	349	114	147	13	180	160	2	
Phenix, City of	500	13	60	8	371	8	36	4	160	160	1	
Totals for Cities	949	136	351	25	720	122	183	27	170	160	3	
Totals for County	2637	361	3259	54	1845	273	1753	46	156	89	45	
Limestone County	3886	26	879		2258	13	630		127	42	68	
Lowndes County	704	100	4252	18	502	68	3042	10	142	91	35	
Macon County Rural Districts	650	62	4630	24	420	44	2801	21	150	100	31	
Tuskegee, City of	138	40	168		119	36	97		180	140	1	
Totals for County	788	102	4798	24	539	80	2898	21	158	101	32	
Madison County Rural Districts	6529	277	2538	1	2922	198	1458	1	148	82	72	
Huntsville, City of	676	170	610	43	419	133	369	38	175	175	2	
Totals for County	7205	447	3148	44	3341	331	1827	39	168	113	74	
Marengo County Rural Districts	1853	184	3102	11	1480	147	1788	8	114	76	68	
Demopolis, City of	195	43	325		145	38	298		180	180	1	
Totals for County	2048	227	3427	11	1625	185	2086	8	126	93	69	
Marion County	5061	118	105		3514	66	61		89	66	91	
Marshall County	7602	191	216		4341	121	157		120	80	84	
Mobile County Rural Districts	4309	163	2321	19	2939	146	1491	16	160	160	70	
Mobile, City of	4779	697	1864	110	3415	615	1275	101	180	180	11	
Totals for County	9088	860	4185	129	6354	761	2766	117	171	169	81	
Monroe County	2986	159	2581	1	1781	117	1531		120	65	73	
Montgomery County Rural Dis's	1571	151	6529	8	1118	114	4142	4	160	100	53	
Montgomery, City of	2783	548	1865		2267	466	1456		180	180	10	
Totals for County	4354	699	8394	8	3385	580	5598	4	174	121	63	
Morgan County Rural Districts	4915	125	1018	1	3030	78	589		134	105	74	
Decatur, City of	365	96	274	21	276	75	167	16	180	180	1	
New Decatur, City of	972	113	188		767	99	100		180	180	5	
Totals for Cities	1337	209	462	21	1043	174	267	16	180	180	6	
Totals for County	6252	334	1480	22	4073	252	856	16	147	129	80	
Perry County	1528	91	3987	25	977	60	2478	20	152	109	45	
Pickens County	3452	217	3739	30	2223	147	2322	25	108	80	74	
Pike County Rural Districts	3243	198	2895	15	1855	82	1362		108	50	67	
Troy, City of	409	34	397		337	30	220		167	167	1	
Totals for County	3652	232	2792	15	2192	112	1582		120	66	68	
Randolph County Rural Distr'ts	5098	365	1132		2829	222	620		117	76	73	
Doanoke, City of	418	87	123		304	80	109		180	120	3	
Totals for County	5516	452	1255		3133	302	729		124	82	76	

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

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LEMENT. ATTENDANCE, LENGTH OF TERM, SCHOOLS TAUGHT, GRADED SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, GRADES OF CERTIFICATES, LIBRARIES.—Continued.

School	No. of Teachers				Grades of Certificates								Number of Libraries		Number of Volumes		Value of Libraries		
	White		Colored		White				Colored				White	Colored	White	Colored			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Life	First	Second	Third	Life	First	Second	Third							
8	58	51	9	6	11	21	36	41				3	12	11		783		345	
21	37	67	2	19	1	7	36	60		1	3	17	50		3500		1500		
1	1	19	1	2	9	6	2	3		1	2		2	1	350	20	275	25	
22	38	86	3	21	10	13	38	63		2	5	17	52	1	3850	20	1775	25	
1	40	55	5	16	3	25	37	30				5	16	13		870		440	
4	7	54	9	31	7	7	31	16	2			8	30	29	1	2929	50	1366	25
1	2	12	1	5	3	8	1	2				3	3	2	1	500	60	1000	20
1		11	1	1			10	1				1	1						
2	2	23	2	6	3	8	11	3				4	4	2	1	500	60	1000	20
9	77		11	37	10	15	42	19	2			12	34	31	2	3429	110	2366	45
26	50		2	14	3	12	21	40					16	13		787		390	
12	39	29	43		12	13	13	13	1			8	63	17	2	1288	50	635	15
	36		5	61	5	9	17	5	6	1	7	52	11	2	1254	344	765	178	
1	6		1	1	3	4						1	1	1		1000		700	
1	42		6	62	8	13	17	5	6	1	8	53	12	2	2254	344	1465	178	
34	77	12	30		22	24	43	22	3			4	35	54		3952		1874	
3	15	2	9		9	5	4		3			8		2	1	1500	200	2000	500
37	92	14	39		31	29	47	22	6			12	35	56	1	5452	200	3874	500
17	70	21	26		10	22	44	11	2			3	42	29		3103		1569	
1	7	1	5		4	3	1		1			1	4	1		900		1000	
18	77	22	31		14	25	45	11	3			4	46	30		4003		2569	
2	51	3	2		8	19	36	60					5	12		854		394	
1	62		5		11	33	43	46					5	50		4325		1920	
9	131	8	49			32	65	43				17	40	39	6	4507	728	2010	195
126	4	31			19	20	52	14	1			20	13	11	3	4689	393	3679	145
257		12	80		19	52	117	57	1			37	53	50	9	9196	1121	5689	340
	84	20	27		13	6	44	32				5	42	31		2046		1114	
	63	17	81		23	24	23	6	2			21	75	27	4	2599	35	1230	9
	77	3	32		35	26	9	7	7			22	6	10	1	6550	80	2850	10
	140	20	113		58	50	32	13	9			43	81	37	5	9149	115	4080	19
	67	9	11		12	11	26	57	1			5	14	10		503		283	
	10	1	4		4	3	3		1			2	2	1		250		200	
	21	2	1		4	7	11	2				3		1		768		360	
	31	3	5		8	10	14	2	1			5	2	2		1018		560	
	98	12	16		20	21	40	59	2			10	16	12		1521		843	
	58	18	40		10	15	22	16	5	1		9	43	31	1	3402	25	1572	15
	85	18	36		14	20	32	47	2			8	44	46		3388	70	1565	30
	58	11	37		10	12	31	29	1	1		10	36	21		1916		935	
	14		4		11	3			1			2	1	1	1	800	25	500	12
	75	11	41		21	15	31	29	2	1		12	37	22	1	2716	25	1435	12
	63	7	16		3	18	37	51				2	21	50		3288		1700	
	9	1	1		3	2	6					1	1	1		710		1260	
	72	8	17		6	20	43	51				3	22	51		3998		2960	

ENROLLMENT, ATTENDANCE, LENGTH OF TERM, SCHOOLS TAUGHT, GRADED SCHOOLS
TEACHERS, GRADES OF CERTIFICATES, LIBRARIES.—Continued.

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Enrollment				Average Attendance				Length of Term		No. of Schools Taught	
	White		Colored		White		Colored		White	Colored	White	Colored
	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades				
Russell County Rural Districts	667	95	3607		517	76	2186		152	74	26	4
Girard, City of	411	80	191	27	318	26	134	19	169	169	2	
Totals for County	1078	125	3798	27	835	102	2320	19	152	80	28	4
Shelby County	4434	89	955	14	2632	56	624	2	120	80	81	2
St. Clair County	3387	134	492		1930	76	296		117	73	71	1
Sumter County	1214	196	3152	10	918	172	2302	7	152	86	32	3
Talladega County Rural Dist's	3821	184	3394		1945	115	1781		143	102	58	5
Talladega, City of	567	99	263		432	76	115		180	120	2	
Totals for County	4388	283	3657		2377	191	1896		150	103	60	5
Tallapoosa County	4396	536	2029	8	2894	292	1317	6	108	96	79	4
Fuscaloosa County Rural Dist's	5836	177	2353		3464	123	1328		105	100	107	4
Fuscaloosa, City of	1113	233	507		948	182	376		180	180	5	
Totals for County	6949	410	2860		4412	305	1704		123	118	112	4
Walker County Rural Districts	6803	276	1178	6	4418	212	617	4	102	105	103	1
Jasper, City of	452		108		346		77		180	160	1	
Totals for County	7255	276	1286	6	4764	212	694	4	108	109	104	1
Washington County	1971	39	622		1346	25	322		110	93	61	1
Wilcox County	1317	249	1998	9	846	177	1016	4	151	81	54	2
Winston County	2871	104			1806	60			113		57	
Rural Districts	253217	9851	122313	359	151917	6421	76559	233	121	88	4566	197
Totals for Cities	43556	6366	20682	717	33041	5036	14068	635	179	175	134	7
Grand Total	296773	15717	142995	1076	184958	11457	90627	868	132	104	4700	205

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

ENROLLMENT, ATTENDANCE, LENGTH OF TERM, SCHOOLS TAUGHT, GRADED SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, GRADES OF CERTIFICATES, LIBRARIES.—Continued.

No. of Graded Schools		No. of Teachers				Grades of Certificates								Number of Libraries		Number of Volumes		Valu Libra
		White		Colored		White				Colored								
White	Colored	Male	Female	Male	Female	Life	First	Second	Third	Life	First	Second	Third	White	Colored	White	Colored	White
26	43	8	29	12	33	10	11	12	4	3		6	36	14		1040		599
2	1	3	9	1	3	1	3	7		2		1	1					
28	44	11	38	13	36	11	14	49	4	5		7	37	14		1040		599
81	24	45	61	9	17	9	9	46	42	1	2	3	20	14	1	1255	5	663
71		37	66		15	3	12	41	47				15	33		2332		1160
32	31	9	49	16	23	3	26	23	6	1		4	34	13	1	2193	50	1200
45	39	21	59	9	46	7	12	35	26			7	48	24		1764		890
2	3	2	16		3	6	7	1	2				3	1		300		300
47	42	23	75	9	49	13	19	36	28			7	51	25		2064		1190
79	43	42	85	6	41	16	27	46	38	2	1	15	29	27		2477		1605
107	47	36	121	14	35	16	23	60	58	3		9	37	72		5198		2403
5	2	2	33	1	10	7	9	15	4	2		8	1	5	1	2777	75	1761
112	49	38	154	15	45	23	32	75	62	5		17	38	77	1	7975	75	4164
103	18	73	102	10	21	15	38	67	55	2	1	15	13	33		2977		1295
1	1	1	10	1	1	1	4	4	2				2	1		300		200
104	19	74	112	11	22	16	42	71	57	2	1	17	13	34		3277		1495
51	11	15	60	5	9	1	11	28	35				14	3		436		160
43	21	16	56	15	33	13	8	30	21	1		24	23	14		2193		1770
51		38	34			2	14	23	33					2		654		255
4288	1494	2160	4275	606	1572	598	1197	2431	2209	66	17	360	1735	1636	36	144269	2563	73167
134	75	149	1169	64	308	380	299	357	133	43	6	205	106	89	14	49254	2903	41967
422	1569	2309	5444	670	1880	978	1496	2788	2342	109	23	565	1841	1725	50	193523	5466	115134

ALABAMA TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE, SCHOOLHOUSES, OWNERSHIP, VALUE, VALUE OF EQUIPMENT, PATENT DESKS, AVERAGE SALARIES, TOTAL SALARIES, EXPENDED BY S. I. A., VISITS BY SUPERINTENDENTS.

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Teachers Studying Books A.T.R.C.		Number of Schoolhouses										Value of School- houses and Sites— White.....
	White	Colored	White					Colored					
			State	County	District	Private Owners	Cities	State	County	District	Private Owners	Cities	
Autauga County Rural Districts.....	43	9	15		14	10		1		2	26		\$ 20470
Prattville, City of.....	10						1					1	15000
Totals for County.....	53	9	15		14	10	1	1		2	26	1	35470
Baldwin County	92	9	44		16	24				3	17		56041
Barbour County Rural Districts.....	32	10	21	1	30	10		3		15	23		31421
Eufaula, City of.....							3					1	25000
Totals for County.....	32	10	21	1	30	10	3	3		15	23	1	56421
Bibb County	91	8	27		19	12				4	9		71900
Blount County			29		46	10					7		53400
Bullock County Rural Districts.....	24	7	9		14	9		2		14	30		20621
Union Springs, City of.....	10						1					1	40000
Totals for County.....	34	7	9		14	9	1	2		14	30	1	60621
Butler County Rural Districts.....	23		35		27	8				29	17		30071
Greenville, City of.....	5	1					1					1	14000
Totals for County.....	28	1	35		27	8	1			29	17	1	44071
Calhoun County Rural Districts.....	46	10	39		11	13				14	5		48450
Anniston, City of.....	30	9					4					1	48500
Jacksonville, City of.....	4												
Piedmont, City of.....	3						1						50000
Totals for Cities.....	37	9					5					1	98500
Totals for County.....	83	19	39		11	13	5			14	5	1	146950
Chambers County Rural Districts.....	70	20	31		21	1		1		29	4		110050
Canett, City of.....	10						4					1	40000
Totals for County.....	80	20	31		21	1	4	1		29	4	1	150050
Cherokee County	32		24		29	17					10		36950
Chilton County	86	5	25		44	4				12	10		48581
Choctaw County	26		35		18	8				36			39350
Clarke County	59	15	26		48	9		5		26	21		70025
Clay County	29		41		6	25					7		85800
Cleburne County	52		31		23	7				2	1		41270
Coffee County Rural Districts.....	37	5	38	1	27	3				5	17		46402
Enterprise, City of.....	7						1					1	2000
Totals for County.....	44	5	38	1	27	3	1			5	17	1	48402
Colbert County Rural Districts.....	25	3	21		16	13				12	8		22200
Sheffield, City of.....	1						2					1	25000
Fuseumbia, City of.....		3					1					1	25000
Totals for Cities.....	1	3					3					2	50000
Totals for County.....	26	6	21		16	13	3			12	8	2	72200
Conecuh County	36	2	31		34	8		5		10	19		29721
Coosa County	67	9	27		6	17		1		3	17		41681
Winnington County Rural Districts.....	43		48		40	4				12	1		51371
Calusla, City of.....							1						700

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**TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE, SCHOOLHOUSES, OWNERSHIP, VALUE, VALUE OF
MENT, PATENT DESKS, AVERAGE SALARIES, TOTAL SALARIES, EXPENDED
BY S. I. A., VISITS BY SUPERINTENDENTS.—Continued.**

ue of pment	S'h'houses supl'd with Pat. Desks		Average Yearly Salary				Total Salaries Paid Teachers		Amount Spent by A. S. I. A.		No Visits by County Supts. and Assistants	
	White	Colored	White Male	White Female	Colored Male	Colored Female	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored
336	25		\$ 304	\$ 288	\$ 106	\$ 99	15112	\$ 2934	\$ 168		40	1
500	1	2		535	160	223	5355	829	375	130		
836	26	2	304	345	112	114	20467	3763	543	130	40	1
236	54		442	324	158	155	39056	3275	1447	136	158	32
315	18	1	453	343	120	119	28405	4881	482		40	1
500	2	1	1350	530	405	180	7470	945				
815	20	2	531	370	138	125	35875	5826	482		40	1
1910	45	5	441	355	323	187	34538	3995	485	66	132	12
300	47		302	219	40	58	29696	388	222		54	
767	27	2	712	425	118	104	22867	5372	212	23	97	30
500	1	1	1500	507	315	236	8580	787				
1267	28	3	835	446	133	111	31447	6159	212	23	97	30
1395	38		350	286	116	91	27850	5037	1095		121	65
250	1	1	1220	515	360	180	6563	540				
1645	39	1	417	310	128	93	34413	5577	1095		121	65
390	44	1	409	302	144	112	31702	2448	277	4	71	20
500	4	2	1059	495	469	250	17641	2788	165			
50	1	1	1350	700	150	150	3450	300	65			
50	2	1	1005	393		120	4860	120	100			
600	7	4	1081	494	363	236	25951	3208	330			
990	51	5	537	373	253	163	57663	5656	607	4	71	20
3150	52	5	496	337	171	118	41485	5828	1179	95	95	37
200	1	1	938	371	300	200	7815	700				
3350	53	6	524	343	181	123	49300	6528	1179	95	95	37
105	30		290	246	125	81	21281	850				
200	32	1	359	266	155	109	30785	2808	556		115	24
820	30		331	305	80	79	23031	2867	581		19	
250	32	1	452	324	118	106	37094	6180	1438	195	85	25
125	38		328	301		116	30578	815	212		94	1
	9		247	254	100	50	16524	200	218		48	2
322	33	1	312	219	164	95	26449	2557	38		117	40
50	1	1	1200	543	350	180	4458	530	38			
372	34	2	333	248	201	99	30907	3087	38		117	40
360	21	3	393	302	186	119	18120	2840	848		36	11
300	1	1	1600	538	360	255	7527	1125				
500	1	1	1500	501	675	275	5010	2052		676		
800	2	2	1550	525	518	260	12537	3177		676		
1160	23	5	498	379	281	168	30657	6017	848	676	36	11
445			317	280	76	106	24703	4839	766		158	43
325			396	305	256	141	23143	4329			120	26
235	34		355	281	167	126	37180	1723	691	30	157	7
	1/	1/	1125/	589/	186/		8245/	372/				

ALABAMA TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE, SCHOOLHOUSES, OWNERSHIP, VALUE, VALUE OF EQUIPMENT, PATENT DESKS, AVERAGE SALARIES, TOTAL SALARIES, EXPENDED BY S. I. A., VISITS BY SUPERINTENDENTS.—Continued.

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Teachers Studying Books A.T.R.C.		Number of Schoolhouses										Value of School- houses and Sites— White.	
	White	Colored	White					Colored						
			State	County	District	Private Owners	Cities	State	County	District	Private Owners	Cities		
Florida, City of	7	2					1					1		2000
Totals for Cities	7	2					1	1				1		9000
Totals for County	50	2	48		40	5	1			12	2			14197
Crenshaw County	37	2	22	3	36	9			1	10	6			4189
Cullman County Rural Districts	61		43		63	7								6430
Cullman, City of							1							1800
Totals for County	61		43		63	7	1							8230
Dale County Rural Districts	40		37		25	5					18			5547
Ozark, City of							2					1		2000
Totals for County	40		37		25	5	2				18	1		7547
Dallas County Rural Districts	9		6	2	14	19				8	90			1280
Selma, City of							4					1		9500
Totals for County	9		6	2	14	19	4			8	90	1		10780
DeKalb County	45		38		58	4		1		3				8145
Elmore County	60	11	39		21	2				16	20			10174
Escambia County Rural Districts			50		27	4				8	6			3269
Brewton, City of							1							3000
Totals for County			50		27	4	1			8	6			6269
Etowah County Rural Districts	42		34			43					6			2070
Alabama City, City of						1								2000
Attalla, City of	6	1					1					1		1900
Gadsden, City of							5							10900
Totals for Cities	6	1				1	6					2		14800
Totals for County	48	2	34			44	6				6	2		16870
Fayette County	51		23		41	16		2		8	3			3375
Franklin County Rural Districts	46		39		26	11		1		1	4			4593
Russellville, City of	6	1					1							700
Totals for County	52	1	39		26	11	1	1		1	4			5293
Geneva County	24		35		32	1					6			9500
Greene County	24	40	2	1	24	2		1		32	26			2129
Hale County Rural Districts	8	1	9	4	11	17		1	2	2	51			562
Greensboro, City of	5						1							1650
Totals for County	13	1	9	4	11	17	1	1	2	2	51			2212
Henry County	31	7	24		14	1		1		16	10			2975
Houston County Rural Districts	47		23		30	15				5	10			4679
Dothan, City of							3					1		11600
Totals for County	47		23		30	15	3			5	10	1		16279
Jackson County Rural Districts	76	1	28	5	39	37				6	8			5702
Bridgeport, City of	3						1							900
Totals for County	79	1	28	5	39	37	1			6	8			6602
Jefferson County Rural Districts	207	27	42	1	46	51		2	1	12	60			21781
Bessemer, City of							4					2		12000
Firmingham, City of							33					11		136876
Totals for Cities							37					13		148876

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BAMA TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE, SCHOOLHOUSES, OWNERSHIP, VALUE, VALUE OF EQUIPMENT, PATENT DESKS, AVERAGE SALARIES, TOTAL SALARIES, EXPENDED BY S. I. A., VISITS BY SUPERINTENDENTS.—Continued.

Value of Equipment	S'h'houses supl'd with Pat. Desks	Average Yearly Salary				Total Salaries Paid Teachers		Amount Spent by A. S. I. A.		No Visits by County Supts. and Assistants	
		White		Colored		White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored
		Male	Female	Male	Female						
1000	50	1	1	1000	467	350	175	4725	525	75	20
4500	50	2	2	1083	540	241	175	12970	897	75	20
11891	285	36	2	391	342	211	136	50150	2620	766	50
2951	407	18		377	175	140	120	25677	2210	26	83
6340		40		251	223		206	34336	412	6022	34
1000		1		1250	483			4632			
7340		41		267	243		206	38968	412	6022	34
6650	400	48	2	365	277	76	77	27604	1391	1227	50
1500		1	1	1000	571	360	240	7000	840		196
8150	400	49	3	406	318	133	98	34604	2231	1227	50
1295	72	27		648	484	100	99	27921	9715	419	21
10000	2000	4	1	1662	707	900	307	25750	3663		104
11295	2072	31	1	1099	561	147	119	53671	13378	419	21
8705	100	33	1	361	260	186	70	40799	466	577	108
10760	980	50	3	561	331	112	119	41152	4313	934	201
5136	105	32	1	402	291	169	134	33464	2797	570	35
1000	100	1	1	1125	495	300	150	6210	600	125	72
6136	205	33	2	474	308	180	137	39674	3397	695	35
4719		35		330	268	160	100	27269	780	221	115
1500		3		1500	438			6315			
1000	50	1	1	510	360	173		3060	533		
6765	300	5	1	1152	491	450	225	21465	1350	150	50
9265	350	9	2	1210	482	405	215	30740	1883	150	50
3984	350	44	2	500	355	258	172	58009	2663	371	50
5425	465	32	1	234	221	170	160	21681	2140	202	159
5545	50	31	1	257	187	112	92	23815	572	294	34
300	40	1	1	800	408	150		2840	150		
6045	90	32	2	267	206	131	92	26655	722	294	34
0000	500	16	2	384	292	197	107	35419	1502	120	44
3160	437	23		1500	409	125	110	15013	6738	1196	84
955	62	12	12	359	324	140	115	14959	7037	439	29
1250	20	1	1	1500	585	350	210	3840	560	240	51
2205	82	13	13	502	348	152	117	18709	7597	679	29
3866	600	20	1	336	291	131	66	18338	2310	126	45
5224	130	31		399	270	115	95	32328	1465	32734	137
5000	6000	3	1	1409	665	585	315	21593	1530		
0224	6130	34	1	471	411	271	136	53921	2995	32734	137
6967	200	37	1	371	269	110	82	44736	1315	1120	28
500	75	1	1	345			186	1380	186		
7467	275	38	2	371	273	110	90	46116	1501	1120	28
4124	10435	128	51	612	416	291	262	162728	30682	6083	390
2250	1000	4	3	1221	587	540	272	27842	4355	200	30
6585	12500	35	19	1428	628	707	371	385126	56970	19085	
0835	13500	39	23	1412	624	695	360	412968	61325	21085	30

ALABAMA TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE, SCHOOLHOUSES, OWNERSHIP, VALUE, VALUE OF EQUIPMENT, PATENT DESKS, AVERAGE SALARIES, TOTAL SALARIES, EXPENDED BY S. I. A., VISITS BY SUPERINTENDENTS.—Continued.

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Teachers Studying Books A.T.R.C.		Number of Schoolhouses										Value of School- houses and Sites— White.....
	White	Colored	White					Colored					
			State	County	District	Private Owners	Cities	State	County	District	Private Owners	Cities	
Totals for County.....	207	27	42	1	46	51	37	2	1	12	60	13	170657
Lamar County	87	2	41	2	27	13				1	13		4841
Lauderdale County Rural Districts.....			43		30	15				2	19		5135
Florence, City of.....							3					1	2700
Totals for County.....			43		30	15	3			2	19	1	7835
Lawrence County	20	4	39		27	5			2	7	11		8041
Lee County Rural Districts.....	41		21		18	3		3		26	9		4160
Opelika, City of.....							2						6000
Phenix, City of.....							1					1	1200
Totals for Cities.....							3					1	7200
Totals for County.....	41		21		18	3	3	3		26	9	1	11360
Limestone County	76		41		16	12					16		3040
Lowndes County	21	46	8		12	15		7		11	40		1885
Macon County Rural Districts.....	11		19		4	8		11		33	6		1785
Fuskegee, City of.....	3	1	1				1					1	1800
Totals for County.....	14	1	19		4	8	1	11		33	6	1	2785
Madison County Rural Districts.....	110	37	24	4	26	18		1		19	20		7843
Huntville, City of.....	10	6					1					1	4500
Totals for County.....	120	43	24	4	26	18	1	1		19	20	1	12343
Marengo County Rural Districts.....	49	3	33		15	20				7	37		4327
Demopolis, City of.....							1					1	3000
Totals for County.....	49	3	33		15	20	1			7	37	1	7327
Marion County	76		49		14	28				5			4641
Marshall County	60		38		27	19					5		7059
Mobile County Rural Districts.....	130	57		56	14			16			23		7030
Mobile, City of.....	41	24		11				3					37700
Totals for County.....	171	81		67	14			19			23		44730
Monroe County	47	2	32		21	20		1	1	24	20		4062
Montgomery County Rural Districts.....	49	34	21		14	18		4		12	77		4268
Montgomery, City of.....							9					2	39425
Totals for County.....	49	34	21		14	18	9	4		12	77	2	43693
Morgan County Rural Districts.....	48	15	26	1	42	5				7	10		7817
Decatur, City of.....	4	1					1					1	2500
New Decatur, City of.....							5					1	6000
Totals for Cities.....	4	1					6					2	8500
Totals for County.....	52	16	26	1	42	5	6					2	16317
Perry County	38	2	14		19	12		1		4	46		2658
Pickens County	84	5	32		33	9		4		27	19		6910
Pike County	43	5	18	1	46	2				43	3		3751
Froy, City of.....							1						3000
Totals for county.....	43	5	18	1	46	2	1			43	3		6751
Dolph County Rural Districts.....	45		43		30					18	5		4630

**TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE, SCHOOLHOUSES, OWNERSHIP, VALUE, VALUE OF
MENT, PATENT DESKS, AVERAGE SALARIES, TOTAL SALARIES, EXPENDED
BY S. I. A., VISITS BY SUPERINTENDENTS.—Continued.**

Use of ment	S'h'houses supl'd with Pat. Desks		Average Yearly Salary				Total Salaries Paid Teachers		Amount Spent by A. S. I. A.		No Visits by County Supts. and Assistants	
	White	Colored	White		Colored		White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored
Colored			Male	Female	Male	Female						
23935	167	74	943	555	457	321	575696	92007	27168	420	844	344
15	23		257	204	123	70	25344	1540	416		99	6
840	26		291	251	75	67	27542	1432	7100	100	132	21
200	4	1	1500	416	360	180	9404	720	50	20		
1040	30	1	323	287	170	78	36946	2152	7150	120	132	21
315	48		229	254	92	91	22583	1920			79	
674	39	3	696	434	141	128	27587	5250	976		41	4
150	2	1	1288	636	400	200	10232	1400	360			
100	1	1		360	345	120	3960	465				
250	3	2	1288	505	372	187	14192	1865	360			
924	42	5	750	455	183	138	41779	7115	1336		41	4
	47		351	273	49	43	22772	695			186	
1097	26	6	677	479	146	109	26797	9021	882	445	58	145
2540	24	2		397	182	132	14297	8985	38	92	59	59
200	1	1	1200	625	350	210	4950	560	400	120		
2740	25	3	1200	430	210	134	19247	9545	438	212	59	59
380	63	2	535	333	103	108	43819	4470	630	75	228	27
1000	2	1	1245	549	585	270	11970	3600	200	100		
1380	65	3	592	368	172	145	55789	8070	830	175	228	27
575	48	3	541	384	86	77	36061	3806	740		54	5
800	1	1	1500	505	675	200	5034	1675	1527	400		
1375	49	4	594	395	113	83	41095	5481	2267	400	54	5
25	26		192	138	65	88	20868	370	33		75	
	53		320	218		80	36249	400	336		206	7
860	65	15	642	434	290	226	62592	13405	800	665	175	95
2250	11	5	1276	598	495	275	88200	10638	500	150		
3110	76	20	976	515	358	247	150792	24043	1300	815	175	95
331	48		390	283	104	93	28089	4591	4027	147	188	55
1213	35	4	735	516	151	128	42448	12968	330	184	154	81
2014	10	4	1714	720	675	317	67478	12192				
3227	45	8	1093	628	230	182	109926	25160	330	184	154	81
75	23		323	259	162	140	29958	2999	1204	10	158	11
500	1	1	1500	553	450	225	7035	1350				
100	5	2	1158	531	338	227	14631	903	180			
600	6	3	1244	538	375	225	21666	2253	180			
675	29	3	519	299	215	167	51624	5252	1384	10	158	11
161	25		803	374	169	132	25691	8322	289	38	13	57
712	49	3	372	238	85	82	30647	4482	582		93	11
743	50		275	316	33	67	24928	2857	1568		6	2
250	1	2	1800	472		281	8406	1125				
222	61	2	336	346	33	88	33334	3982	1568		6	2
495	41		313	261	117	128	30844	2865	1750		92	

ALABAMA TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE, SCHOOLHOUSES, OWNERSHIP, VALUE, VALUE OF EQUIPMENT, PATENT DESKS, AVERAGE SALARIES, TOTAL SALARIES, EXPENDED BY S. I. A., VISITS BY SUPERINTENDENTS.—Continued.

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Teachers Studying Books A.T.R.C.		Number of Schoolhouses										Value of School- houses and Sites— White.....	
	White	Colored	State	County	White			Colored						
					District	Private Owners	Cities	State	County	District	Private Owners	Cities		
Roanoke, City of.....	11							2					1	55000
Totals for County.....	56		43		30		2			18	5	1		101300
Russell County Rural Districts.....	32		19		5	2		11		2	30			39795
Sirard, City of.....	3	1					3					1		24000
Totals for County.....	35	1	19		5	2	3	11		2	30	1		63795
Shelby County.....	73	17	28		33	20				9	15			50755
St. Clair County.....	103		27		30	14					15			49850
Sumter County.....	31	1	14		8	10		1		2	34			59700
Talladega County Rural Districts.....	60	15	23	3	19	13				33	22			40750
Talladega, City of.....							2					1		40000
Totals for County.....	60	15	23	3	19	13	2			33	22	1		80750
Tallapoosa County.....	54	2	22	4	49	4		1	2	24	16			91850
Tuscaloosa County Rural Districts.....	49	9	30		58	19				17	30			64864
Tuscaloosa, City of.....							5					1		103200
Totals for County.....	49	9	30		58	19	5			17	30	1		168064
Walker County Rural Districts.....	106	2	33		36	34				3	15			115543
Wasper, City of.....							1							30000
Totals for County.....	106	2	33		36	34	1			3	15			145543
Washington County.....	27	5	26		15	20		1		3	10			22913
Wilcox County.....	8		10	3	19	22		2		11	14			38215
Winston County.....	35		27	2	19	9								55670
Rural districts.....	3310	464	1903	95	1702	866		75	26	715	1159			\$2489197
Totals for Cities.....	174	49				1	133					40		3639221
Grand Totals.....	3484	513	1903	95	1702	867	133	75	26	715	1159	40		7128418

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

ALABAMA TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE, SCHOOLHOUSES, OWNERSHIP, VALUE, VALUE OF EQUIPMENT, PATENT DESKS, AVERAGE SALARIES, TOTAL SALARIES, EXPENDED BY S. I. A., VISITS BY SUPERINTENDENTS.—Continued.

Value of School-houses and Sites—Colored.....	Value of Equipment		S'h'houses suppl'd with Pat. Desks		Average Yearly Salary				Total Salaries Paid Teachers		Amount Spent by A. S. I. A.		No ' by C Supt Assis
	White	Colored.....	White	Colored.....	White		Colored		White	Colored.....	White	Colored.....	White
					Male	Female	Male	Female					
1000	1800	200	3	1	1383	510	220	150	7355	370			
5375	7815	695	44	1	358	289	130	128	38199	3235	1750		92
14470	3552	1342	23	4	826	447	106	98	19572	4490	258	157	44
200	3800	100	2	1	653	533	526	240	6763	1246			
14670	7352	1442	25	5	779	467	138	109	26335	5736	258	157	44
2950	2950	170	49	1	476	252	137	90	36816	2862	70	5	32
	6720	290	40		416	226		123	30327	1845			110
500	7112	532	21	1	752	462	127	109	29396	4439	463	183	25
6385	4917	620	43		508	369	148	140	32442	7782	102	11	177
800	2500	100	2	3	1575	575		168	12350	504			
7185	7417	720	45	3	601	413	148	142	44792	8286	102	11	177
10525	10530	929	59	13	435	338	221	109	47005	5800	324	272	77
10605	8970	1074	87	7	336	271	205	134	44834	7559	738	86	351
8500	7500	600	5	2	1530	616	439	278	23400	3217	150	20	
19105	16470	1674	92	9	399	345	221	166	68234	10776	888	106	351
52875	11749	6875	42	3	379	252	307	176	53415	6766	1046	28	130
	2500		1	1	1680	477	400	240	6453	640			
52875	14249	6875	43	4	397	272	315	179	59868	7406	1046	28	130
2050	4294	345	29		321	212	124	111	17539	1622			56
3025	5048	250	20	1	632	429	79	73	34127	3580	265		
	2933		10		286	229			18129		132		63
\$436299	\$413119	\$ 50407	2404	164	\$ 382	\$ 306	\$ 161	\$ 122	\$2160556	\$ 279998	\$ 88931	\$ 3857	7292
293217	295218	33849	134	75	1349	594	436	308	895928	122917	25747	1716	
729516	708337	84256	2538	239	444	367	169	153	3046484	402915	114678	5573	7292

RECEIPTS

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Balance from previous year	From public funds (in- cludes general fund, poll tax, and county fund)	City or town appropriation	General property taxes, loans, bond sales (not special county tax)	From sales of property, and proceeds of insur- ance adjustments	Matriculation and incidental fees	Supplement by Patrons	From State and local sources for alteration & erect'n of sch. houses.	From all other sources	Total
Autauga Co. Rural Dists.	\$ 506	\$ 18646	\$	\$	\$	\$ 143	\$ 711	\$ 287	\$ 437	\$ 2023
Prattville, City of	506	5425				1501				741
Totals for County	506	24071				1644	711	287	437	2766
Baldwin County	4599	40742		571		1770	101	2626	2864	5327
Barbour Co. Rural Dists.	80	30723				3332	1139	613	529	3641
Eufaula, City of		5000	2040			1850				881
Totals for County	80	35723	2040			5182	1139	613	529	4530
Bibb County	536	29032		470		2877	11753	545	1445	4664
Blount County	1378	29363				1600	562	1935	238	3507
Bullock Co. Rural Dists.	1164	28211				808	1520	2700	2360	3674
Union Springs, City of		5625	4599						255	1047
Totals for County	1164	33836	4599			808	1520	2700	2615	4724
Butler Co. Rural Dists.	36	36641					1485	2300	1126	4158
Greenville, City of	694	5600	640			2290				922
Totals for County	730	42241	640			2290	1485	2300	1126	5081
Calhoun Co. Rural Dists.	271	35174				1607	615	6867	1474	4600
Anniaton, City of	1182	16962	7000	2600		4833				3254
Jacksonville, City of		2500				1194			887	458
Piedmont, City of		3800	958			600			260	581
Totals for Cities	1182	23252	7958	2600		6627			1147	4276
Totals for County	1453	58426	7958	2600		8234			2621	8877
Chambers Co. Ru'l Dists.	206	44168		2623		1872	3963	1377	1249	5495
Lanett, City of		5390	992			662			3495	1053
Totals for County	206	49558	992	2623		2034	3963	1377	4744	6549
Cherokee County	558	20559				27	3408	1000	77	2562
Chilton County	246	29091		724		438	5167	6669	1590	4392
Choctaw County	26	25776	125			363	960	1940	1164	3035
Clarke County	1462	35635	108	1851		2894	4777	1706	1829	5026
Clay County		25750		146		1180	6638	3200	2197	3911
Cleburne County	265	16243				1386	200	3597	563	2225
Coffee Co. Rural Dists.	267	29034				749	1436	566	196	3224
Enterprise, City of		3200	145			2030			30	540
Totals for County	267	32234	145			2779	1436	566	226	3765
Colbert Co. Rural Dists.	66	20959		155		368	109	10800	1362	3381
Sheffield, City of		4137	5634			38				980
Fuscomb, City of	56	3370	3260			1987				867
Totals for Cities	56	7507	8894			2025				1848
Totals for County	122	28466	8894	155		2393	109	10800	1362	5230
Conecuh County	508	28140		1750		839	1423	10705	1500	4484
Coosa County	178	20846				285	7479	1445	2395	3261
Winston Co. Ru'l Dist.	803	38039		1537		1120	1406	284	458	439
Delusia, City of		3716	1456	46312		4267				54

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

RECEIPTS—Continued

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Balance from previous year	From public funds (in- cludes general fund, poll tax, and county fund)	City or town appropriation	General property taxes, loans, bond sales (not special county tax)	From sales of property, and proceeds of insur- ance adjustments	Matriculation and incidentals fees	Supplement by Patrons	From State and local sources for alteration & erect'n of sch'houses	From all other sources
Florida, City of	2	1885	1600		7	2491			5
Totals for Cities	2	5601	3056	46312	7	6758			5
Totals for County	805	43640	3056	46849	7	7878	1406	284	463
Crenshaw County	326	26383				1416	1287	869	217
Cullman Co. Rural Dist.	182	35240				804	1177	4959	698
Cullman, City of	1472	1950	800	2984	2	195			30
Totals for County	1654	37190	800	2984	2	999	1177	4959	728
Dale Co. Rural Districts	385	28334				2800	1222	1196	1277
Osark, City of		2000				850			5300
Totals for County	385	30334				3650	1222	1196	6577
Dallas Co. Rural Dist.	55	37646				697	1104	4248	1716
Selma, City of	7018	16000	14145			5433			1915
Totals for County	7073	53646	14145			6130	1104	4248	3631
DeKalb County		30895				1466	12359	6815	1244
Elmore County		36945		1554		1885	7755	4312	2627
Escambia Co. R'al Dist.	758	37163				461	1692	1200	658
Brewton, City of		5000	2000			1950			
Totals for County	758	42163	2000			2361	1692	1200	658
Etowah Co. Rural Dist.	826	28808				126	1642	400	560
Alabama City, City of	51	5244	2809			178			
Attalla, City of	659	1900	600			1347			12
Gadsden, City of	351	11800	1332	10979		1915			
Totals for Cities	1061	18944	4741	10979		3440			12
Totals for County	1887	47752	4741	10979		3566	1642	400	572
Fayette County	790	23125				1722	3596	40	646
Franklin Co. Rural Dist.	27	21332				1258	2678	759	880
Russellville, City of		1406				1873			
Totals for County	27	12738				3131	2678	759	880
Geneva County	10	29345	1168			10078	444	1125	980
Greene County	5167	21286			72	961	1200	3	754
Hale Co. Rural Districts	27	21819		30		841	298	494	609
Greensboro, City of		3149				1502			3183
Totals for County	27	24968		30		2343	298	494	3792
Henry County		19159				1594	616	894	1122
Houston Co. Rural Dist.	261	31720			130	2732	1569	4810	724
Dothan, City of	8197	10000				10544			
Totals for County	8458	41720			130	13276	1569	4810	724
Jackson Co. Rural Dist.	2220	33327	1073	2900		350	10493	1000	1448
Bridgeport, City of	137	1450	258						
Totals for County	2357	34777	1331	2900		350	10493	1000	1448
Jefferson Co. R'al Dist.	1642	190811	18115		52	6739	18469	7969	15765
Bessemer, City of		25000	12500			269			322
Birmingham, City of		260875	276372		1400	2914			241
Totals for Cities		285875	288872		1400	3183			563
Totals for County	1642	476686	306987		1452	9922	18469	7969	16328

RECEIPTS—Continued

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Balance from previous year	From public funds (in- cludes general fund, poll tax, and county fund)	City or town appropriation	General property taxes, loans, bond sales (not special county tax)	From sales of property, and proceeds of insur- ance adjustment	Matriculation and incidental fees	Supplement by Patrons	From State and local sources for alteration & erect'n of sch. houses	From all other sources	Total
Alamar County	936	22849		950		1799	3929	1929	316	3270
Auderdale Co. Ru. Dist.	295	31879					915	6000		3908
Florence, City of	78	7021	3151		2	2023			23	1229
Totals for County	373	38900	3151		2	2023	915	6000	23	5138
Lawrence County	803	24730					987	1000	1147	2866
Lee Co. Rural Districts	32	29198	2133			2489	1087	4426	98	3946
Opelika, City of	285	5063	3500			3993				1284
Phenix, City of	35	4223	710	1683						665
Totals for Cities	320	9286	4210	1683		3993				1949
Totals for County	352	38484	6343	1683		6482	1087	4426	98	5895
Limestone County	516	24232				762	856	480	354	2720
Lowndes County	406	34289				737	2021	4748	2898	4509
Macon County Ru. Dists.	284	24166				440	534	717	699	2684
Muskegee, City of		3055	1010			1960				602
Totals for County	284	27221	1010			2400	534	717	699	3286
Madison Co. Rural Dists.	336	51852	12	600	15	1438	506	5597	7138	6749
Montville, City of		8577	8738			732				1804
Totals for County	336	60429	8750	600	15	8170	506	5597	7138	8554
Marengo Co. Rural Dists.	822	39696				892	1088	700	862	4406
Memphis, City of	116	5338	1387	20000	5000	1121			5	3296
Totals for County	938	45034	1387	20000	5000	2013	1088	700	867	7702
Marion County		21812		30		59	2118	947	35	2500
Marshall County	1191	37245		1000		3777	2469	3770	1847	5129
Mobile Co. Rural Dists.	82500		59097		1358	5417	150		1107	14962
Mobile, City of		214517								21451
Totals for County	82500	214517	59097		1358	5417	150		1107	36414
Monroe County	402	31587		1265		1257	2024	1095	4767	4239
Montgom'y Co. Ru. Dist.	157	58008				1514	640	1792	2116	6422
Montgomery, City of	597	32085	60415							9309
Totals for County	754	90093	60415			1514	640	1792	2116	15732
Morgan Co. Rural Dists.	1785	30837		725		2790	2540	1260	441	4037
Decatur, City of	139	3834	4747			1773				1049
New Decatur, City of	6	5843	2000	13902		4183				2593
Totals for Cities	145	9677	6747	13902		5956				3642
Totals for County	1930	40514	6747	14627		8746	2540	1260	441	7680
Murray County	7964	33007		100	327	1332	504	486	285	4400
Pickens County	51	32422				4572	2442	13388	524	5339
Pike County		27015		300		959	1137	3983	1179	3457
Troy, City of		5710	5165	557		34			56	1152
Totals for County		32725	5165	857		993	1137	3983	1235	4609
Randolph Co. Ru'l Dists.		26064		200		1300	8940	3885	451	4084
Roanoke, City of		3800				4238			1208	924
Totals for County		29864		200		5538	8940	3885	1659	5008

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

RECEIPTS—Continued

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Balance from previous year	From public funds (in- cludes general fund, poll tax, and county fund)	City or town appropriation	General property taxes, loans, bond sales (not special county tax)	From sales of property, and proceeds of insur- ance adjustments	Matriculation and incidentals fees	Supplement by Patrons	From State and local sources for alteration & erect'n of sch' houses	From all other sources
Russell Co. Rural Dists.	1029	22259	354	370		1043	1560	4218	5174
Girard, City of		5000	1937			1151			1210
Totals for County	1029	27259	2291	370		2194	1560	4218	6384
Shelby County	512	35946				2088	3871	2721	863
St. Clair County	1479	28142		400		267	5277	1565	812
Sumter County	5	35184		471		2058	392	1800	1238
Talladega Co. Ru'l Dists.	12493	36206		370		1314	3541	1691	1024
Talladega, City of		10449	1181			2213			
Totals for County	12493	46655	1181	370		3527	3541	1691	1024
Tallapoosa County	9	41650	1350	1700	2009	5136	3575	3470	4777
Tuscaloosa Co. Ru'l Dist.	1197	49965				2194	7595	5407	1685
Tuscaloosa, City of	873	14412	8000			8205			291
Totals for County	2070	64377	8000			10399	7595	5407	1976
Walker Co. Rural Dists.	424	44250		2096		6976	5301	10162	10520
Jasper, City of	12	3156	675			2669			1251
Totals for County	436	47406	675	2096		9645	5301	10162	11771
Washington County	943	17206				52	1731	244	30
Wilcox County	239	37822			677	2913	200		605
Winston County	210	16854				2739	771	512	665
Rural Districts	\$142345	\$2182482	\$ 83535	\$ 24888	\$ 4631	\$117402	\$191152	\$190248	\$110635
Totals for Cities	22466	744457	441756	98017	6411	87008			19979
Grand Totals	164811	2926939	525291	122905	11042	204410	191152	190248	130614

DISBURSEMENTS

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Salaries of County Superintendents	Salaries of City Superintendents	Salaries of Assistant Superintendents	Salaries of Supervis- ing Principals	Total Salaries of Superisors	Salaries of Principals	Salaries of Teachers
Autauga County Rural Distr'ts	\$ 1270	\$	\$	\$	\$ 1270	\$ 3641	\$ 14405
Prattville, City of						900	5284
Totals for County	1270				1270	4541	19689
Baldwin County	2000		550		2550	8840	33491
Barbour County Rural Distr'ts	1368				1368	5400	27886
Eufaula, City of		1800			1800	1305	5310
Totals for County	1368	1800			3168	6705	33196
Bibb County	1550				1550	11728	26805
Blount County	1080				1080	7315	22769
Bullock County Rural Districts	2000				2000	7699	20540
Union Springs, City of		2000			2000		7367
Totals for County	2000	2000			4000	7699	27907
Butler County Rural Districts	1625		525		2150	2696	29666
Greenville, City of		1500			1500	360	5243
Totals for County	1625	1500	525		3650	3056	34909
Calhoun County Rural Districts	2260		1865		4125	10257	22028
Anniston, City of		2000			2000	4850	13579
Jacksonville, City of						1350	2400
Piedmont, City of		1200			1200	810	3970
Totals for Cities		3200			3200	6010	19949
Totals for County	2260	3200	1865		7325	16267	41977
Chambers County Rural Dist'ts	2000				2000	16090	31223
Lanett, City of		1200	675		1875	300	6340
Totals for County	2000	1200	675		3875	16390	37563
Cherokee County	1020				1020		22131
Chilton County	1400		150		1550	8520	25073
Choctaw County	973				973	5322	20576
Clarke County	1500		270		1770	9585	33419
Clay County	1200		300		1500	9602	21791
Cleburne County	634				634	1681	15043
Coffee County Rural Districts	1500				1500	10872	18134
Enterprise, City of						1550	3438
Totals for County	1500				1500	12422	21572
Colbert County Rural Districts	1162				1162	2256	18704
Sheffield, City of		1600			1600	360	6692
Tuscumbia, City of						2175	4887
Totals for Cities		1600			1600	2535	11579
Totals for County	1162	1600			2762	4791	30283
Conecuh County	1200		285		1485	5921	23621
Coosa County	1200				1200	6819	20653
Covington County Rural Dist's	1500				1500	8352	30551
Andalusia, City of		1350			1350	1216	6051

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

Total	Balance on hand	Other Expenses	Teach'g Supp's (Cray- ons, Erasers, Tablets, Textbooks Furn'd, etc.)	New Equipment (not Replacements)	New Bldg. and Gr'ds, Alterat'ns of Old Bldgs. (not repairs)	Repairs, Replacement of Equip'm't, Ins., & other Upkeep Charges	Fuel, Water, Light, Power, Etc.	Wages of Janitors and other Employees	Other Expenses of Supervision	Total Salaries of Teachers, including Superisors
\$ 19316	\$ 228	\$ 16	\$ 66	\$ 40	\$ 191	\$ 285	\$ 72	\$ 248	\$ 51	\$ 19316
6184	146	557	50	116	187	115	115	243		6184
25500	874	583	116	40	191	422	187	243		25500
44881	2436	1012	210	729	2876	389	459	230		44881
34654	322	128	86	92	540	273	276	45		34654
8415	50	26	26			100	76	225		8415
43069	322	178	111	92	540	373	351	270		43069
40083	681	2182	268	418	211	1492	704	619		40083
31164	56		184	110	1473	1779	194	56		31164
30239	126	699	162	188	3957	801	507	36		30239
9367	10479	109	10	220	250	219	219	304		9367
39606	126	808	172	408	3957	1051	726	340		39606
34512	708	1734		641	2300	1189	432			34512
7103	586		40		575	439	251	190		7103
41615	1294	1734	40	641	2875	1628	683	190		41615
36410	46008	497	86	394	5883	1653	1004	81		36410
20429	32567	1359	276	531	3105	2465	1140	1404		20429
3750	4581		100			458	123	150		3750
4980	5618		8			250	200	180		4980
29159	42766	1738	384	531	8105	3173	1463	1784		29159
65569	88774	1738	470	925	8988	4826	2467	1815		65569
49313	54958	182	272	585	1492	1065	1398			49313
8515	10539		149	500		100	1050	225		8515
57828	65497	182	421	1085	1492	1165	2443	225		57828
23151	125624	293	115	442	1200	104	272			23151
35143	43925	218	185	695	5866	1155	404			35143
26871	30354	331	452	169	1261	316	120			26871
44774	50262	254	222	601	2795	315	324	141		44774
32893	39111		194	155	3419	109	1255	75		32893
17358	22254	410	31	243	3488	71	211			17358
30506	32248	268	63	180	667	80	127	7		30506
4988	5405		9	35		29	161	143		4988
35494	37653	268	72	215	667	109	288	150		35494
22122	33819	142	52	608	10200	226	268	65		22122
8652	9809	102	17	127	302	99	235	204		8652
7062	8673		15			50	276	227		7062
15714	18482		32	127	302	149	511	431		15714
37336	52301		84	715	10502	376	779	496		37336
31027	44865	897	105	793	11067	110	292	177		31027
28672	32628	171		351	1973	895	446			28672
40403	43647	37	437	786	485	804	21	131		40403
8617	54751	22	87	1215	44076	18	457	247		8617

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Salaries of County Superintendents	Salaries of City Superintendents	Salaries of Assistant Superintendents	Salaries of Super- vising Principals	Total Salaries of Superisors	Salaries of Principals	Salaries of Teachers
Florida, City of		1000			1000	850	3900
Totals for Cities		2350			2350	1566	9951
Totals for County	1500	2350			3850	9918	40502
Crenshaw County	1008				1008	5261	22626
Cullman County Rural Dist'ts	1431				1431	9084	25664
Cullman, City of						1250	3382
Totals for County	1431				1431	10334	29046
Dale County Rural Districts	1400				1400	24247	4748
Ozark, City of						1200	6640
Totals for County	1400				1400	25447	11388
Dallas County Rural Districts	2400				2400	8070	29566
Selma, City of		2700			2700	4800	22413
Totals for County	2400	2700			5100	12870	51979
DeKalb County	1800		150		1950	13036	28319
Elmore County	1405				1405	16899	28566
Escambia County Rural Dist'ts	1651				1651	7058	29203
Brewton, City of		1440			1440	1110	4260
Totals for County	1651	1440			3091	8168	33463
Etowah County Rural Districts	1485				1485	2068	26081
Alabama City, City of		1500			1500		4815
Attalla, City of						810	2783
Gadsden, City of		2000			2000	3400	17415
Totals for Cities		3500			3500	4210	25013
Totals for County	1485	3500			4985	6278	51094
Fayette County	1200				1200		23821
Franklin County Rural Dist'ts	895				895	8008	16379
Russellville, City of						800	2190
Totals for County	895				895	8808	18569
Geneva County	1128				1128	13842	23069
Greene County	1200				1200		21751
Hale County Rural Districts	1113				1113	2974	19022
Greensboro, City of						1850	2550
Totals for County	1113				1113	4824	21572
Henry County	780				780	7244	13404
Houston County Rural Districts	1200		1050		2250	8269	26715
Dothan, City of		2500			2500	4185	16438
Totals for County	1200	2500	1050		4750	12454	43153
Jackson County Rural Districts	1330				1330	9148	36978
Bridgeport, City of						375	1191
Totals for County	1330				1330	9523	38169
Jefferson County Rural Dist'ts	5000		11948		16948	70562	123096
Bessemer, City of		2200			2200	4470	25509
Birmingham, City of		4733	2900	56784	64417	11927	365752
Totals for Cities		6933	2900	56784	66617	18397	391261
Totals for County	5000	6933	14848	56784	83555	86959	514357

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

Total	Balance on hand	Other Expenses	Teach'g Supp's (Crayons, Erasers, Tablets, Textbooks Furn'd, etc.)	New Equipment (not Replacements)	New Bldgs. and G'ds., Alterations of Old other Upkeep Charges	Repairs, Replacement of Equip'm't, Ins., & other Upkeep Charges	Fuel, Water, Light, Power, Etc.	Wages of Janitors and other Employees	Other Expenses of Supervision	Total Salaries of Teachers, including Supervisors
5250	133	106	6			50	209	221	15	5250
13867	155	106	98	1215	44075	68	666	468	28	13867
52770	192	1449	530	2701	44560	872	687	599	28	52770
28896		103	214	164	782	182			158	28896
36179	506	107	9	543	4567	332	737		80	36179
4632	7433	53	31	181	807	409	190	274		4632
40811	50493	160	40	724	5374	741	927	274		40811
30395	35214	1169	203	567	952	1297	449		52	30395
7840	8150	110					200			7840
38235	43364	1279	203	567	952	1297	649		52	38235
40036	45466	145	203	76	4156	380	296			40036
29413	44511	3403				7671	809	1217	555	29413
69449	89977	1617	203	76	4156	8051	1105	1217	555	69449
43305	52779	172	244	791	6815	74	1149	32	60	43305
46870	55078	566	154	786	4280	1200	695	100		46870
37912	41932	978	248	692	1646	192	264			37912
6810	8950	45	20		1500	200	150	225		6810
44722	50882	998	293	692	3146	392	414	225		44722
29634	32362	221	432	489	400	701	189		84	29634
6315	8282	1477				78	412			6315
3593	4518		119			135	153	185		3593
22815	26377	379	379	810	420	420	602	885		22815
32723	39177	1477	523	310	633	633	1167	1070		32723
62357	71539	1698	955	710	1334	1334	1356	1070	84	62357
25021	29919	885	125	536	287	287	1322	100	38	25021
25282	26934	530	2	700	700	26	88			25282
2990	3279	70	7				43	165		2990
28272	30213	600	9	700	700	26	131	165		28272
38039	43150	600	88	514	1144	1050	362	347	103	38039
22951	29443	4651	76	88	399	376	378	175	112	22951
23109	24118	71	38	44	365	223	161		48	23109
4160	7834	10	10	240	2500		576	108		4160
27509	31952	71	48	284	2865	223	737	108	48	27509
21428	23385	364	37	167	894	228	165	67	5	21428
37234	41946	9	128	41	3760	421	69	80	80	37234
23123	28741	453	2175		1000	1000	540	1000	450	23123
60357	70687	462	2303	41	3760	1421	609	1080	530	60357
47456	52811	2972	50	100	1200	350	350		133	47456
1566	1845	39	66	66	42	42	63	69		1566
49022	54656	200	50	166	1200	392	413	69	133	49022
210606	250562	4398	1666	4949	24978	5560	4942	946	100	210606
32179	38091	60	849	849	600	2552	1851			32179
412096	541802	2645	11613	717	5916	16643	28609	31630	4033	412096
474275	579893	2645	11673	1566	5916	17243	29161	33381	4033	474275
684881	839455	7043	13339	6515	30894	22803	34103	34327	4133	684881

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Salaries of County Superintendents	Salaries of City Superintendents	Salaries of Assistant Superintendents	Salaries of Super- vising Principals	Total Salaries of Supervisors	Salaries of Principals	Salaries of Teachers
Lamar County	1200		480		1680	7509	19375
Lauderdale County Rural Dist's	1500		1350		2850	5258	23716
Florence, City of		1500			1500		8624
Totals for County	1500	1500	1350		4350	5258	32340
Lawrence County	977				977	5520	18983
Lee County Rural Districts	1319				1319	2400	30487
Opelika, City of		1800			1800	1700	8132
Phoenix, City of		600			600		3360
Totals for Cities		2400			2400	1700	11492
Totals for County	1319	2400			3719	4100	41929
Limestone County	1800				1800	3892	19575
Lowndes County	1800				1800	4980	30838
Macon County Rural Districts	1132		250		1382	4730	18553
Tuskegee, City of						1550	3960
Totals for County	1132		250		1382	6280	22512
Madison County Rural Dist'r's	4000				4000	14348	33941
Huntsville, City of		1800			1800		13770
Totals for County	4000	1800			5800	14348	47711
Marengo County Rural Dist'r's	1751				1751	9042	30825
Demopolis, City of				1500	1500	675	4534
Totals for County	1751			1500	3251	9717	35359
Marion County	1000		330		1330	15268	5970
Marshall County	1500		720		2220	16966	19683
Mobile County Rural Districts			2100		2100	11829	62068
Mobile, City of		3000		5580	8580	11634	78624
Totals for County		3000	2100	5580	10680	23463	140692
Monroe County	1650		100		1750	26436	6244
Montgomery County R'al Dist's	1800		2000		3800	11399	44017
Montgomery, City of		3000			3000	12087	64638
Totals for County	1800	3000	2000		6800	23436	108650
Morgan County Rural Districts	1600				1600	6422	26535
Decatur, City of		1500			1500	450	6435
New Decatur, City of		1725			1725		13809
Totals for Cities		3225			3225	450	20244
Totals for County	1600	3225			4825	6872	46779
Perry County	1333		307		1640	6955	27058
Pickens County	1200		690		1890	12032	23097
Pike County Rural Districts	1300				1300		28045
Troy, City of		1800			1800		7731
Totals for County	1300	1800			3100		35776
Randolph County Rural Dist'r's	1215		406		1621	10829	22880
Roanoke, City of		2000			2000		5725
Totals for County	1215	2000	406		3621	10829	28605

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DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

Total	Balance on hand	Other Expenses	Teach'g Supp's (Cray- ons, Erasers, Tablets, Textbooks Furn'd, etc.)	New Equipment (not Replacements)	New Bldgs. and Gr'ds., Alterations of Old Bldgs. (not repairs)	Repairs, Replacement of Equip'm't, Ins., & other Upkeep Charges	Fuel, Water, Light, Power, Etc.	Wages of Janitors and other Employees	Other Expenses of Supervision	Total Salaries of Teachers, including Supervisors
28564	197	245	66	344	2147	352	611	102	80	28564
31824	174	294	206	114	6000	236	189		52	31824
10124	39	140	41	450		250	494	559	201	10124
41948	213	434	247	564	6000	486	683	559	253	41948
25480	113	1147			1000		987	150	80	25480
34156		96	120	263	4780	24	24			34156
11632	21		35	60		537		556		11632
3960	251		300		1875	80		160	25	3960
15592	272		335	60	1875	617		716	25	15592
49748	272	96	455	323	6655	24	641	716	25	49748
25267	984			205	680				64	25267
37618	437	1190	140	217	4065	850	502	80		37618
24665	561	456	69	95	526	257	131		80	24665
5510	6025		25	60		75	160	180	15	5510
30175	561	456	94	155	526	332	291	180	95	30175
52289	67494	493	244	598	8819	901	933	176	80	52289
15570	18047	399		159		101	965	675	178	15570
67859	85541	892	244	757	8819	1002	1898	851	258	67859
41618	44060	365	101	425	943	278	222	45		41618
6709	32967	19	105	1527	24000	39	193	311		6709
48327	77027	384	206	1952	24943	317	415	356		48327
22568	25001		14	158	1262	129	699	10	46	22568
38869	51299	1598	73	947	7216	174	2020	294		38869
75997	149629	62071	375	1350	1787	3484	1321	939	2098	75997
98838	214517	1768	2296	10771	85198	5289	2890	4170	3297	98838
174835	364146	63839	2671	12121	86985	8773	4211	5109	5395	174835
34430	42397	3014	87	1156	2855	371	100		65	34430
59216	64227	631	224	648	1473	1158	745		88	59216
79670	93097	1045	1077	660	671	622	3223	4895	1060	79670
138886	157324	1676	1301	1308	2144	1780	3968	4895	1148	138886
34557	40378	130	145	174	2954	1316	665	263		34557
8385	10493		50			246	364	328		8385
15534	25934	342	270	7690		716	446	717	180	15534
23919	36427	342	320	7690		962	810	1045	180	23919
58476	76805	472	465	7864	2954	2278	1475	1308	180	58476
35653	44005	1131	161	60	580	440	354	164	54	35653
37019	53399	339	295	679	13627	333	628	73	80	37019
29345	34573	424	26	244	3208	1302	24			29345
9531	11522	150	50	150		559	450	332	300	9531
38876	46095	474	76	394	3208	1861	474	332	300	38876
35330	40840	313	133	425	2385	1476	592	110	76	35330
7725	9248	108	23	365	75	350	298	260	52	7725
43055	50086	421	156	790	2460	1826	890	360	128	43055

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Salaries of County Superintendents	Salaries of City Superintendents	Salaries of Assistant Superintendents	Salaries of Supervis- ing Principals	Total Salaries of Superisors	Salaries of Principals	Salaries of Teachers
Russell County Rural Districts	1117				1117	5652	17293
Girard, City of		1250			1250	1832	4927
Totals for County	1117	1250			2367	7484	22219
Shelby County	1200				1200	8640	31038
St. Clair County	1082				1082	11410	21783
Sumter County	1353				1353	8940	24895
Talladega County Rural Dist's	2001				2001	8873	31350
Talladega, City of		2025		1170	3195	1125	8534
Totals for County	2001	2025		1170	5196	9998	39884
Tallapoosa County	1350		750		2100	13782	36793
Tuscaloosa County Rural Dist's	3000		1500		4500	14605	37788
Tuscaloosa, City of		2100			2100	4335	20182
Totals for County	3000	2100	1500		6600	18940	57970
Walker County Rural Districts	2000		820		2820	19869	40312
Jasper, City of		1680			1680	400	5013
Totals for County	2000	1680	820		4500	20269	45325
Washington County	715				715	4190	14971
Wilcox County	1443				1443	13580	24227
Winston County	1000				1000	3462	14667
Rural Districts	\$ 99206		\$ 28896		\$128102	\$637184	\$1764474
Totals for Cities		\$ 56503	\$ 3575	\$ 65034	\$125112	\$ 85941	\$ 807792
Grand Totals	\$ 99206	\$ 56503	\$ 32471	\$ 65034	\$253214	\$723125	\$2572266

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

Total	Balance on hand	Other Expenses	Teach'g Suppl's (Cray- ons, Erasers, Tablets, Textbooks Furn'd, etc.)	New Equipment (not Replacements)	New Bldgs. and G'ds., Alterat'ns of Old Bldgs. (not repairs)	Repairs, Replacement of Equipn't, Ins., & other Upkeep Charges	Fuel, Water, Light, Power, Etc.	Wages of Janitors and other Employees	Other Expenses of Supervision	Total Salaries of Teachers, including Supervisors
24062	373	184	87	720	9598	579	269	135		24062
8009	26		405			240	381	237		8009
32071	399	184	492	720	9598	819	650	372		32071
40878	675	63	66	576	1454	1508	575	126	80	40878
34275		29	133	341	606	1524	240	294		34275
35188	2162	231	83	529	724	1023	913	215	80	35188
42224	9537	250	253	347	1843	1082	741	82	280	42224
12854	13843	70	9	56		218	185	414	37	12854
55078	9537	320	263	403	1843	1300	926	496	317	55078
52675	2231	1063	166	236	5411	236	1223	429		52675
56893	2879	387	187	775	5358	307	1140	72	45	56893
26617	10	380	756	994		454	712	1808	50	26617
83510	2889	767	943	1769	5358	761	1852	1880	95	83510
63001	517	1330	211	7501	4994	468	1191	404	112	63001
7093	7763	207				226		237		7093
70094	87492	517	1537	7501	4994	468	1417	641	112	70094
19876	20206		20	35	30	27	177		18	19876
39250	42456	1055	369	121	200	470	616	153	80	39250
19129	21751	247	504	83	639	350	660	60	46	19129
\$2529760	\$3047318	\$52552	\$100446	\$10970	\$216082	\$46645	\$38889	\$7886	\$5975	\$2529760
\$1018845	\$1420094	\$9006	\$15136	\$20698	\$170909	\$40802	\$49014	\$57301	\$10641	\$1018845
\$3548605	\$4467412	\$61558	\$115582	\$31668	\$386991	\$87447	\$87903	\$65187	\$16616	\$3548605

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

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181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344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COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS

Financial—Receipts and Disbursements

COUNTIES	Balance from Previous Year	State Appropriation	Town or City Appropriation	County Board of Education	Board of Revenue or Commission- ers' Court	Matriculation fees	From all other Sources	Overpayment or Indebtedness
Autauga	\$ 34.78	\$ 3,000.00	\$	\$ 250.00	\$	\$ 515.00	\$ 329.09	\$
Barbour		3,000.00	18.25			450.00	66.00	
Bibb		3,000.00		2,300.00		655.00		
Blount	71.33	3,000.00				380.00	770.69	
Calhoun	75.85	3,000.00	289.13		270.00	425.00		
Chambers	11.67	3,000.00		885.00		305.00		
Cherokee	179.69	3,000.00				177.50	23.60	
Chilton		1,500.00	175.00	150.00		317.50	.17	
Choctaw	63.40	3,000.00				175.00	10.00	
Clarke	34.84	3,000.00				355.00	425.00	11
Clay	1.07	3,000.00	395.00			582.00	310.15	
Cleburne	12.13	3,000.00				172.50	41.15	
Coffee	42.12	3,000.00	1,250.00			701.00		
Colbert	32.05	3,000.00		500.00		369.00	138.86	
Conecuh		3,000.00		730.00		310.00	85.63	
Coosa		3,000.00				254.25	553.17	
Covington		3,000.00			1,000.00	362.50	448.66	345
Cullman	100.32	3,000.00		250.00	250.00	627.50	66.00	
Dale		5,000.00				450.00		
Dallas		3,000.00			293.00	320.00		
DeKalb	59.41	3,000.00				262.50	72.82	11
Elmore	59.27	3,000.00		332.50		437.50	276.50	
Escambia	730.50	3,000.00		875.00		425.00	20.76	
Etowah		3,000.00				470.00	1,797.65	282
Franklin	50.95	3,000.00		281.25	75.00	705.00	216.51	
Geneva		3,000.00	85.00	246.00	140.00	648.00	54.20	
Henry		3,000.00	200.00	475.00		585.00		
Houston		3,000.00		540.00		250.00		51
Jackson		3,000.00	500.00	500.00		950.00	500.00	
Lamar	74.84	3,000.00		390.00		358.00		
Lauderdale	313.18	3,000.00		750.00		655.00	2,146.60	
Lawrence		3,000.00		150.00	100.00	567.50	199.13	
Lee	39.71	3,000.00		211.95		222.50		
Limestone	207.38	3,000.00				190.00	125.32	
Lowndes	31.66	3,000.00		300.00		270.00	112.30	
Macon	12.35	3,000.00	200.00		200.00	322.50	179.00	
Madison	117.15	3,000.00	55.12	120.00	4,000.00	263.75		
Marengo		3,000.00	45.15		322.00	242.75	230.40	
Marion	35.67	3,000.00	83.50	180.00		716.50		
Marshall		3,000.00		500.00		432.50	147.50	
Monroe	15.84	3,000.00		600.00	100.00	370.00		
Morgan	361.95	3,000.00		263.00		472.50	147.50	
Perry		3,000.00		500.00		457.50		
Pickens		3,000.00	291.00	200.00	150.00	670.00	400.00	
Pike		3,000.00				501.00	10.70	
Randolph		3,000.00	65.00	1,275.00		658.00	59.40	
Shelby	20.07	3,000.00	100.00	247.50		497.50	84.50	349
St. Clair	241.33	3,000.00				285.00	86.20	
Sumter	24.36	3,000.00				310.00	9.33	
Talladega		3,000.00	72.37			285.00	136.85	46
Tallapoosa	12.66	3,000.00	550.00	350.00	500.00	352.50	40.63	
Walker	.67	3,000.00	250.00	2,350.00	500.00	602.50	602.79	
Wilcox	1,434.61	3,000.00				437.00	123.25	
Winston	138.32	3,000.00		540.00		417.50		
Totals								

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

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COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS—Continued
Financial—Receipts and Disbursements

Financial—Receipts and Disbursements									
Total	Balance on hand	Other Expenses	New Grounds and Buildings, Alterations of Old Buildings (not repairs)	Rep'r & Replacement of Equipment, Insurance and other Upkeep Charges	Fuel, Water, Lights, Etc.	Wages of Janitors	Salary of other Teachers	Salary of Principal	Total
4,128.81	155.15	275.86	28.86	110.00	79.00	90.00	1,890.00	1,500.00	4,128.81
3,534.25		289.25		50.00	150.00	220.00	1,475.00	1,350.00	3,534.25
5,955.00		115.75		200.75	112.50	126.00	3,400.00	2,000.00	5,955.00
4,222.00		14.65			191.69	161.68	2,250.00	1,600.00	4,222.00
4,059.41	161.91	30.70		81.99	379.88	135.00	1,770.00	1,500.00	4,059.41
3,701.67	.86	78.31	30.00	80.00	50.00	90.00	1,972.50	1,400.00	3,701.67
3,380.71	105.90	63.00		255.23	102.16	72.00	1,282.50	1,500.00	3,380.71
2,142.61			70.24	175.65	93.41	99.00	984.37	720.00	2,142.61
3,248.41	18.24			101.05	97.26	51.85	1,680.00	1,300.00	3,248.41
3,816.21		167.87	70.00	372.00	88.41	118.00	1,650.00	1,350.00	3,816.21
4,288.22		290.50	63.02	227.88	140.82	56.00	2,010.00	1,500.00	4,288.22
3,225.71	212.39	295.30			88.09	45.00	1,485.00	1,100.00	3,225.71
4,993.11	4.28	14.48		189.55	78.50	109.00	3,035.00	1,562.31	4,993.11
4,039.91	10.24	184.04	5.35	160.75	81.03	88.50	2,010.00	1,500.00	4,039.91
4,125.51	1.57	127.91	201.13	100.00	196.42	128.00	1,995.50	1,375.00	4,125.51
3,807.41	177.85				419.57		1,890.00	1,320.00	3,807.41
5,156.71		1,650.75		199.15		188.60	1,868.25	1,250.00	5,156.71
4,293.81	.53			401.46	235.02	154.05	2,102.76	1,400.00	4,293.81
5,450.00		1,116.00	900.00	75.00	75.00	234.00	1,700.00	1,350.00	5,450.00
3,613.00	84.97	330.53	50.00	50.00	50.00	45.00	1,502.50	1,500.00	3,613.00
3,406.41		157.12	55.48	170.38	248.52	90.00	1,485.00	1,200.00	3,406.41
4,105.77	60.70	238.57		100.00	105.00	54.00	2,047.50	1,500.00	4,105.77
5,051.26	375.19	98.56	20.00	658.86	123.65		2,275.00	1,500.00	5,051.26
5,550.41		986.45	900.00	388.00	270.00	267.00	1,239.00	1,500.00	5,550.41
4,328.71	31.48	147.63	145.59	178.90	117.11	193.00	2,115.00	1,400.00	4,328.71
4,173.20	6.76			420.44	85.00	91.00	2,070.00	1,500.00	4,173.20
4,260.00	2.21	188.79		281.00	248.00	180.00	2,160.00	1,200.00	4,260.00
3,841.81		141.81		150.00	160.00	90.00	1,800.00	1,500.00	3,841.81
5,450.00		375.00	600.00	420.00	215.00	225.00	2,115.00	1,500.00	5,450.00
3,822.84	20.54	29.26		139.25	118.79	90.00	2,025.00	1,400.00	3,822.84
6,864.78		619.78	2,550.00	215.00	59.10	120.90	1,800.00	1,500.00	6,864.78
4,016.63	10.51	273.48		124.68	95.01	108.00	2,105.00	1,300.00	4,016.63
3,474.16		114.74		243.07		51.35	1,665.00	1,400.00	3,474.16
3,522.70	148.78				271.92	102.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,522.70
3,713.96	4.39	477.27	5.30	147.55	39.45	100.00	1,440.00	1,500.00	3,713.96
3,913.85	54.71	111.49	400.00	152.90	265.25	74.50	1,480.00	1,375.00	3,913.85
7,556.02	170.67		4,000.00	54.30	101.05	110.00	1,620.00	1,500.00	7,556.02
3,840.30	179.25	42.70		227.25	151.00	75.10	1,665.00	1,500.00	3,840.30
4,015.67	92.37	42.80		120.00	40.00	30.50	1,990.00	1,700.00	4,015.67
4,080.00	101.00	156.00	25.00	108.00	145.00	185.00	1,860.00	1,500.00	4,080.00
4,085.84		118.87		100.00	55.50	67.50	2,246.00	1,497.97	4,085.84
4,244.95	317.23	70.43	132.61	13.00	134.68	72.00	2,205.00	1,300.00	4,244.95
3,957.50	2.04	422.96		70.00	102.50	90.00	1,770.00	1,500.00	3,957.50
4,711.00	127.34		400.00	156.25	249.91	92.50	2,185.00	1,500.00	4,711.00
3,511.70		75.80		116.90	232.50	86.50	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,511.70
5,067.40		682.40	100.00	300.00	65.00	135.00	2,275.00	1,500.00	5,067.40
4,299.48		129.34		363.44	226.80	99.90	1,980.00	1,500.00	4,299.48
3,612.53	199.95	40.35		176.88	300.35	45.00	1,350.00	1,500.00	3,612.53
3,343.74	234.97				404.01	71.50	1,350.00	1,283.26	3,343.74
3,540.4		128.18	1.25		223.85	67.20	1,620.00	1,500.00	3,540.4
4,805.	10.61			186.50	307.44	126.00	1,925.00	1,750.29	4,805.
7,371	20.46	727.08	355.00	89.90	481.52	262.00	3,440.00	2,000.00	7,371
4.99	377.92	29.65	348.70	174.90	468.69	120.00	1,975.00	1,500.00	4.99
4.0	123.23			112.70	439.89	60.00	2,160.00	1,400.00	4.0

1,500.00 1,890.00 90.00 79.00 110.00 28.86 275.86 155.15 4,128.81
 1,350.00 1,475.00 220.00 150.00 50.00 289.25 115.75 161.91 3,534.25
 2,000.00 3,400.00 126.00 112.50 200.75 115.75 115.75 161.91 5,955.00
 1,600.00 2,250.00 161.68 191.69 81.99 14.65 30.70 161.91 4,222.02
 1,500.00 1,770.00 135.00 379.88 80.00 30.70 78.31 .86 4,059.41
 1,400.00 1,972.50 90.00 50.00 30.00 78.31 .86 3,701.67
 1,500.00 1,282.50 72.00 102.16 255.23 63.00 105.90 3,880.71
 720.00 984.37 99.00 93.41 175.65 70.24 127.91 1.57 4,125.51
 1,300.00 1,680.00 51.85 97.26 101.05 18.24 177.85 3,807.41
 1,350.00 1,650.00 118.00 88.41 372.00 70.00 1,650.75 5,156.71
 1,500.00 2,010.00 56.00 140.82 227.88 63.02 290.50 212.39 3,225.71
 1,100.00 1,485.00 45.00 88.09 189.55 14.48 4.28 4,993.11
 1,562.31 3,035.00 109.00 78.50 160.75 5.35 184.04 10.24 4,039.91
 1,500.00 2,010.00 88.50 81.03 100.00 201.13 127.91 1.57 4,125.51
 1,375.00 1,995.50 128.00 196.42 419.57 177.85 3,807.41
 1,320.00 1,890.00 188.60 199.15 1,650.75 5,156.71
 1,250.00 1,868.25 154.05 235.02 401.46 4,293.81
 1,400.00 2,102.76 154.05 235.02 401.46 4,293.81
 1,350.00 1,700.00 234.00 75.00 75.00 900.00 1,116.00 5,450.00
 1,500.00 1,502.50 45.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 330.53 84.97 3,613.00
 1,200.00 1,485.00 90.00 248.52 170.38 55.48 157.12 3,406.41
 1,500.00 2,047.50 54.00 105.00 100.00 238.57 60.70 4,105.77
 1,500.00 2,275.00 123.65 658.86 20.00 98.56 375.19 5,051.26
 1,500.00 1,239.00 267.00 270.00 388.00 900.00 986.45 5,550.41
 1,400.00 2,115.00 193.00 117.11 178.90 145.59 147.63 31.48 4,328.71
 1,500.00 2,070.00 91.00 85.00 420.44 188.79 2.21 4,173.20
 1,200.00 2,160.00 180.00 248.00 281.00 141.81 4,260.00
 1,500.00 1,800.00 90.00 160.00 150.00 141.81 3,841.81
 1,500.00 2,115.00 225.00 215.00 420.00 600.00 375.00 5,450.00
 1,400.00 2,025.00 90.00 118.79 139.25 29.26 20.54 3,822.84
 1,500.00 1,800.00 120.90 59.10 215.00 2,550.00 619.78 6,864.78
 1,300.00 2,105.00 108.00 95.01 124.68 273.48 10.51 4,016.63
 1,400.00 1,665.00 51.35 243.07 114.74 3,474.16
 1,500.00 1,500.00 102.00 271.92 148.78 3,522.70
 1,500.00 1,440.00 100.00 39.45 147.55 5.30 477.27 4.39 3,713.96
 1,375.00 1,480.00 74.50 265.25 152.90 400.00 111.49 54.71 3,913.85
 1,500.00 1,620.00 110.00 101.05 54.30 4,000.00 170.67 7,556.02
 1,500.00 1,665.00 75.10 151.00 227.25 42.70 179.25 3,840.30
 1,700.00 1,990.00 30.50 40.00 120.00 42.80 92.37 4,015.67
 1,500.00 1,860.00 185.00 145.00 108.00 25.00 156.00 101.00 4,080.00
 1,497.97 2,246.00 67.50 55.50 100.00 118.87 4,085.84
 1,300.00 2,205.00 72.00 134.68 13.00 132.61 70.43 317.23 4,244.95
 1,500.00 1,770.00 90.00 102.50 70.00 422.96 2.04 3,957.50
 1,500.00 2,185.00 92.50 249.91 156.25 400.00 127.34 4,711.00
 1,500.00 1,500.00 86.50 232.50 116.90 75.80 3,511.70
 1,500.00 2,275.00 135.00 65.00 300.00 100.00 682.40 5,067.40
 1,500.00 1,980.00 99.90 226.80 363.44 129.34 4,299.48
 1,500.00 1,350.00 45.00 300.35 176.88 40.35 199.95 3,612.53
 1,283.26 1,350.00 71.50 404.01 234.97 3,343.74
 1,500.00 1,620.00 67.20 223.85 1.25 128.18 3,540.4
 1,750.29 1,925.00 126.00 307.44 186.50 10.61 4,805.
 2,000.00 3,440.00 262.00 481.62 89.90 355.00 727.08 20.46 7,371
 1,500.00 1,975.00 120.00 468.69 174.90 348.70 29.65 377.92 4,99
 1,400.00 2,160.00 60.00 439.89 112.70 123.23 4,0

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

ENROLLMENT, EXPENSES, EQUIPMENT, APPARATUS, LIBRARIES.

LOCATION.	ENROLLMENT										Number of Grad'tes.		Number of Teachers.	
	MALE					FEMALE					Male	Female	Male	Female
	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior	Total	Preparatory	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior	Total	Preparatory	Grand Total	
First District, Jackson	6	9	4	2	21	---	8	9	8	11	36	---	57	1
Second District, Evergreen	16	9	6	1	32	16	17	11	8	6	42	18	108	4
Third District, Abbeville	8	12	14	3	37	---	5	9	11	10	35	---	72	2
Fourth District, Sylacauga	23	16	16	10	65	24	14	20	6	9	49	25	163	3
Fifth District, Wetumpka	15	22	18	2	57	---	23	12	15	11	61	---	118	1
Sixth District, Hamilton	58	36	30	15	139	27	19	21	7	7	54	20	240	2
Seventh District, Albertville	27	31	28	25	111	57	28	24	25	11	88	33	289	5
Eighth District, Athens	36	16	14	6	72	---	35	21	15	7	78	---	150	1
Ninth District, Blountsville	24	15	20	5	64	30	16	7	5	6	34	15	143	2
Totals	213	166	150	69	598	154	165	134	100	78	477	111	1,340	21

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS—Continued.
EXPENSES, BUILDINGS, EQUIPMENT, APPARATUS, LIBRARIES.

LOCATION.	EXPENSES FOR PUPIL.				Value of Buildings and Sites-----	Value of Equipment.	Scientific Apparatus and Teaching Supplies-----	Number of Volumes in Library-----	Value of Library-----
	Board-----	Books-----	Incidentals--	Total-----					
First District, Jackson-----	\$ 100.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 26.00	\$ 134.00	\$ 7,000.00	500	200	620	\$ 500
Second District, Evergreen-----	108.00	6.00	12.00	126.00	20,000	500	300	200	150
Third District, Abbeville-----	135.00	10.00	10.00	155.00	20,000	700	600	700	500
Fourth District, Sylacauga-----	112.50	8.00	10.00	130.50	20,000	150	25	500	300
Fifth District, Wetumpka-----	135.00	15.00	25.00	175.00	50,000	1,000	700	1,800	1,800
Sixth District, Hamilton-----	99.00	5.00	18.00	122.00	16,475	1,500	500	500	500
Seventh District, Albertville-----	102.00	5.00	20.00	137.00	30,000	5,000	300	400	500
Eighth District, Athens-----	100.00	7.00	18.00	125.00	20,000	1,500	500	2,500	2,500
Ninth District, Blountsville-----	108.00	6.00	10.00	124.00	7,500	300	200	400	200
Totals -----					\$190,975	\$11,150	\$3,325	7,620	\$6,950

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS—Continued.

FINANCIAL—RECEIPTS.

LOCATION.	Balance from Last Year-----	From State Appropriation-----	From Fees and Incidentals-----	From all Other Sources-----	Total-----
First District, Jackson-----	\$ 337.53 \$	4,500.00 \$	583.55 \$	524.16 \$	5,945.24
Second District, Evergreen-----	-----	4,500.00	1,079.00	500.00	6,079.00
Third District, Abbeville-----	-----	4,500.00	590.00	1,416.62	6,506.62
Fourth District, Sylacauga-----	0.08	4,500.00	1,427.50	1,231.44	7,165.02
Fifth District, Wetumpka-----	1,183.45	4,500.00	2,500.00	-----	8,183.45
Sixth District, Hamilton-----	-----	4,500.00	1,874.25	840.33	7,214.58
Seventh District, Albertville-----	364.09	4,500.00	2,405.00	918.27	8,187.36
Eighth District, Athens-----	2,576.48	4,500.00	1,165.00	404.66	8,646.14
Ninth District, Blountsville-----	-----	4,500.00	1,150.00	10.00	5,660.00
Totals-----	\$ 4,467.63 \$	40,500.00 \$	12,774.30 \$	5,845.48 \$	63,587.41

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

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AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS—Continued.

FINANCIAL—DISBURSEMENTS.

LOCATION.	Salary of President	Salary of Other Teachers	Salary and Expenses of Secretary-Treasurer	Wages of Janitors and Farm Hands	Fuel, Water, Lights, Janitor Supplies, Etc.	Repairs, Replacement of Equipment, Insurance and Other Upkeep Charges	New Grounds, Buildings, Alteration of Old Buildings (Not repairs)	All Other Expenses	Balance on Hand	Total
Jackson	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 2,202.50	\$ 60.00	\$ 625.00	\$ 135.29	\$ 61.80	\$	\$ 1,360.65	\$	\$ 5,945.24
Evergreen	1,700.00	2,875.00	60.00	492.00	758.40			193.60		6,079.00
Abbeville	1,500.00	2,493.25	60.00	840.00	248.00	825.00		439.28	101.09	6,506.62
Sylacanga	1,500.00	2,605.00	60.00	629.00	183.12	529.75		1,658.15		7,195.02
Wetumpka	1,600.00	2,350.00	50.00	500.00	484.75	375.50		2,235.45	587.75	8,183.45
Hamilton	1,700.00	3,091.62	50.00	624.24	295.14	92.91		1,360.67		7,214.58
Albertville	1,500.00	3,326.67	60.00	675.00	710.37	78.50	1,000.00	424.32	412.50	8,187.36
Athens	1,700.00	2,980.00	50.00	300.00	552.00	187.50		12.42	2,864.22	8,646.14
Blountsville	1,500.00	2,175.00	50.00	403.33	175.00	652.68		358.94	345.05	5,660.00
Totals	\$14,200.00	\$24,099.04	\$ 500.00	\$ 5,088.57	\$ 3,542.07	\$ 2,803.64	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 8,043.48	\$ 4,310.61	\$ 63,587.41

NORMAL SCHOOLS.
ENROLLMENT.

LOCATION.	ENROLLMENT							In Model School	Grand Total
	Normal			Academic					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
Florence, Class A	140	209	349	14	5	19	131	499	
Jacksonville, Class A	131	196	327	1	1	2	177	506	
Livingston, Class A	2	266	268				30	298	
Troy, Class A	94	101	195	8	2	10	101	306	
Daphne, Class B	13	74	87	27	16	43	58	188	
Moundville, Class B	6	24	30	18	4	22	106	158	
Montgomery (colored)	108	204	312	161	307	468	210	990	
Normal (colored)	70	49	119	51	66	117	134	370	
Tuskegee (colored)	379	259	638	528	372	900	200	1,738	
Total (white)	386	870	1,256	68	28	96	603	1,955	
Total (colored)	557	512	1,069	740	745	1,485	544	3,008	
Grand total	943	1,382	2,325	808	773	1,581	1,147	5,053	

NORMAL SCHOOLS—Continued.

NUMBER OF GRADUATES AND TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

LOCATION.	Number of Graduates for Current Year.						Grand Total			Teachers Employed.			States Represented	Counties of Alabama Represented
	Normal.			Academic.			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total								
Florence, Class A	8	33	41	7		7	48	7	12	19	3	47		
Jacksonville, Class A	13	8	21	1	1	2	23	6	12	18	3	40		
Livingston, Class A		26	26				26	3	17	20	5	45		
Troy, Class A	13	12	25	1		1	26	8	11	19	4	33		
Daphne, Class B		6	6	3	4	7	13	3	6	9	3	17		
Moundville, Class B		3	3	2	1	3	6	2	5	7	1	6		
Montgomery (colored)	5	10	15	10	15	25	40	7	24	31	8	28		
Normal (colored)	11	8	19	20	16	36	55	19	13	32	7	39		
Tuskegee (colored)	117	68	185				185	127	73	200	38	51		
Total (white)	34	88	122	14	6	20	142	29	63	92				
Total (colored)	133	86	219	30	31	61	280	153	110	263				
Grand total	167	174	341	44	37	81	422	182	173	355				

NORMAL SCHOOLS—Continued.

EXPENSES PER PUPIL, LIBRARIES, BUILDINGS, AND EQUIPMENT.

LOCATION.	Expenses per Pupil.				Number of Volumes in Library-----	Value of Library-----	Value of Buildings and Sites-----	Value of Equipment-----
	Board-----	Books-----	Incidentals-----	Total-----				
Florence, Class A-----	\$ 126.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 151.00	6,100	\$ 7,775	\$ 211,000	\$ 25,975
Jacksonville, Class A-----	112.50	7.50	25.00	145.00	2,500	3,000	125,000	10,000
Livingston, Class A-----	108.00	8.00	27.00	143.00	3,000	3,500	70,000	10,000
Troy, Class A-----	132.75	10.00	34.00	176.75	4,100	2,500	50,000	7,000
Daphne, Class B-----	110.00	10.00	10.00	130.00	1,200	700	25,000	5,000
Moundville, Class B-----	117.00	8.00	10.00	135.00	200	75	6,000	1,000
Montgomery (colored)-----	64.00	5.00	5.00	74.00	500	900	65,000	5,000
Normal (colored)-----	72.00	5.00	30.00	107.00	6,000	4,000	125,000	30,000
Tuskegee (colored)-----	95.00	5.00	14.25	114.25	18,445	5,008	1,277,390	355,733
Total (white)-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	17,100	\$ 17,550	\$ 487,000	\$ 58,975
Total (colored)-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	24,945	\$ 10,508	1,467,390	\$ 390,733
Grand total-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	42,045	28,058	1,954,390	449,708

NORMAL SCHOOLS—Continued.
FINANCIAL—RECEIPTS.

LOCATION.	Balance from Previous Year	From State Appropriation	From Fees and Incidentals	From State Approp- riation (for building)	All Other Sources	Overpayment or Indebtedness	Total
Florence, Class A	\$ 311	\$ 20,000	\$ 9,120	—	\$ 23,915	—	\$ 53,346
Jacksonville, Class A	—	20,000	3,542	60,000	2,500	24,500	110,542
Livingston, Class A	1,747	20,000	7,084	—	—	—	28,831
Troy, Class A	—	20,000	5,467	—	2,752	2,606	30,825
Daphne, Class B	.01	5,000	1,020	—	—	—	6,021
Moundville, Class B	104	5,000	1,164	—	1,376	—	7,644
Montgomery (colored)	360	16,000	5,109	—	900	—	22,369
Normal (colored)	24	4,000	1,659	—	24,516	—	30,199
Tuskegee (colored)	—	4,125	15,430	—	275,820	148,373	443,748
Total (white)	\$ 2,163	\$ 90,000	\$ 27,397	\$ 60,000	\$ 30,543	\$ 27,106	\$ 237,209
Total (colored)	\$ 384	\$ 24,125	\$ 22,198	—	\$ 301,236	\$ 148,373	\$ 496,316
Grand total	\$ 2,547	\$ 114,125	\$ 49,595	\$ 60,000	\$ 331,779	\$ 175,479	\$ 733,525

NORMAL SCHOOLS—Continued.
FINANCIAL—DISBURSEMENTS.

LOCATION.	Salary of President...	Salaries of Other Teachers.....	Salary of Treasurer...	Wages of Janitors.....	Fuel, Water, Light, Power, Janitors' Supplies, and Other Expenses.....	Repairs and Replacement of Equipment, Ins., and Other Upkeep Charges.....	New Grounds and Buildings, Alterations of Old Buildings (Not Repairs) ..	All Other Expenses....	Balance on Hand.....	Total.....
	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
Florence, Class A.....	3,000	20,577		467	1,110	2,292		25,729	171	53,346
Jacksonville, Class A.....	3,000	18,105		418	2,508	798	42,000	3,223	40,490	110,542
Livingston, Class A.....	3,000	16,135		300	3,540	2,340		1,031	2,485	28,831
Troy, Class A.....	3,000	20,195		615		6,015	1,000			30,825
Daphne, Class B.....	1,800	3,015		125	1,000	.10		51	20	6,021
Moundville, Class B.....	1,800	4,195		122	105	128		645	649	7,044
Montgomery (colored) ..	2,000	11,252	250	634	2,073	1,977		2,141	2,042	22,369
Normal (colored) ..	1,800	17,041	350	1,305	2,006	1,003	2,080	4,614		30,199
Tuskegee (colored) ..		134,354	2,220	397	64,773	33,902	147,993	5,510	54,599	443,748
Total (white) ..	5,000	82,222		2,047	8,263	11,583	43,000	30,679	43,815	237,200
Total (colored) ..	3,800	162,647	2,820	2,336	68,852	36,882	150,073	12,265	506,641	496,316
Grand total ..	9,400	244,869	2,820	4,383	77,115	48,465	193,073	42,944	100,456	733,525

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA.

UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA.

The statistical information prepared by our treasurer for publication in the Annual Report of the Department of Education is quite sufficient to indicate the flourishing condition of the University of Alabama. It is a fact that the institution has continued to show remarkable progress in its numerical growth. No institution in the South has shown such phenomenal growth during the past three or four years.

However, serious problems are now presented in view of the financial inability of the State for the time being to provide for further numerical growth. This problem will perhaps be met by further restricting the numbers pending the time when the State is able to meet the situation in an adequate way. The University of Alabama does not propose to sacrifice the high quality of its work. That would be sheer folly. It would be a short-sighted policy. The national recognition that has been accorded the institution on account of its standards is an asset that no worthy citizen of Alabama would desire to forfeit. It is well known that during the past summer less effort was made to attract students than has been the case for several years. Students applying for admission from other states were encouraged to attend their own State institutions. Yet the numbers have again shown a marked increase.

The next three or four years should, and doubtless will, be utilized in an earnest and intelligent effort to push still further the essential work of standardization. Such a policy will undoubtedly prevent any significant increase in numbers. It will thereby help to solve that problem. It will, however, bring to the University of Alabama constantly increasing fame as a seat of learning. I am satisfied that it will also mean an ever-widening sphere of helpful influence to the whole system of education in Alabama.

Such, in brief, is our great problem. Such is the solution we propose to adopt. Institutions of learning are built along large lines. They live from age to age. A thousand years is to them merely as "a watch in the night." It is the part of real wisdom to look into the future, to subordinate a time-serving policy to the establishment of institutional character, and to realize that standard requirements alone will be likely to meet the ultimate test that our American democracy is, ever more and more, destined to apply to our institutions of higher learning.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE H. DENNY,
President.

October 21, 1915.

REPORT OF UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA FOR SCHOLASTIC
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1915.

1. Year of First Opening, 1831.

2. Students and Teachers:	<i>Students</i>	<i>Teachers</i>
a. Department of Arts and Sciences-----	429	24
b. Department of Engineering-----	99	8
c. Department of Law-----	146	4
d. Summer School:		
(1) Professional Courses (including College Credit) -----	505	
(2) Certificate Courses -----	230	
	<hr/>	
Totals, Summer School-----	735	45
e. Department of Medicine-----	65	29
f. Department of Pharmacy-----	6	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Grand Totals -----	1,480	116

3. Degrees conferred in 1915:

- a. A. B. Male, 29; Female, 6.
 A.B. in Education. Female, 4.
- b. B. S. Male, 8; Female, 1.
 B. S. in Engineering. Male, 5.
 B. S. in Education. Male, 1.
- c. M. A. Male, 3.
- d. M. S. Male, 1; Female, 1.
- e. C. E. Male, 1.
- f. E. E. Male, 2.
- g. Ph. G. Male, 3.
- h. LL. B. Male, 48.
- i. M. D. Male, 13.

4. Libraries:

- a. Number of bound volumes, 31,000.
- b. Number of pamphlets, 15,000.
- c. Total value of library, \$50,000.

5. Value of scientific apparatus, machinery and furniture, \$130,000

6. Value of grounds, \$300,000.

7. Value of school buildings, \$750,000.

8. Value of dormitories, \$150,000.

Total value of school properties, \$1,380,000.

-
9. Amount of endowment fund, \$627,467.14.
10. Number of fellowships, 16.
11. Receipts for 1914-15:
- a. From Students' Fees, \$57,128.89, including board, and room rent.
 - b. From productive funds, \$61,181.38, including \$36,000 Constitutional settlement of old State debt.
 - c. From State:
 - For maintenance, \$50,000, including \$20,000 for School of Medicine, and \$5,000 for Summer School.
 - For Building, \$37,500 (from 1911 conditional appropriation).
 - d. From United States Government, -----.
 - e. From other sources, \$4,610.94.
- Total receipts, \$210,421.21, including Summer School and School of Medicine.

ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.
AUBURN, ALABAMA.

October 15, 1915.

HON. W. F. FEAGIN,
State Superintendent of Education,
Montgomery, Alabama.

Sir:—I have the honor to submit to you a general summary of the work of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute for the year 1914-15:

ATTENDANCE.

The average attendance for the entire year has excelled any other in the history of the Institution; and it is a remarkable fact that, despite the financial depression throughout the country during the present year, there have been fifty fewer students to discontinue their college career than last year.

The total attendance at Auburn during the year, including Summer School, Farmers' Schools, etc., was 2,032.

STATISTICS.

The geographical distribution of the student body represents nearly every section of the United States. Fourteen states other than Alabama and five foreign countries were represented. Every county in Alabama, with one exception, was represented, the largest county delegations being as follows: Jefferson 85, Lee 73, Mobile 19, Calhoun 18, Tallapoosa 17, Marion 14, Clay 12, Dallas 12, Escambia 12, Marshall 12, Wilcox 12, Madison 11, Coosa 10, Marengo 10, Russell 10, Elmore 9.

The number of students in the college departments is as follows:

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

Electrical Engineering, 114; Mechanical Engineering, 189; Civil Engineering, 52; Surveying, 145; Architecture, 22; Mechanical Drawing, 223; Descriptive Geometry, 79; Mechanic Arts, 401.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture, 316; Animal Husbandry, 358; Horticulture, 117; Forestry, 43; Chemistry, 370; Chemical Laboratory, 132; Entomology, 54; Botany, 186; Veterinary Science, 125; Pharmacy, 60.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS.

English, 540; Political Economy, 95; History, 368; French, 36; German, 59; Mathematics, 440; Physics, 370.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

This College includes the departments of (1) Chemistry, (2) Agriculture, (3) Veterinary Science, (4) Botany, (5) Horticulture, (6) Animal Husbandry, (7) Entomology, (8) Plant Pathology; there being twenty-eight professors and assistants.

The work in the Agricultural College continues to expand and attract a large number of talented men to the Institution. Various professional positions of value now offered in all lines of agricultural work together with the increased attractiveness and profit of farming, are drawing our talented young men more and more into agricultural studies. The marked improvement in the conditions of agriculture is noted by the advance of Alabama in ten years from the position of twentieth to fourteenth in the rank of agricultural production of the states of the Union. The courses in agronomy, animal industry, etc., have been enriched and the work in these departments generally expanded. Agricultural Hall seven years ago was a new building with scant equipment and relatively not a large number of students. Today, the College of Agriculture numbers fully 350 students, and there is something like an adequate degree of equipment. The spirit of the department is alert and vigorous. The improvement in the Soils Laboratory, and the expansion in the Dairy Laboratory and Cooperative Creamery are noteworthy features. The College Creamery draws its supply from over an area of 150 miles radius, manufacturing last month about 5,000 pounds of butter. We sincerely hope that this form of diversified farming can be made so complete a success that it will become a profitable factor in the farm life of the State.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND MINES.

There are eight Departments of the College of Engineering and Mines, as follows: (1) Civil Engineering, established 1872, number of students 52; (2) Electrical Engineering, established 1891, number of students 114; (3) Mechanical Engineering, established 1903, number of students, 189; (4) Telephone Engineering, established 1905, number of students 32; (5) Mining Engineering and Geology, established 1872 (expanded 1903) number of students 80; (6) Architecture, established in 1907, number of students 22; Mechanical Draw-

ing and Machine Design, established 1872, (expanded 1907) number of students 314; (8) Mechanic Arts, established 1887, number of students 401.

The Department has always maintained a high standard of graduation and the students sent out have filled most honorable positions in the engineering profession throughout the United States and several foreign countries. The total number enrolled in Engineering Classes since 1887 is above 5,000; and the regular four-year graduates have been over 1,000. The demand for these men is much greater than the supply, and their record in the industrial development of Alabama makes an attractive chapter.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Within the last year the College has received final payments on the \$50,000 released by the Governor on the appropriation of \$200,000 made conditionally by the Legislature in 1911.

According to the direction of the Board of Trustees, this fund has been carefully and economically invested upon permanent improvements. A list of these improvements is a long one because it has been necessary to distribute a small fund over a large area of imperative demands. Among the most prominent items may be mentioned: (1) Heating of Engineering Hall, thereby making available the building for 350 students and fourteen instructors. (2) Seating the main lecture room of Engineering Hall. (3) Construction for the Power Plant of a new Boiler House, fireproof and up-to-date. This supplanted a building that was a firetrap and a menace to the entire group of College buildings. (4) The extension of the water works of the College by the addition of a new reservoir and pumping station. (5) Machinery for Refrigeration Plant and Steam Piping for the Mechanical Engineering Laboratory. (6) Seating Auditorium, Langdon Hall, the College public assembly room. (7) Seating the main lecture room of the Agricultural Hall. (8) Gas Plant, in part, for laboratories of Botany, Soils, Plant Pathology, Entomology, etc. (9) Apparatus for Wireless Telegraph. (10) Enlargement and equipment of Dairy Laboratory. (11) Equipment of laboratory of Veterinary Medicine. (12) Construction of a College Residence.

These improvements have been a boon to the various interests concerned, and represent only a portion of the pressing needs of the Institution.

STATISTICS OF EXTENSION WORK.

The following statistics show the tremendous significance of the Extension Movement: Girls' Canning Clubs organized in 19 counties,

enrollment 2,100; Boys' Corn Clubs, 67 counties, enrollment 3,764; Four-Crop Club (or Rotation Club), 14 counties, enrollment 497; Pig Clubs, 26 counties, enrollment 2,589. Movable schools for whites have been organized in 19 counties, enrollment 14,565.

The work under the Smith-Lever Act for the negro race has been conducted in cooperation with the A. & M. College at Normal, and the Industrial Institute at Tuskegee. The attendance of negroes at the movable schools thus conducted was 8,210.

FARM DEMONSTRATION WORK.

Every county in the State is organized under the most efficient demonstrator available.

Cotton.—Total number of demonstrations 1,896; total number of acres in demonstration 15,151.2; average per acre 1,311.66 pounds.

Corn.—Total demonstrations 2,067; acreage 14,739.7; average per acre 34.1 bushels.

Oats.—714 demonstrations, acreage 12,068; average per acre 41.33 bushels.

The percentage of excess of production under demonstration methods over acreage production in Alabama is about 155 per cent. This simple figure, in a nutshell, contains the story of the possibilities of our agricultural production under the best inspiration and guidance.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

This work under the supervision of Dr. C. A. Cary is conducted entirely at the expense of the "*College Fund*." Full recognition of the pioneer work of Dr. Cary in this field of Agricultural Extension is at all times due. The propaganda of diversification is not a new one in Alabama, but for thirty years has been conducted most persistently by the college on its Farmers' Institutes. Throughout all this time the Institution has preached, as it were, in an Agricultural revival, the religion of improved methods of farming, better seed, better preparation and fertilization of soil, better cultivation, and, above all, more and better live stock of every variety. During the year the following Farmers' Institutes were held in places where the boll weevil has been found or in close proximity: (1) Number of Institutes held in 1914, 34; (2) total number of sessions, 50; (3) total attendance, 5,785; (4) average attendance per session, 102; (5) total number of counties visited, 24.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR FARMERS.

The Summer School for farmers was held at Auburn August 1st to 8th, 1914, and every county in Alabama was represented. The inter-

est manifested in live stock, Home Economics, and Agriculture in general was better than that of any previous year.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

According to the law enacted at a recent session of the Legislature, the graduates of certain colleges under certain conditions are allowed to enter upon the profession of teaching without further examination by the State Board of Examiners. This enactment, I may say, seems to me of the greatest value to the teaching profession of Alabama, provided the proper staff of teachers, both for the Summer Session and for the course in education during the regular academic year.

SUMMER SESSION OF THE COLLEGE.

The Summer Session of the College was conducted from June 10th to July 21st, 1915, and was in every way successful. In offering Summer Courses the College aims to increase its usefulness by utilizing its valuable plant in vacation, and in promoting vocational education, especially in agriculture, mechanic arts, and related subjects. If we desire industrial efficiency, we must begin with the children, and the only possible medium through which the principles of industrial education can be distributed throughout the schools of Alabama, is the College of Auburn. To carry on this teacher-training education it is absolutely necessary that the College have additional funds.

MAINTENANCE.

The College is in immediate need, first, of additional funds for teaching. This is especially true in connection with the Department of Animal Industry, and Agronomy, two full assistants being sorely needed, one for farm machinery and the other for animal husbandry. An adequate herd of cattle for educational and demonstration purposes is sorely needed by the Institution. I have already dwelt upon the urgency of the need for (10) instructors in the Department of Industrial Educational. With the increase of buildings additional heavy expenditures are required for the general upkeep of the Institution including such items as insurance, repairs, heat, light, water, service, etc.

The minimum additional annual sum for the maintenance of these pressing demands is \$50,000.00

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. C. THACH.

President.

**REPORT OF THE ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE FOR
THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1915.**

1. Year of First Opening, 1872.

2. Students and Teachers:	<i>Students</i>	<i>Teachers</i>
a. Academic Departments (Required for all Courses) -----	540	13
b. Engineering and Mines -----	401	24
c. Agricultural Sciences -----	358	26
d. Veterinary Medicine and Surgery -----	69	*5
e. Summer Session -----	210	---
Totals, Excluding Duplicates -----	972	---
f. Short Summer Courses in Agriculture at the Institution -----	1,060	---
Grand Totals, Excluding Duplicates	2,032	68
Farmers' Institutes held in the State -----	34	---
Total Enrollment -----	5,785	---

3. Degrees Conferred in 1915:	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
† a. B. S. -----	90	3
b. M. S. -----	9	---
c. C. E. -----	3	---
d. E. E. and M. E. -----	11	---
e. Ph. G. -----	12	---
f. D. V. M. -----	18	---
g. Ph. C. -----	1	---
Totals -----	144	3

4. Libraries:

- a. Number of bound volumes, 26,000.
- b. Number of pamphlets, 5,000.
- c. Total value of Library, \$80,000.00.

5. Value of Scientific Apparatus, Machinery and Furniture, \$95,000.00.

6. Value of Grounds, \$18,000.00.

*And 2 Lecturers.

†B. S. in Agriculture, Pharmacy, Architecture, Chemistry, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Botany, Engineering (Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Mining).

7. Value of School Buildings and Plant, \$485,000.00.	
8. Value of Dormitories, \$40,000.00.	
Total value of School Property, \$633,000.00.	
9. Amount of Endowment Fund, \$284,500.00.	
10. Number of Fellowships, 23.	
11. Receipts for 1914-15:	
a. From Students' Fees.....	\$ 12,888.97
b. From Productive Funds.....	21,440.00
c. From State:	
(1) For Inspecting Fertilizers, Oils,	
Feeds, Drugs, Etc.....	\$ 51,336.58
(2) For Building	38,800.00
	<hr/>
Total from State.....	90,136.58
d. From United States Government.....	27,500.00
e. From Other Sources.....	19,789.14
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$171,754.69

The Experiment Station Funds are entirely separate from the College income and by law cannot be used in any way for teaching, maintenance, or any College purpose.

**ALABAMA GIRLS' TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.
MONTEVALLO, ALABAMA.**

At the close of the session 1914-15, the academic standard was increased one year, causing the sub-freshman class mentioned in the statistical report to be discontinued. Ten High School units will hereafter be required for admission to the Freshman class.

The greatest need of the Institution for several years has been classroom facilities. This has in part been supplied by the erection of Bloch Hall for the use of the Technical Departments. This building will be in readiness for the session of 1915-16.

An academic hall, music building, auditorium and library are greatly needed at this time. Some of these can be erected when the conditional appropriation made by the Legislature in 1911 can be released.

The town of Montevallo has erected a large public school building adjoining the campus. This school will serve as a training school for the Normal classes, thus furnishing the very best opportunities for observation and practice work for these students.

T. W. PALMER,
President.

**REPORT OF ALABAMA GIRLS' TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR
THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1915.**

1. Year of First Opening, 1896.

2. Students and Teachers :	<i>Students</i>	<i>Teachers</i>
*a. Sub-Freshman Class	89	---
b. Academic Department	499	17
c. Technical Department	499	18
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals, Excluding Duplicates.....	499	35

3. Libraries :

- a. Number of bound volumes, 7,200.
- b. Number of pamphlets, 2,100.
- c. Total value of Library, \$10,000.00.

- 4. Value of Scientific Apparatus, \$2,000.00.
- Machinery, \$40,000.00.

Furniture (School Room),	\$6,500.00.
Furniture, Dormitory,	\$9,000.00.
5. Value of Grounds,	\$20,000.00.
6. Value of School Buildings,	\$75,000.00.
7. Value of Dormitories, Power House, Laundry. Barns, Infirmary,	\$350,000.00.
Total Value of School Properties,	\$512,500.00.
8. Receipts from Students, 1914-15:	
a. From Students, Fees-----	\$ 6,085.00
b. From Productive Funds-----	18,238.41
c. From State:	
For Maintenance -----	36,000.00
Total Receipts -----	\$60,323.41

*In Sub-Freshman class there were 89 students, leaving 410 in all other classes. All students are required to take both Academic and Technical Courses. There were no teachers designated as Sub-Freshman teachers. Teachers of different subjects would have one class Sub-Freshman and others in regular Institute classes.

**ANNUAL FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE
ALABAMA SCHOOL FOR DEAF AND BLIND, TALLADEGA,
FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1915.**

	<i>White</i>	<i>Colored</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Enrollment	246	54	300
2. Average Attendance	225	48	273
3. Length of Term in Days (Actual School Days)	180	180	---
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
4. Number of Teachers Employed.....	14	18	32
5. Value of School Properties:			
a. Buildings and Sites.....	\$375,000.00		
b. School Furniture	40,000.00		
Total	\$415,000.00		

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

6. From State Appropriation.....	\$ 68,310.00
7. Appropriation for Insurance, Etc.....	3,000.00
Total	\$71,310.00

Disbursements.

9. Salary of Superintendent.....	\$ 2,100.00
10. Salaries of Teachers.....	20,500.00
Total Salaries	\$ 22,600.00
11. Wages of Janitor and Helpers.....	12,394.60
12. Insurance, Etc.	3,537.50
13. Expense of Maintenance, Etc.....	31,533.18
14. Balance on Hand.....	1,244.72
Total	\$71,310.00

**ANNUAL FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE
NORTHEAST ALABAMA AGRICULTURAL AND INDUS-
TRIAL INSTITUTE FOR YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1915.**

1. Enrollment :	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
a. Elementary grades	110	101	211
b. Freshman class	28	21	49
c. Sophomore class	8	9	17
d. Junlor class	5	10	15
e. Senior class	7	5	12
Totals	158	146	304
2. Pupils studying agriculture :			
a. Elementary grades	110	101	211
b. Higher grades	48	45	93
3. Pupils studying manual training.....	12	---	12
Higher grades	12	---	12
4. Pupils studying domestic science :			
a. Elementary grades		18	18
b. Higher grades		45	45
5. Teachers employed	3	6	9
6. Expenses per pupil in higher grades :			
a. Board	\$110.00		
b. Books	10.00		
c. Incidentals	10.00		
Total	\$130.00		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
7. Number of graduates for current year	7	5	12
8. Value of school properties :			
a. Buildings and site	\$ 25,000.00		
b. School furniture	600.00		
c. Apparatus and supplies	100.00		
Total	\$25,700.00		
9. Library :			
a. Number of volumes	1,500		
b. Value of library	\$800.00		

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

10. From State appropriation.....	\$ 3,000.00
11. From fees and incidentals.....	1,300.00
12. Apportionment County Board.....	1,602.50
<hr/>	
Total	\$5,902.50

Disbursements.

13. Salary of Superintendent.....	\$ 1,350.00
14. Salaries of other teachers.....	4,617.00
15. Wages of janitors and farm hands.....	197.50
16. Fuel, water, light, power, etc.....	180.81
17. Repairs, insurance, etc.....	251.25
<hr/>	
Total	\$6,596.56
Deficit	\$694.06

**ANNUAL FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE
ALABAMA BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, EAST LAKE,
FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1915.**

1. Enrollment:	<i>Number</i>
a. Elementary and grammar grades.....	455
b. Secondary grades	11
Total	466
 2. Average age of pupils, years	14 2/5
3. Length of term, days	196
4. Average attendance, pupils	332
5. Number of teachers:	
a. Male	1
b. Female	4
Total	5
 8. Value of school properties:	
a. Building and site.....	\$150,525.00
b. Furniture and equipment.....	18,972.65
Total	\$169,497.65

ANNUAL INCOME.

1. From State funds	\$ 50,990.00
2. From county appropriation	1,200.00
3. From tuition and incidentals	962.94
Total	\$53,152.94

JNO. H. CARR,
Principal.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE
ALABAMA REFORM SCHOOL FOR JUVENILE NEGRO
LAW BREAKERS, FOR YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1915.

1. Enrollment:	
Elementary and grammar grades.....	193
Total	193
2. Average age of pupils, years.....	13½
3. Length of term, days.....	80
4. Average attendance, pupils.....	158½
5. Number of teachers:	
Female	1
Total	1
8. Value of school properties:	
a. Building and site.....	\$ 26,000.00
b. Furniture and equipment.....	800.00
Total	\$26,800.00

ANNUAL INCOME.

1. From State funds.....	\$ 9,326.25
2. All other sources.....	
Total	\$9,326.25

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS—WHITE.

NAME OF SCHOOL	Location	County	Denominational or Private	Enrollment					
				Male			Female		
				Elementary	Secondary	Collegiate	Elementary	Secondary	Collegiate
Academy of the Visitation	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic				34	29	
Ala. Central Female Col.	Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa	Baptist				7		92
Ala. Presbyterian College	Anniston	Calhoun	Presbyterian		39	41	80		
*Alabama Synodical College	Talladega	Talladega	Presbyterian	4			4	10	50
Atheneum Orphan Home	East Lake	Jefferson	Catholic	41	5		46	39	17
Athens College	Athens	Limestone	Methodist					104	72
Baker Graded School	Mobile	Mobile	Private	20			20	55	31
Baptist Collegiate Institute	Newton	Dale	Baptist	15	80		95	18	90
Baptist Orphanage School	Evergreen	Conecuh	Baptist	50			50	40	
Barnes School	Montgomery	Montgomery	Private	48	69		117		
Jessie Berry's Priv. School	Sylacauga	Talladega	Private	17			17	20	
Birmingham College	Birmingham	Jefferson	Methodist		102	52	154		
Birmingham Med. College	Birmingham	Jefferson	Private			124	124		1
Blessed Sacrament Academy	Birmingham	Jefferson	Catholic	60			60	80	30
Bridgeport Academy	Bridgeport	Jackson	Baptist	22	35		57	20	39
Cathedral Boys' School	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic	76			76		
Cathedral Creole School	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic	18			18	39	
Convent of Mercy Academy	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic	23			23	51	10
Downing Industrial School	Brewton	Escambia	Methodist					56	81
Edgar School for Boys	Montgomery	Montgomery	Private	20	35		55		
Flat Rock High School	Flat Rock	Jackson	Methodist	10	10		20	10	12
Gaylesville Academy	Gaylesville	Cherokee	Baptist		40		40		45
Goodrich School	Huntsville	Madison	Private	22	64		86	26	54
Greene University School	Athens	Limestone	Private	5	55		60		
Howard College	Birmingham	Jefferson	Baptist		104	94	198		18
Immaculate Concept'n Sch'l	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic				211	18	
Industrial School & Gardens	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic	163			163		
Judson College	Marion	Perry	Baptist				9	82	162
Knott High School	Mobile	Mobile	Private				75	48	
Loulie Compton Seminary	Birmingham	Jefferson	Private				74	156	20
Mallalian Seminary	Dothan	Houston	Methodist	59	10		69	48	10
Margaret Allen School	Birmingham	Jefferson	Private	1			1	24	52
Marion Institute	Marion	Perry	Private		96	77	173		
*Marion Seminary	Marion	Perry	Presbyterian				30	52	
McGill Institute	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic	46	54		100		
Noble Institute	Anniston	Calhoun	Episcopal	10			10	32	18
Normal & Indus'l Institute	Joppa	Cullman	Congregational	36	26		62	23	30
Orphans' Home	Talladega	Talladega	Presbyterian	29			29	39	3
Our Lady of Sorrows School	Birmingham	Jefferson	Catholic	58	2		60	87	3
Jennie Privett School	Oxford	Calhoun	Private	11			11	14	
St. Aloysius School	Bessemer	Jefferson	Catholic	97	4		101	77	4
St. Bernard College	St. Bernard	Cullman	Catholic	30	130	15	175		
St. Catherine's School	Pratt City	Jefferson	Catholic	34			34	38	
St. Francis School	Blotton	Bibb	Catholic	54	1		55	51	7
St. James School	Gadsden	Etowah	Catholic	41	1		42	58	8
St. Joseph's School	Brookside	Jefferson	Catholic	32			32	30	
St. Joseph's School	Florence	Lauderdale	Catholic	28	3		31	22	3
St. Joseph's School	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic	81			81	103	24

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS—WHITE—Continued.

Scho ols	Grad- uates		Teachers		Libraries		Value of Buildings and Sites.....	Value of Equipment.....	RECEIPTS				
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Number of Volumes.....	Value.....			From Endow- ment Fund.....	Benefactions and Bequests	Tuition and Incidentals.....	From all other Sources	Total Receipts
34		3		15	5550	\$ 10000	\$ 100000	\$ 3000			\$ 9000	\$ 9000	
59		13	3	9	1000	300	150000	1000		200	9000		9200
42	5		8		2000	1500	75000	2500	80	8940	3000		12020
50		10	3	8	500	500	80000	2500					
2				8	500	500		900					
43		10	1	18	4500	5000	200000				12924	24316	37240
106		6		6	600	500	10000	250			4000		4000
55	13	14	3	4	300	250	18000	5000			3000		3000
90	2	2		3	150	100	3000	500					
102	15		6				20000	500					
37				1							300		300
94	5		11		6000	5000	170000	4000	600	7895	4500		12995
125	68		49				60000	15000			15510	4294	19804
150			1	12	325	500							
56	3		2	3	200	200	35000	600		900	630		1530
76				2									
57		6		2							90	310	400
84		3		4	40	25	75000	500			1400		1400
32		6		9	500	750	38389	575		13919	3700	1145	18764
55	4		2		300	300	20000	300					
32	1	1	2	1	200	100	3000	75	750		300	1000	2050
23	1		1	2	500	500	10000	1000			972	1200	2172
154	2	2	2	2	200	250	16000	500			4500		4500
40	3		3		600	600	17500	300					
97	20		15	1	20000	25000	250000	20000	7237	6473	4648	7368	25726
107		6		9	500	400							
			12				70000	5000		3500		2500	6000
31		25	5	21	6000	5000	166750	37100	601	828	37608	28720	67757
123		7		7	500	300	10000	500					
210		20		20	1245	1000		20000			21000		21000
73			2	3	3000	2000	10000	200	656		327	835	1818
68		6	2	9	3000	3000	60000	4000			11000	1000	12000
9	20		9				150000	5000			59580		59580
20		9	4		350	300	50000	5000			2000	8000	10000
100	7		4		500	500	25000	4000					
60		3		7	300	250					2700	1500	4200
114	1	1	1	4	2000	1000	2000	500			320	2050	2370
		3		2	250	125	35000	150		11464		917	12381
150		2		4	60	50	4000	200			700	600	1300
25				1									
182		1		6			15000	840			810		810
4	13		28		8000	5000							
72				3			2000	200			225	225	450
113				2			650	150			36	450	486
108		1		5	150	300	6000	400		50	1400		1450
62				2			850	150			250	200	450
56			1	2			3000	125			540		540
208	3		8	50	40		12000	500			920	360	1280

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS—WHITE.

NAME OF SCHOOL	Location	County	Denominational or Private	Enrollment							
				Male				Female			
				Elementary	Secondary	Collegiate	Total	Elementary	Secondary	Collegiate	Total
Academy of the Visitation	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic					34	29		63
Ala. Central Female Col.	Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa	Baptist					7		92	99
Ala. Presbyterian College	Anniston	Calhoun	Presbyterian		39	41	80				
Alabama Synodical College	Talladega	Talladega	Presbyterian	4			4	10	50	24	84
Athenaeum Orphan Home	East Lake	Jefferson	Catholic	41	5		46	39	17		56
Athens College	Athens	Limestone	Methodist						104	72	176
Baker Graded School	Mobile	Mobile	Private	20			20	55	31		86
Baptist Collegiate Institute	Newton	Dale	Baptist	15	80		95	18	90	2	110
Baptist Orphanage School	Evergreen	Conecuh	Baptist	50			50	40			90
Barnes School	Montgomery	Montgomery	Private	48	69		117				
Bessie Berry's Priv. School	Sylacauga	Talladega	Private	17			17	20			37
Birmingham College	Birmingham	Jefferson	Methodist		102	52	154				
Birmingham Med. College	Birmingham	Jefferson	Private			124	124			1	
Blessed Sacrament Academy	Birmingham	Jefferson	Catholic	60			60	80	30		110
Bridgeport Academy	Bridgeport	Jackson	Baptist	22	35		57	20	39		76
Cathedral Boys' School	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic	76			76				
Cathedral Creole School	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic	18			18	39			57
Convent of Mercy Academy	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic	23			23	51	10		64
Downing Industrial School	Brewton	Escambia	Methodist					56	81		137
Edgar School for Boys	Montgomery	Montgomery	Private	20	35		55				
Flat Rock High School	Flat Rock	Jackson	Methodist	10	10		20	10	12		22
Gaylesville Academy	Gaylesville	Cherokee	Baptist		40		40		45		85
Goodrich School	Huntsville	Madison	Private	22	64		86	26	54		80
Greene University School	Athens	Limestone	Private	5	55		60				
Howard College	Birmingham	Jefferson	Baptist		104	94	198			18	216
Immaculate Concept'n Sch'l	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic					211	18		229
Industrial School & Gardens	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic	163			163				
Judson College	Marion	Perry	Baptist					9	82	162	253
Knot High School	Mobile	Mobile	Private					75	48		123
Louie Compton Seminary	Birmingham	Jefferson	Private					74	156	20	250
Mallalian Seminary	Dothan	Houston	Methodist	59	10		69	48	10		78
Margaret Allen School	Birmingham	Jefferson	Private	1			1	24	52		77
Marion Institute	Marion	Perry	Private		96	77	173				
Marion Seminary	Marion	Perry	Presbyterian					30	52		82
McGill Institute	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic	46	54		100				
Noble Institute	Anniston	Calhoun	Episcopal	10			10	32	18		50
Normal & Indus'l Institute	Jopka	Cullman	Congregational	36	26		62	23	30		92
Orphans' Home	Talladega	Talladega	Presbyterian	29			29	39	3		42
Our Lady of Sorrows School	Birmingham	Jefferson	Catholic	58	2		60	87	3		90
Pennie Privett School	Oxford	Calhoun	Private	11			11	14			25
St. Aloysius School	Bessemer	Jefferson	Catholic	97	4		101	77	4		182
St. Bernard College	St. Bernard	Cullman	Catholic	30	130	15	175				
St. Catherine's School	Pratt City	Jefferson	Catholic	34			34	38			72
St. Francis School	Blocton	Bibb	Catholic	54	1		55	51	7		63
St. James School	Gadsden	Etowah	Catholic	41	1		42	58	8		68
St. Joseph's School	Brookside	Jefferson	Catholic	32			32	30			62
St. Joseph's School	Florence	Lauderdale	Catholic	28	3		31	22	3		34
St. Joseph's School	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic	81			81	103	24		208

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

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PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS—WHITE—Continued.

Enrollment— Grand Total.....	Pupils		Graduates		Teachers		Libraries		Value of Buildings and Sites.....	Value of Equipment.....	RECEIPTS				
	Boarding.....	Day.....	Male.....	Female.....	Male.....	Female.....	Number of Volumes.....	Value.....			From Endow- ment Fund.....	Benefactions and Bequests.....	Tuition and Incidentals.....	From all other Sources.....	Total Receipts.....
63	29	34		3		15	5550	\$ 10000	\$ 100000	\$ 3000			\$ 9000		\$ 90
99	40	59		13	3	9	1000	300	150000	1000		200	9000		92
80	38	42	5		8		2000	1500	75000	2500	80	8940	3000		120
88	38	50		10	3	8	500	500	80000	2500					
102	100	2				8	500	500		900					
176	133	43		10	1	18	4500	5000	200000				12924	24316	372
106		106		6		6	600	500	10000	250			4000		40
205	150	55	13	14	3	4	300	250	18000	5000			3000		30
90		90	2	2		3	150	100	3000	500					
117	15	102	15			6			20000	500					
37		37				1							300		3
154	60	94	5		11		6000	5000	170000	4000	600	7895	4500		129
125		125	68		49				60000	15000			15510	4294	198
170	20	150			1	12	325	500							
116	60	56	3		2	3	200	200	35000	600		900	630		15
76		76				2									
57		57		6		2							90	310	4
84		84		3		4	40	25	75000	500			1400		14
137	105	32		6		9	500	750	38389	575		13919	3700	1145	187
55		55	4		2		300	300	20000	300					
42	10	32	1	1	2	1	200	100	3000	75	750		300	1000	20
85	62	23	1		1	2	500	500	10000	1000			972	1200	21
166	12	154	2	2	2	2	200	250	16000	500			4500		45
60	20	40	3		3		600	600	17500	300					
216	119	97	20		15	1	20000	25000	250000	20000	7237	6473	4648	7368	257
229	122	107		6		9	500	400							
163	163				12				70000	5000		3500		2500	60
253	222	31		25	5	21	6000	5000	166750	37100	601	828	37608	28720	677
123		123		7		7	500	300	10000	500					
250	40	210		20		20	1245	1000		20000			21000		210
127	54	73			2	3	3000	2000	10000	200	656		327	835	18
77	9	68		6	2	9	3000	3000	60000	4000			11000	1000	120
173	164	9	20		9				150000	5000			59580		595
82	62	20		9	4		350	300	50000	5000			2000	8000	100
100		100	7		4		500	500	25000	4000					
60		60		3		7	300	250					2700	1500	42
115	1	114	1	1	1	4	2000	1000	2000	500			320	2050	23
71	71			3		2	250	125	35000	150		11464		917	123
150		150		2		4	60	50	4000	200			700	600	13
25		25				1									
182		182		1		6			15000	840			810		8
175	171	4	13		28		8000	5000							
72		72				3			2000	200			225	225	4
113		113				2			650	150			36	450	4
108		108		1		5	150	300	6000	400		50	1400		14
62		62				2			850	150			250	200	4
56		56			1	2			3000	125			540		5
208		208		3		8	50	40	12000	500			920	360	13

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS—WHITE—Continued.

NAME OF SCHOOL	Location	County	Denominational or Private	Enrollment							
				Male				Female			
				Elementary	Secondary	Collegiate	Total	Elementary	Secondary	Collegiate	Total
St. Joseph's School.....	Sheffield.....	Colbert.....	Catholic.....	35	20		55	35	30		
St. Mary's Academy.....	Huntsville.....	Madison.....	Catholic.....	40			40	60			
St. Mary's School.....	Mobile.....	Mobile.....	Catholic.....	109	1		110	91	19		1
St. Mary's School.....	Tuscumbia.....	Colbert.....	Catholic.....	35	13		48	19	9		
St. Mary's of Loretto Acad.....	Montgomery.....	Montgomery.....	Catholic.....					139	22		1
St. Paul's School.....	Birmingham.....	Jefferson.....	Catholic.....	100	4		104	105	16		1
St. Peter's School.....	Montgomery.....	Montgomery.....	Catholic.....	110			110				
St. Vincent's Academy.....	Mobile.....	Mobile.....	Catholic.....	118	7		125				
St. Vincent's Select School.....	Mobile.....	Mobile.....	Catholic.....					146	19		1
Sacred Heart Academy.....	Selma.....	Dallas.....	Catholic.....	36			36	100			1
Sacred Heart Academy.....	Cullman.....	Cullman.....	Catholic.....					32	18		
Sacred Heart School.....	Cullman.....	Cullman.....	Catholic.....	93			93	97			
Selma-Summerfield College.....	Summerfield.....	Dallas.....	Private.....		2		2		23	20	
Jno. H. Snead Seminary.....	Boaz.....	Marshall.....	Methodist.....	133	38		171	180	67		1
Southern Indust. Institute.....	Camp Hill.....	Tallapoosa.....	Private.....	14	60		74	10	35		
Southern University.....	Greensboro.....	Hale.....	Methodist.....		39	69	108			4	10
Spring Hill College.....	Spring Hill.....	Mobile.....	Catholic.....	34	116	72	222				
Starke's University School.....	Montgomery.....	Montgomery.....	Private.....	10	33		43				
Thorsby Institute.....	Thorsby.....	Chilton.....	Congregational.....	15	24		39	8	19		
University High School.....	Birmingham.....	Jefferson.....	Private.....	7	36		43				
University Military School.....	Mobile.....	Mobile.....	Private.....	40	90		130				
Woman's College of Ala.....	Montgomery.....	Montgomery.....	Methodist.....							204	1
Miss Woodruff's Priv. Sch'l.....	Montgomery.....	Montgomery.....	Private.....	32			32	40			
Totals.....				2222	1448	544	4214	2612	1391	625	46

*Figures used are from 1913-14.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

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PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS—WHITE—Continued.

Enrollment— Grand Total.....	Pupils		Graduates		Teachers		Libraries		Value of Buildings and Sites.....	Value of Equipment.....	RECEIPTS				
	Boarding.....	Day.....	Male.....	Female.....	Male.....	Female.....	Number of Volumes.....	Value.....			From Endow- ment Fund.....	Benefactions and Requests	Tuition and Incidentals..	From all other Sources	Total Receipts
120		120				3			700	150			700	175	8
100		100				5			6000	500			805	420	12
220		220		1		6	119	100	20000	800			1020		10
76		76				3	100	100	3000	200			550		5
161	14	147		3		9	1125	1225	75000	2625					
225		225			1	6			75000	500			1075	900	19
110		110				3	200	300	20000	1000			750		7
125		125			4								1200	300	15
165		165				8									
136	16	120		3		6				700			459		4
50	50			4		7	49	225	81100	2510			5280		52
190		190				4			3500	300			450		4
45	35	10		7	1	5	2000	1200	80000	8600			7450	600	80
418	167	251	9	5	2	7	2000	1000	15000	2000			3500	2119	56
119	79	40	6	4	4	10	8000	3493	60300	25387		13000	1870		148
122	89	33	8	3	11		10500	15000	200000	10000	3623	6443	4764	2800	176
222	222		18		29		32000	50000					66600		666
43	13	30	1			3	100	50	20000	850					
66	32	34	1	2	2	4	3000	2000	10000	1000		5000	1000		60
43		43	6			3			15000	800			4730		47
130	20	110	13		4	3	800	1100	20000	2500			12080		120
204	182	22		12	6	13	2000	2500	250000	3000	5311	110	36232	4719	463
72		72				4	100	50							
8842	3909	5833	245	207	247	334	131963	\$149483	\$2927739	\$206437	\$18858	\$78722	\$367405	\$99023	\$5640

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS—COLORED.

NAME OF SCHOOL	Location	County	Denominational or Private	Enrollment							
				Male				Female			
				Elementary	Secondary	College	Total	Elementary	Secondary	College	Total
Alabama Christian Institute	Lum	Lowndes	Christian	34	2		36	51	6		57
Barber Memorial Seminary	Anniston	Calhoun	Presbyterian					127	20		147
Beloit Union School	Beloit	Dallas	Private	103			103	90			193
Burrell Normal School	Florence	Lauderdale	Congregational	76	9		85	110	12		122
Calhoun Colored School	Calhoun	Lowndes	Private	107	28		135	138	30		168
Camden Academy	Camden	Wilcox	Presbyterian	135	9		144	169	17		186
Cathedral Colored School	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic	8			8	13			21
Central Alabama Institute	Mason City	Jefferson	Methodist	44	12		56	57	32		89
Emerson H. & I. Institute	Mobile	Mobile	Congregational	68	39		107	98	82		180
Eufaula Baptist Academy	Eufaula	Barbour	Baptist	27			27	48	1		76
Hopewell Man. Train. Sch'l.	Furman	Wilcox	Private	40	10		50	43	8		91
Immaculate Concept'n Sch'l.	Birmingham	Jefferson	Catholic	40			40	50			90
Knox Academy	Selma	Dallas	Presbyterian	344	7		351	417	20		788
Kowaliga A. & I. Institute	Benson	Tallapoosa	Private	59			59	154			213
Lincoln Normal	Marion	Perry	Congregational	100	25		125	103	45		148
Lomax Hannon N. & I. Ins.	Greenville	Butler	Methodist	45	40		85	63	60		143
Miles Memorial College	Birmingham	Jefferson	Methodist	56	37	2	95	83	41	1	124
Miller's Ferry N. & I. Ins.	Miller's Ferry	Wilcox	Presbyterian	101	9		110	120	15		145
Montgomery Indust. School	Montgomery	Montgomery	Private					340			340
Mt. Meigs Colored Institute	Waugh	Montgomery	Private	127			127	123			250
Payne University	Selma	Dallas	Methodist	116	59	8	183	146	86	11	243
People's Village School	Mt. Meigs	Montgomery	Private	81	3		84	117			201
Prairie Institute	Prairie	Wilcox	Presbyterian	56			56	69			125
St. Anthony's School	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic	45			45	92			137
St. Bernard's School	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic	61			61	76			137
St. James' School	Prichard	Mobile	Catholic	45			45	55			100
St. John the Baptist School	Montgomery	Montgomery	Catholic	60			60	53			113
St. Joseph's College	Montgomery	Montgomery	Catholic	39	6		45				45
St. Peter's School	Chastang	Mobile	Catholic	12			12	16			28
St. Peter Claver's School	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic	56			56	48			104
St. Stephen's School	Fairford	Washington	Catholic	16			16	20			36
Selma University	Selma	Dallas	Baptist	64	56	6	126	91	84	1	172
Snow Hill N. & I. Institute	Snow Hill	Wilcox	Private	58	90		148	60	94		154
South Ala. Baptist College	Greenville	Butler	Baptist	48	24	11	83	56	38	13	107
Southern N. & I. Institute	Brewton	Escambia	Private	16			16	20			36
Stillman Institute	Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa	Presbyterian		20	22	42				42
Street Man. Train. School	Richmond	Dallas	Private	90			90	110			200
Talladega College	Talladega	Talladega	Congregational	204	67	53	324	253	90	35	378
Thomaston Academy	Thomaston	Marengo	Baptist	80	12		92	95	14		121
Trinity School	Athens	Limestone	Congregational	116	2		118	143	16		177
Union Institute	Mobile	Mobile	Methodist	92	5		97	100	7		204
Totals				2869	568	102	3539	4017	818	61	4896

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

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PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS—COLORED—Continued.

Enrollment— Grand Total.....	Pupils		Graduates		Teachers		Libraries		Value of Buildings and Sites.....	Value of Equipment.....	RECEIPTS				
	Boarding.....	Day.....	Male.....	Female.....	Male.....	Female.....	Number of Volumes.....	Value.....			From Endow- ment Fund.....	Benefactions and Bequests.....	Tuition and Incidentals.....	From all other Sources.....	Total Receipts.....
93	10	83			2	5	500	\$ 200	\$ 7000	\$ 300			\$ 323	\$ 2839	\$ 31
147	147				2	11	2000	750	60000	500			6000	8000	140
193		193		2	1	4	200	50	2000	200		646	99	30	7
207	2	205	4	1	1	6	600	300	10000	1000			500	2500	30
303	90	213	5	8	8	22	3300	2050	50750	42187	4381		995	36427	418
330	40	290		5	2	7			10000	500			100	3075	31
21		21				1				50					
145	61	84	1	2	3	8	550	325	48000	6000			1058	8858	99
287	2	285	2	3	3	8	800	800	50000	6000		30	2100	3200	53
76	6	70		1	1	2			2000				200	400	6
101		101			2	2	6	6	1500	42			310	110	4
90		90				2			4000	500			90	360	4
788		788		3	2	16	200	75	8000	1500		4000	200		42
213	25	188			4	6	932	500				5000	218	6200	114
273	60	213	4	5	1	14	500	100	2500	1000		7000	1000		80
208	68	140	5	5	2	5	600	525	60000	500		2371	525		28
220	60	160	1	4	5	7	500	500	60500	3000			2963	2441	54
245	65	180	5	4	6	10	550	450	15000	3000		1350		4900	62
340		340		16		10	2000	500	20000	6000					
250	11	239	4	1	1	6	1200	900	12000	550			425		4
426	130	296	16	20	5	10	300	250	75000	1000		500	500	6000	70
198	15	183	2	5	1	4	150	50	10000	400			550	2438	29
125	33	92	2	3	4	5							89	3278	33
137		137	3	3		3									
137		137				2									
100		100				2									
113		113				3			20000	500			100		1
45	45				4		300	300	40000	300		5000	700		57
28		28				1			300	30				160	1
104		104		1		2							161	100	2
36		36				1			1000	50				160	1
302	119	183	11	9	9	11	1000	500	75000	1000		9493	1059	6117	166
302	215	87	6	9	12	15			49496	1848	2376	12647	2011	2467	195
190	20	170			2	3			4500	500		188	286	460	9
36	5	31			2	2	50	35	8450			1080	58	130	12
42	35	7	2		3		4000	3000	40000	1000		5000	800		58
200	2	198			3	4			5000	1000			100	2440	25
702	224	478	21	34	14	26	14000	15500	244125	47465	6347	8497	6936	30742	525
201	4	197			1	2	7	7	6000	80			200	175	3
277	1	276		9		8	1265	500	13500	500		2650	880		35
204		204		1		3			2500	500			540	260	8
8435	1495	6940	94	154	106	259	35510	\$ 28173	\$1018121	\$145642	\$13104	\$65462	\$32076	\$134267	\$2448

AMOUNT AVAILABLE FROM BALANCE ON HAND, GENERAL FUND, POLL TAX, AND COUNTY FUND, AND AMOUNT PAID FROM RURAL SCHOOL HOUSE AND LIBRARY FUNDS, 1914-15.						
COUNTIES.	Balance from Previous Year	Three Mill Tax and State Approp- riation	Poll Tax	County Tax	Rural School House Fund	Rural Library Fund
Autauga	\$ 1,360.00	\$ 19,107.75	\$ 817.50	\$ 4,505.33	\$ 1,100.00	\$ 180.00
Baldwin	3,581.53	19,126.25	762.00	21,541.34	800.00	10.00
Barbour	192.46	34,097.25	1,437.00	---	360.00	190.00
Bibb	537.92	22,062.75	1,419.00	4,951.77	1,460.00	---
Blount	1,378.22	22,005.50	2,410.50	4,760.75	725.00	---
Bullock	1,103.66	33,101.75	735.00	---	548.50	10.00
Butler	.97	34,787.50	1,033.50	5,819.16	1,050.00	100.00
Calhoun	271.53	41,453.50	2,413.50	14,612.42	1,627.27	---
Chambers	636.34	39,033.50	2,614.50	7,274.45	1,000.00	190.00
Cherokee	558.04	18,840.25	1,719.00	---	---	40.00
Chilton	246.83	21,881.75	2,217.00	4,992.07	720.00	40.00
Choctaw	586.33	20,754.25	696.00	3,740.37	1,008.27	20.00
Clarke	1,462.48	30,497.50	1,245.00	3,892.35	1,000.00	70.00

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

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Gay	103.90	20,154.75	1,983.00	3,508.03	1,000.00	10.00
Leburne	265.80	12,828.75	1,167.00	2,281.83	700.00	40.00
Offee	.00	27,747.50	2,346.00	5,153.77	1,000.00	---
Oulbert	38.91	28,369.00	1,338.00	---	1,570.00	00.00
Conecuh	508.01	21,857.00	1,222.50	5,040.34	4,000.00	80.00
Coosa	85.02	16,984.00	1,297.50	2,479.98	1,200.00	---
Covington	---	35,543.75	2,496.00	---	1,000.00	100.00
Crenshaw	326.82	20,990.00	1,738.50	3,894.09	550.00	20.00
Cullman	182.26	29,020.75	2,944.50	5,556.57	1,100.00	---
Dale	435.03	21,111.75	1,899.00	4,923.55	550.00	20.00
Dallas	4,442.18	54,139.25	1,519.50	---	400.00	60.00
DeKalb	333.17	28,019.75	2,721.00	---	1,000.00	---
Elmore	1,084.37	28,561.75	1,732.50	5,566.07	1,100.00	40.00
Escambia	758.87	20,561.75	1,173.00	20,429.05	600.00	70.00
Etowah	826.08	34,834.25	2,790.00	11,128.06	200.00	20.00
Fayette	1,007.23	18,048.25	1,671.00	3,314.08	150.00	10.00
Franklin	---	17,520.25	2,044.50	3,845.62	1,250.00	80.00
Geneva	306.94	27,458.75	1,579.50	---	1,125.00	10.00
Greene	5,281.69	19,457.50	478.50	---	---	---
Hale	403.44	27,907.25	790.50	---	3,100.00	---
Henry	103.94	18,812.50	1,272.00	---	694.00	10.00
Houston	1,077.21	32,213.75	2,097.00	7,155.81	1,300.00	50.00
Jackson	3,292.92	28,347.85	1,800.00	3,180.47	600.00	10.00
Jefferson	7,520.23	220,475.75	16,023.00	214,722.63	1,100.00	100.00
Lamar	935.78	18,059.25	1,630.50	3,159.90	1,035.77	20.00

AMOUNT AVAILABLE FROM BALANCE ON HAND, GENERAL FUND, POLL TAX, AND COUNTY FUND, AND
AMOUNT PAID FROM RURAL SCHOOLHOUSE AND LIBRARY FUNDS, 1914-15—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Balance from Previous Year	Three Mill Tax and State Approp- riation	Poll Tax	County Tax	Rural School House Fund	Rural Library Fund
Lauderdale	295.62	29,771.50	2,154.00	6,679.57	1,200.00	60.00
Lawrence	803.29	19,709.50	1,403.66	3,618.40	1,000.00	70.00
Lee	32.96	32,909.25	1,345.50	---	2,200.00	10.00
Limestone	556.94	26,200.50	1,855.50	---	1,500.00	40.00
Lowndes	97.33	33,745.25	544.50	---	1,650.00	40.00
Macon	483.89	25,124.00	586.50	5,023.12	1,900.00	20.00
Madison	68.96	42,388.50	2,313.00	14,611.68	1,475.00	120.00
Marengo	879.55	36,941.50	1,177.50	6,520.04	1,100.00	50.00
Marion	872.92	18,774.25	2,065.50	---	600.00	---
Marshall	1,191.95	29,617.50	2,797.50	4,830.13	1,200.00	90.00
Mobile	---	70,790.50	4,513.50	135,280.23	---	100.00
Monroe	4,786.70	25,704.25	1,096.50	4,154.02	1,000.00	30.00
Montgomery	3,095.88	83,281.00	4,458.00	---	600.00	60.00

Morgan	1,784.87	32,538.00	2,865.00	5,111.16	400.00	---
Perry	4,537.26	32,066.90	909.00	---	1,800.00	20.00
Pickens	145.31	26,873.75	1,498.30	3,925.14	1,825.00	150.00
Pike	124.42	31,704.75	1,971.00	---	1,343.00	20.00
Randolph	---	25,731.75	1,983.00	3,879.42	1,000.00	180.00
Russell	10.42	28,558.75	576.00	---	2,700.00	---
Shelby	831.76	24,997.50	1,986.00	8,098.35	1,375.00	20.00
St. Clair	1,479.46	22,090.50	1,803.00	5,964.79	650.00	110.00
Sumter	4.82	34,597.75	586.50	---	1,350.00	---
Tallahadega	12,252.39	37,308.00	1,954.50	11,531.13	400.00	10.00
Tallahpoosa	---	32,989.00	2,043.00	6,618.06	900.00	---
Tuscaloosa	2,118.11	44,481.25	2,898.00	15,312.76	1,335.00	190.00
Walker	1,756.91	34,372.25	4,581.00	11,834.87	934.32	110.00
Washington	943.42	13,675.75	668.90	2,862.24	625.00	---
Wilcox	603.65	33,612.00	805.50	---	200.00	50.00
Winston	---	13,359.25	1,384.50	2,110.82	200.00	---
Total	\$ 81,716.42	\$ 2,130,248.25	\$ 132,668.36	\$ 639,397.02	\$ 70,246.13	\$ 3,250.00

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR TEACHERS FOR YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1915.

	Total Number of Applicants	CERTIFICATES ISSUED					Rejections Total	Per Cent Passed	Per Cent Rejected
		Life	First	Second	Thrd	Total			
December 23, 1914:									
White	2,513	36	52	338	714	1,140	1,373	45	55
Colored	836			47	304	411	425	49	51
Total	3,349	36	52	385	1,078	1,551	1,798	46	54
April 21, 1915:									
White	3,043	56	79	413	988	1,536	2,407	39	61
Colored	973			48	400	448	525	46	54
Total	4,916	56	79	461	1,388	1,984	2,932	40	60

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE STATE BOARD OF
EXAMINERS, OCTOBER 1, 1914, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1915.

RECEIPTS.

Income from fees by applicants for teachers' certificates...\$ 17,276.17

DISBURSEMENTS.

Postage, printing, clerical service, etc.....	\$ 7,048.76
Conductors of examinations in the several counties.....	3,503.82
Salaries State Board of Examiners.....	3,600.00

Total.....	\$ 14,152.58
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Net income for the year.....	3,123.59
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Total	\$ 17,276.17
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF

Department of Education



ALABAMA
1916

Wm. F. FEAGIN

Superintendent of Education



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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Department of Education
OF THE
State of Alabama
FOR THE
SCHOLASTIC YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1916



BY
WM. F. FEAGIN
Superintendent of Education

Montgomery, Ala.
BROWN PRINTING COMPANY,
State Printers and Binders,
1917

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OF EDUCATION

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STATE OF ALABAMA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

MONTGOMERY, January 6, 1917.

To His Excellency,
CHARLES HENDERSON,
Governor of Alabama.

Sir:—In keeping with my duty as prescribed by law and in order that the people of the State may have in convenient form information about the condition, progress, possibilities and needs of the schools of the State, I herewith submit to you the Annual Report of the State Department of Education for the year ending September 30, 1916.

This Report has been delayed this year because of a very strenuous campaign for the adoption of the local tax amendment, which made it impossible for the county officials to file their reports until after the election and also for this Department to compile them.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Amos J. Hagen". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent initial "A".

State Superintendent
of Education.



GENERAL STATEMENT

INTRODUCTORY

SOME conception of the growth and development of our public school system may be gathered from this Report. The people of the State have a right to know what has been done, what is being done and what is contemplated through the approved agency for the dissemination of knowledge among the masses and for the perpetuation of popular government. The Report is for the information and instruction of the public. It seeks not merely to let the people know what has been done, but also to set them thinking about what should be done. Much of its is given over to tables and statistics dealing with the material side of the schools. This is necessarily so, inasmuch as the people require a strict accounting of public funds, and for the further reason that figures constitute the best test we have yet found for measuring achievement. The real significance of the Report, however, will not be understood unless the reader goes beyond the mere data given and recognizes those spiritual values which are the desiderata of education and which cannot be expressed in dollars and cents.

The duties of the State Superintendent of Education, as set out in the School Laws of Alabama, are manifold, but necessary for the administration and supervision of our public school system. From year to year these duties become more diversified and complex, a necessary consequence of growth and expansion. This will not be questioned when it is remembered that every type of insti-

tution from the remotest rural school to the university are comprehended in the State scheme and since the Department of Education is supposed to function in these divers ways.

In the absence of a State board of education, which our present Constitution precludes, the State Superintendent must accept the responsibility of planning and projecting work which is to extend over indefinite periods of time and he must work out, in so far as he may, a proper co-ordination of the several educational agencies.

Under the Constitution of Alabama, he can serve but four years. It is impossible in so brief a time to do much more than inaugurate plans. Just when these plans are under way and begin to yield results, he must hand over his office to a successor, who may or may not be in sympathy with the things he has been doing. The other states of the Union recognize the value of longer service and impose no such limitation.

Alabama has not progressed very far, in the opinion of educational experts, but she now has new and improved machinery and is ready for the greatest forward movement in her history. In order to guarantee an uninterrupted program of progress, legal provision should be made for a State board of education clothed with all necessary duties and powers to manage the schools without the dangers incident to political issues and prejudices. Given a State board of suitable size and with the terms of a minority of the members expiring at regular intervals, a continuous policy could be initiated and followed, which would in the near future place Alabama in an enviable position in the sisterhood of states.

It is needless to say that among other duties of the State board of education should be the appointment of the State superintendent of education. Inasmuch as the

term of office of the present incumbent will expire before another legislature and it will be impossible for him to profit directly, his motive will not be questioned in stoutly insisting that the greatest need of the public school system today, from a legal standpoint, is a judicious law authorizing the creation of a State board of education.

It is gratifying to state that public sentiment is awakening to the needs of the schools as never before. The people are desirous of obtaining information that will help them in improving their schools. I have always had a profound belief that the people, if they were informed, would do the right thing, and in this opinion I have been confirmed by the recent local tax amendment campaign, which, in the face of apparently insurmountable obstacles, received a very substantial endorsement; I am further confirmed in this opinion by the many letters which are constantly being received by the Department of Education from school officers and patrons and by the spirit manifested at educational meetings and conferences.

The school population of the State, according to the census of 1916, was 780,366. Of this number 444,060 were whites and 336,306 were negroes, the legal age in Alabama being from seven to twenty-one. The total enrollment in the various departments of elementary and high schools was 503,102, or 64 per cent of the total school population. Of this number, 344,481 were whites and 158,621 were negroes. These children were taught in 6,222 school buildings, 4,534 for whites and 1,688 for negroes. In instructing these children and in manning these buildings, 10,757 teachers were employed, 8,142 being white and 2,615 being negroes. These school buildings represent an outlay of more than eight millions of dollars and the amount spent for instruction alone was over three and one-half millions of dollars.

These facts constitute a basis from which may be gained some inference of the vastness of the work of educating our boys and girls, the greatest of all enterprises in which the State engages.

WHERE THE EMPHASIS HAS BEEN PLACED.

The constructive work of the year 1915-16 centered about the election of county boards of education and the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution authorizing local taxation for public school purposes, and they will be dealt with in chronological order along with other closely related matters. It is hardly possible to understand the character and motive of the campaign for county boards of education without a knowledge of the old law and the new for the administration of the county school system, and for that reason a brief analysis in contrasted form follows:

COUNTY BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

Old Law.

New Law.

Personnel.

Five members, four elected by the chairman of the district trustees, the county superintendent being the fifth man.*

Five members elected from the county-at-large by the legal voters, both men and women being eligible.

Qualifications.

Qualified elector of the county.

Good moral character, at least a fair elementary education, good reputation for honesty, business ability, public spiritedness and interest in the good of public education.

*It should be remembered that the county superintendent was one of the five members of the board and therefore had a right to assist in fixing his own salary.

Term of Office.

Four years, the terms of members being contemporaneous.

Six years, one or two members retiring at the end of each two-year period.

General Duties.

To have entire control of the public schools within their respective counties, unless otherwise provided by law; to make rules and regulations for the government of the schools; to acquire, purchase, lease, receive, hold and convey the title to real and personal property for school purposes except where otherwise provided; to sue and contract.

To have entire control of the public schools within their respective counties, unless otherwise provided by law; to make rules and regulations for the government of the schools; to acquire, purchase, by the institution of condemnation proceedings if necessary, lease, receive, hold and convey the title to real and personal property for school purposes except where otherwise provided by law; to sue and contract.

Specific Duties.

(a) To place the county superintendent of education, elected by popular vote, upon a salary basis, requiring him to give full time to the supervision of the schools.

(a) To elect a county superintendent of education, prescribe his duties and fix his salary.

(b) To elect a county treasurer of public school funds.

(c) (No corresponding power. Successor appointed by State Superintendent of Education.)

(d) To select teachers upon nomination by district trustees and to employ assistant superintendents and fix their salaries.

(e) To erect, repair and furnish schoolhouses, fix wages of employees and have control of the public school funds of the county, except as otherwise provided by law.

(f) Upon proper application, publication and notice, to rearrange the boundaries of any school district.

(g) (No authority to transport pupils at public expense.)

(b) To elect a county treasurer of public school funds.

(c) To elect a successor of any member whose place becomes vacant by death, resignation or otherwise, until the next regular election.

(d) To select upon nomination of the county superintendent of education, teachers, assistant superintendents, supervisors, and office assistants and fix their salaries.

(e) To erect, repair and furnish schoolhouses, fix wages of employees, determine the incidental fees and have entire control of the public school funds of the county except as otherwise provided by law.

(f) To fix the boundaries of school districts and locate schools with reference to convenience, efficiency and economy.

(g) To consolidate schools and provide for the transportation of pupils at public expense.

(h) (No authority. Trustees elected by voters of school district.)

(i) (No authority.)

(j) (No authority except by impeachment proceedings.)

(k) (No authority. Under supervision of district trustees.)

(h) To appoint from one to three trustees for each school.

(i) To enforce compulsory attendance as required by law.

(j) To dismiss the county superintendent or any other employee for cause or when in the opinion of the board the best interests of the public schools require it.

(k) To provide for taking the school census.

An examination of the comparative outline of duties shown above reveals the radical changes that have been made in the law and the enlarged powers and responsibilities with which the new boards have been clothed. The board members are now elected by the voters of the county as a whole and not at the behest of some person who would like to hold office. The members receive no compensation for their work, but experience has shown that men of business ability will accept the responsibility when there is a demand for service and when they can feel that they have the power and latitude for doing effective work. This is particularly true of boards of education, because the work they do concerns all individuals and all industries. The Alabama law is in absolute harmony with progressive legislation and has the unqualified endorsement of the United States Bureau of Educa-

tion, of the Southern Conference for Education and Industry, and of national experts on school administration. The wisdom of the plan has been summarized by one of our foremost educators:

"The county system of school organization is merely an attempt to apply to our educational affairs the same common sense principles of business administration which have been put into practice, in whole or in part, in other departments of our governmental service, and which have been found to give such excellent results everywhere in the business world. Under the system as best developed, the people elect a county board of education of five, which is analogous to a city board of education for a city. This board then selects and appoints a county superintendent of schools, and such deputy supervisors as are needed; determines the educational policy for the county, and sets financial limitations; manages the schools of the county, outside of cities having a city superintendent, as a unit and after much the same method of organization and management as has been found so effective in city and school organization; alters, consolidates, or abolishes the school districts, as the best interests of education require; oversees the work of its executive officers; determines the county school tax; appropriates all funds; employs teachers, fixes and pays them their salaries; provides equal educational advantages and length of term for all schools in the county, and free high school advantages for all children; acts as a board of control for any county high school, teachers' training school, or parental school which may be established; looks after the building and repair of all school buildings, and the purchase of all books and school supplies; and, in general, manages the scattered schools of the county as though they were a compact city school system. Under such a system

of school organization, educational progress can be made in a year which it would take a decade or more to obtain under the district system."

From the Alabama viewpoint, it is confidently believed that the new law, after it has received a fair try-out, will assure the following improvements:

1. The effective administration of the schools of the county by a capable board of five members, elected from the county-at-large by the qualified electors, clothed with ample power and responsible only to the people—a board that will do its duty fearlessly, since a majority of its personnel cannot be changed at any single election.

2. The supervision of the schools of the county by a professionally trained county superintendent of education with competent assistants elected by and responsible to the county board of education.

3. The consolidation of small rural schools into graded central schools, to which children are transported when necessary, with the attendant advantages of classified work, practical courses of study, better teachers, better schoolhouses and equipment, and social center activities.

4. The removal of the schools from the partisan influence of cheap politics.

In order to make the transition as simple and as effective as possible, the Superintendent of Education prepared appropriate literature and in person or by representative visited nearly every county in the State in the effort to acquaint the people with the law and with the character of persons required to perform the best service on county boards of education.

The campaign was altogether impersonal, *pro bono publico*, and no effort was made to espouse the claims of

any individual. In fact, it was not thought that any who were big enough to hold the position would covet it. Instances were found where certain school officials, who desired to retain their positions and were apprehensive lest they might lose them, had prepared "slates." In a majority of cases, however, the spirit and purpose of the law were given fair play, and in response to a wise public demand, boards were elected composed of persons of the proper business ability and who were also interested in public education. In a few instances, women were elected, and without exception they are enthusiastic about the work. This marks the beginning of their service in this official capacity and forebodes a wiser public interest and a closer affiliation on the part of the home and the school.

RURAL SCHOOLHOUSE LAW.

The period covered by this Report is the first year the amended law authorizing aid in the erection, repair and equipment of rural schoolhouses has been in operation. The amount of money available for each county was doubled by the Legislature, but there has been a slight falling off in the amount used due to a misunderstanding of the law and to unfavorable economic conditions. The machinery has now been worked out, however, and building operations in Alabama will go forward on a larger scale and more satisfactorily than heretofore. The purposes of the law are:

1. To make possible the erection with State aid in any rural school district or any incorporated town of not more than 400 inhabitants, according to the last Federal census, a modern school building.
2. To guarantee that the appropriations made by the State and the amount raised locally are expended for the

erection of such buildings as measure up to reasonable requirements both as to sanitation and health.

3. To make possible State aid in the repair and equipment of school buildings under suitable restrictions.

4. To fix the aid given in proportion to the size of the building to be erected and the amount of money to be raised by local effort.

There was considerable misunderstanding of the law at first, due to the fact that the community was required to raise two dollars for every one given by the State, while under the old law, dollar for dollar was supposed to be given. In explanation of what seemed to be an increased burden on the community, it should be said that the maximum of two hundred dollars for any and every building aided under the old law, if supplemented by the two hundred dollars raised locally was not enough to make possible a one-room building of even the most modest character, and as a result the law was misleading and wasteful, so much so that the State could not longer afford to give any amount under conditions that would not necessitate the erection of a good building.

It was deemed best, therefore, to change from the one-for-one plan to the two-for-one plan. Furthermore, under the old law the maximum of two hundred dollars was given to all communities alike, no matter how much the community might raise in excess of two hundred dollars and no matter what size building it proposed to erect. There was no difference in the amount of aid granted to a community raising \$5,000 for a five-room building, and in the amount granted to a community raising \$200 for a one-room building. In fact, the advantage was in favor of the community raising the smaller amount, since the community raising \$5,000 would not be satisfied with an inferior building, while the one raising \$200 would not

have invested enough even to awaken a reasonable degree of interest.

Under the present law, however, aid is granted in keeping with the amount raised locally and the size of the building to be constructed. The maximum now available for a school building of one, two, three, four and five or more classrooms is \$300, \$450, \$600, \$800, and \$1,000 respectively.

Another evident weakness of the old law was its failure to require that the funds donated be used as the law contemplated. It admits of no argument to say that if the State is to appropriate money for a specific purpose, there is a corresponding duty to see that the money so given is wisely expended and for the purpose for which it was granted. This could have happened under the old law, but in many cases it did not happen since money could be used before the job was completed. Under the new statute whereby State plans must be prepared, furnished and followed, the unbusinesslike way of the old law has been done away with. Although the law has been construed as liberally as possible, there has been an occasional failure to understand the wisdom of its provisions. Now that the Department has prepared plans and literature setting out the exact procedure step by step and the various phases of the law have been carefully explained to school officials in every county of the State, it is believed that at this, the close of the first year of its operation, we are ready to enter upon a wiser program for the erection, repair and equipment of public school buildings in the rural communities of Alabama.

CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS.

One of the most far-reaching plans in our selection of teachers has been the recognition given to graduates of

certain institutions of higher learning. All graduates of the class A normal schools since 1915, of the Alabama Girls' Technical Institute for 1916 and afterwards, and of other institutions of higher learning within and without the State satisfactorily completing a four-year college course based upon a four-year high school course and pursuing a fixed number of hours of professional study for one scholastic year or more, are now issued Alabama first grade certificates upon the submission of satisfactory evidence of the completion of the required work.

This law also empowers the Board of Examiners to validate certificates issued in other states, for a period not to exceed the date of their original expiration, and provided the conditions upon which the certificates were issued in other states are as exacting as those upon which the certificates of like grade are granted in Alabama. The State Board of Examiners may also extend the certificate of any teacher for one year at a time and for a total of not more than four consecutive years, provided such teacher pursues a six weeks' course of professional study approved by the Board of Examiners at some institution of higher learning of the types mentioned above, during the twelve months next preceding the date of the expiration of the certificate, and submits proper proof.

It is too early to venture an estimate of the effect this law will have upon the teaching standard in Alabama. There can be no doubt that it will give a fine impetus to the movement for teacher-training, which the Department is continually waging. Some idea of what is to be expected may be had from the figures of the July, 1916, examination:

The total number of certificates issued was 2,059. Of these, 1,845 were based upon examination and 214 upon

graduation. It is a reasonable inference that the new law will increase our supply of higher grade teachers with a corresponding diminution of those holding certificates of lower grade. Another promising feature is the fact that 274 teachers whose certificates were expiring in July 1916, pursued six weeks' courses of professional study and in consideration therefor had their certificates extended for one year.

As yet, it has been impossible to realize much upon the provision for the validation of certificates issued in other states, due to the differing standards and to the difficulty in securing satisfactory data.

Perhaps the most constructive effect of the new law has been the establishment of departments of education in many of our institutions of higher learning, the list now including the University, the Polytechnic Institute, the Girls' Technical Institute, and the following private and denominational colleges: Howard, Birmingham, Southern, Woman's, Judson, and Athens. These active agencies for the training of teachers indicate a healthful and growing sentiment favorable to the professionalization of teaching.

TEACHERS' AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S READING CIRCLE.

Beginning with July 1916, the work has been administered from the State Department of Education. The Reading Circle was set in motion by the Alabama Educational Association in 1909 with a special board of directors composed of prominent school men. The report of Secretary Clayton at the 1916 meeting of the Alabama Educational Association showed the following summary of work covering the life of the organization:

Books for teachers read.....	21,996
Certificates issued to teachers.....	2,431
Diplomas granted to teachers.....	183
Rural school libraries taken.....	4,769
Number of volumes in these libraries.....	111,735

The Reading Circle has been self-sustaining from the beginning, due to the careful management of the Board of Directors and of Secretary Clayton. The explanation in the change of plan in administering the reading circle work is found in the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the Alabama Educational Association in April 1916:

Whereas, 1. A library board has been created by law, whose duty is to select libraries for the public schools of the State, and

Whereas, 2. The success of the Reading Circle work largely depends upon the selection of books used as the basis for the examination of teachers in professional subjects, and upon the promotion of Reading Circle work in the county institutes, and

Whereas, 3. This board does not feel that it is proper for it to appear to usurp the function which the law specifically assigns to another board, and

Whereas, 4. We desire to conserve the best interest of the Teachers' Reading Circle of the State,

Therefore, Be it unanimously resolved by the Board of Directors of the Teachers' Reading Circle that we recommend to the Alabama Educational Association that J. J. Doster, C. B. Glenn, and C. W. Daugette, members of the Reading Circle Board, be appointed a committee with plenary power to act, to confer with the legally constituted library board, and to make the best possible ar-

rangement for the continuation of the Teachers' and Young People's Reading Circle work in Alabama.

(Signed.) J. R. Rutland, President.

N. R. Baker, Vice President.

C. W. Daugette.

J. J. Doster.

C. B. Glenn.

S. S. Murphy.

The special committee named in the above resolution took the position that inasmuch as the State Department of Education is legally charged with the administration of the library law and the reading circle law is almost indissolubly related thereto, the Department of Education should incorporate it into the state office and make provision for its administration. Believing that this would justify the Board of Examiners in giving more liberal recognition to those taking the reading circle course and that the books themselves could be so selected as to serve as the basis of instruction in teachers' institutes, the Superintendent felt it his duty, despite the voluminous duties and the press of work, to accept this added responsibility.

The new reading circle year began July 1, 1916, and will end June 30, 1917. It is, of course, impossible to say what the results of the new order are to be, since only one quarter of the time is covered by this Report. The policy of the Department, however, for the reading circle work is as follows:

1. The selection of a secretary charged with the responsibility of promoting the work, this secretary to be a member of the force of the State Department of Education.

2. The reduction of the number of books in the reading circle course to the actual number required for credit, an

option being allowed only on a book of methods for teachers in elementary and high schools, thereby guaranteeing unity of effort.

3. The liberal recognition of reading circle work in the certification of teachers by the State Board of Examiners.

4. The use of the books adopted for study in county teachers' institutes.

The books adopted for the year are as follows:

1. Better Rural Schools—Betts & Hall.
2. Health and the School—Burks.
3. Teaching the Common Branches—Charters; or, Methods of Teaching in High Schools—Parker.

The recognition to be given for the completion of reading circle work on State teachers' examinations has been fixed for the different grades of certificates as shown below:

Third Grade:

Theory and Practice of Teaching and Class Management.—One reading circle certificate will exempt from two questions; two reading circle certificates from four questions; and three reading circle certificates from the entire examination on this subject.

Second Grade:

Theory and Practice of Teaching and Class Management.—One reading circle certificate will exempt from two questions; two reading circle certificates from four questions; and three reading circle certificates from the entire examination on this subject.

First Grade:

Psychology.—One reading circle certificate will exempt from two question; two reading circle certificates

from four questions; and three reading circle certificates from the entire examination on this subject.

Life:

One certificate will exempt from one question each on two professional books other than history of education; two certificates will take the place of two questions on these books; three certificates will exempt from the entire examination on these two books; while four certificates or a diploma will take the place of the entire examination including history of education.

RURAL SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

In order to secure State aid in the establishment of a library, the community must raise an initial ten dollars, the county is then authorized to donate ten, and the State an additional ten, making a total of thirty dollars. A definite procedure must be followed both in securing aid and in purchasing the library. Full information is contained in a bulletin sent out annually by the Department of Education.

The whole number of libraries aided during the five years the law has been operative totals 2,087, the number taken last year, 536, exceeding by 31 the total number taken for the preceding year.

The library law is meeting a distinct need in affording appropriate and graded literature and supplementary reading matter in rural communities in which it otherwise could not be had. The only unfavorable criticism that has come from any community where a library has been installed is that teachers and trustees have sometimes failed to exercise due care in using and protecting the books.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

The teachers' institute law, which was radically changed by the Legislature of 1915, became operative in October of that year. Hitherto, institutes could only be held in summer months. This necessitated a large corps of workers, prevented the most intensive and purposeful work, conflicted with summer sessions of institutions of higher learning, and made but little provision for the building up of a county spirit, since the teachers attended only in the counties where they lived and not in the counties where they were to teach the following year. In fact, a score of counties might be represented at any institute by the teachers in attendance. There was a further disadvantage in that few, if any, schools were in session except incompleting summer terms and the work presented could not be carried directly to the schoolroom.

Not only were summer institutes objectionable for the reason that much of the instruction had vanished before the teacher could apply it in the classroom, but for the further reason that at this time of the year many teachers were interested in vacations, business, and other activities, which, with the oppressive heat of the summer season, left the teachers neither mentally nor physically in condition to enter enthusiastically into the work.

Under the present law, institutes may be held at any time of the year. A limited number of field workers are employed and the institutes are held for the most part while the schools are in session with only those teachers who are at work in the county in attendance. This makes it possible to inaugurate definite state and county policies for the betterment of the schools. Instead of cancelling the teacher's certificate for failure to attend as the old law required, the teacher's contract is voided

unless excused in a legal way. During the year covered by this Report, the work of the institutes was definitely planned to stimulate improvement along three most important lines:

1. Teaching.
2. Physical and sanitary conditions.
3. Co-operation between the school and the home.

The first line of emphasis related directly to the professional work of the teacher and was treated both in the general and departmental sessions. In the general sessions, the training of teachers in service was stressed. The new laws were explained and the reading circle course outlined. In the departmental sessions, teachers met in three groups, the first for teachers of grades from one to three, the second for teachers of grades from four to seven, and the third for teachers of high school grades.

During these periods, method and demonstration work in teaching were presented. The principal of the county high school and two high school inspectors, Messrs. J. S. Thomas and W. C. Blasingame, presided over the high school section, the conductor of the institute over the upper grade section and the assistant, a specialist in primary work, over the teachers in grades from one to three. In the general sessions, better physical conditions both in the home and the school received emphasis, instruction being based upon the manual for elementary schools, upon the reading circle text, and upon charts which were loaned by the International Harvester Company. The principle was brought out in all of these discussions that the school cannot well preach a virtue which it does not exemplify. The extension work of the school and the federation of effort on the part of the school and the home were presented and urged in the following directions:

1. The elimination of illiteracy.
2. The school improvement association.
3. An understanding of school laws.
4. The adoption of the amendment conferring the privilege of local taxation for school purposes.

The State Superintendent of Education, the Field Agent of the Alabama Illiteracy Commission, the President of the State School Improvement Association, the Secretary of the Teachers' and Young People's Reading Circle, and others visited the teachers' institutes at pre-arranged times and participated in the program. Undoubtedly the most important session of the institute was the one on Saturday morning, which was uniformly set apart as County Day. The time was given over to a frank discussion of the school problems of the county, to the better organization of the county teachers' association and allied agencies, and to specific plans of work with responsibility for the same definitely placed.

The teachers' institute is the only agency that brings together ALL the teachers of the county, thereby making possible an intelligent understanding of our school problems, both State and county, with a well-wrought program for their solution. The institutes for purposes of organization and propagandism have made possible improvement in our teaching force; in physical and health conditions; in closer co-operation between the home and the school, and in the popularization of wise legislation, as, for example, the local tax amendment.

ILLITERACY IN ALABAMA—LET'S REMOVE IT.

The Alabama Illiteracy Commission was created in accordance with an act of the Legislature, approved February 9, 1915. Conforming to the statute, the Governor appointed a Commission consisting of the following:

ex-Governor Wm. D. Jelks of Birmingham, Hon. James B. Ellis of Selma, Mrs. J. H. McCoy, nee Miss Mary N. Moore of Athens, Mrs. W. K. Linscott of Mobile, and the State Superintendent of Education, ex-officio secretary-treasurer.

After the Commission had met and organized, Mrs. E. D. Thames was appointed Field Agent and sub-commissions for each county were named. Voluntary contributions were asked for and a total of \$1,820.55 was received with which to begin the work. Mrs. Thames spent her time visiting teachers' institutes and women's clubs in the effort to create a general interest in the movement. Circumstances were such that she could not continue in the work and Miss Esther Foster, of the Dothan city schools, was chosen to succeed her.



THE ILLITERACY BUTTON

The first obstacle facing the Commission was a lack of funds with which to carry on the work. Under the slogan, "Illiteracy in Alabama—Let's Remove It," appropriate buttons were designed and sales conducted in many cities and counties of the State. From this source several thousand dollars were realized. A statement of the receipts and expenditures of this fund will be incorporated in the First Report of the Alabama Illiteracy Commission which is now being prepared.

The plan of campaign at first was in co-operation with the county sub-commissions in the effort to have the pro-

posed work understood and to inspire teachers to volunteer for the work. The campaign had a tremendous influence upon public sentiment in that it revealed conditions which few then suspected existed and in that it gave the people evidence that there were many in the profession who were willing to serve in a righteous cause without remuneration.

Hitherto the campaign has been general so far as the direct work of the Commission and the Field Agent has been concerned. The plan for the future is to concentrate upon those counties that are ready for assistance and where the teachers are willing to undertake it.

While reports for the year ending October 1, 1916, only cover forty counties, they indicate clearly that illiterates can and will go to school; that they can be taught to read and write; that in doing so, a healthy public sentiment is invariably built up.

A concrete illustration of what can be done was presented at the last session of the Alabama Educational Association and will be related in connection with the campaign for the adoption of the local tax amendment.

During the year which ended September 30, 1916, reports from forty-one counties showed that 2,963 persons received instruction. Of this number, 2,615 were taught in special schools and 348 received individual instruction. Of this number, 1,582 were totally illiterate. There were 999 who passed from the class of illiterates to that of literates—that is, learned to read and write fairly well. In this work of instruction, 248 volunteer teachers were engaged, an average of six to the county reporting. The average length of school term was 6.4 weeks of 3.5 days of 3.5 hours each. The ages of the pupils enrolled ranged from twenty-one to eighty-one, the average being approximately forty years.

It must be remembered that ignorance is exceedingly conservative and the unlettered are very diffident and easily embarrassed. It requires the spirit of the pioneer to find them and of the missionary to win them; but they learn much more readily than children and the gratitude they feel when they have made progress is a source of genuine inspiration to those who volunteer.

The work will be pushed with intensiveness in the future, and by the next census it is believed that a majority of the 31,000 white men of voting age, of the 34,000 women of mature years, and of the 27,000 children from ten to twenty who are now in the bonds of illiteracy will be set free.

THE LOCAL TAX AMENDMENT.

The agitation for better schools has been going on in Alabama for many years, and, fundamentally, the bone of contention has been MORE REVENUE. When the Constitution of 1875 was adopted, the people of the State, for their own protection against exploitation by those from without and from within who had recently come to exercise the right of suffrage, voluntarily surrendered the right of local taxation for schools. Although the danger of exploitation had passed away when the Convention of 1901 had assembled, the principle of local taxation was still overlooked, due to the fact that the all-absorbing thought was the elimination of an ignorant and irresponsible vote.

It should not be inferred, however, that the school people of the State were quiescent. For several years prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1901 and continuously thereafter, every educator of note in the State, a few of the most far-sighted men in the professions, an occasional business man, and every educational agency

in the State spoke out in clear tones in behalf of the restoration of the right of local taxation for the support of the schools. The Legislature of 1892-93, for example, submitted what is known as the Hundley Constitutional Amendment authorizing district taxation for schools, which was warmly championed and as warmly opposed. The amendment was lost, but the real principle for which the amendment contended was not defeated. From year to year since that time the Alabama Educational Association has memorialized the legislature to submit an amendment to the Constitution and each State Superintendent has endeavored to bring it to pass.

Having been a member of the Department of Education for some twelve years before assuming the office, naturally the present Superintendent felt a controlling desire when he came into office to have an amendment submitted and adopted.

In this connection, however, he unhesitatingly says that the passage of the measure in November 1916 was not the work of any man or of any definite period of time. It was the crystallization of a public sentiment that had been gradually intensifying with each succeeding year. The plan of the campaign was to stimulate school officials to the boiling point with respect to the conditions and needs of the schools, and at the same time to arouse the people of every community in the State, in so far as was practicable, to think intelligently about conditions, and more particularly about the character and quality of educational advantages, rather disadvantages, their children were experiencing.

The first publication of the present administration was a bulletin on community organization, in which it was attempted to show the benefits to be derived from community organization for the improvement of economic,

educational, health and moral conditions, and to call attention to Alabama's humble status as an agricultural state in the effort to make it clear that the school is the agency through which all the forces in every community could and should co-operate for the betterment of country life.

Another step in the campaign was a survey of three typical counties in Alabama representing three most divergent conditions. Information as to the exact conditions of the schools, even to minute details, was collected and tabulated, revealing pitiable findings and such as were not suspected to exist by any considerable number of people. The survey was copiously illustrated with cuts, drawings and graphs, and copies were freely circulated throughout the State.

Another step in the plan was to fit the work of our teacher's institutes into the general scheme for a clear understanding of conditions. Community organization, better health, and the physical condition of the school were emphasized at each institute, not only by the institute conductors, but by those especially commissioned by the Department of Education to present these subjects.

From time to time the Superintendent delivered public addresses before the Alabama Educational Association and other bodies, and no matter what the subject assigned, the final analysis brought the conclusion that **MORE MONEY** was a condition precedent to better schools. The substance of these talks is embodied in the leaflets of the Department entitled "More Revenue for Education in Alabama" and "Equality of Educational Opportunity for Alabama Boys and Girls."

Again the Department emphasized the community idea by setting apart annually four special days to be observed in all the public schools of the State: Clean-Up and

School Improvement Day, Health Day, Better Farming Day, and Good Roads Day. A specimen program was arranged for each day with appropriate material, and the community was asked to join with the school in a concerted effort for mutual betterment.

To further turn the search-light upon actual conditions, weekly news letters stressing matters of public concern educationally were sent to the several newspapers of the State for use editorially and otherwise, and most of them very sympathetically entered into the campaign for better schools. To further unify the educational forces of the State, conferences of county superintendents of education, of principals of county high schools, of school improvement workers, were called from time to time, and special committees were set to work preparing the legislative program. The school laws of every state in the Union were obtained, recent and proposed legislation in other states was carefully studied, and expert advice was secured from every legitimate source.

The result was that when the Legislature of 1915 convened, the school people of the State, except some who were concerned about the retention of their positions, were fairly welded together in a coherent force for the adoption of legislation which it was thought would give Alabama up-to-date school machinery. When the Legislature assembled, the supreme question at issue was prohibition, the Governor having been elected on a local option platform, while a majority of the members of both houses had been elected on a prohibition platform. The relations, therefore, were strained, and a non-partisan question such as education was, of course, not likely to awaken much enthusiasm.

By dint of persistent and personal work on the part of legislators of vision, and with the aid of such assistance as the educational forces of the State could muster,

a number of laws were finally enacted, constituting an interconnected plan for the improvement of the State's public school system, all of these laws revolving about the measure authorizing the submission of an amendment to the Constitution conferring the privilege of local taxation for schools.

Hardly had the Legislature adjourned before it was apparent that the real fight for local school support was just beginning. In the first place, for the sake of economy, the amendment was to be voted on at a general election at which five additional amendments were also to be decided. In the second place, there was a bitter aversion to changing the Constitution, or in any way amending it. In the third place, the ravages of the boll weevil, a record-breaking flood which devastated thousands of acres of the best farm crops of the State, and the decided raises in taxes in every county by a State Board of Equalization created by the Legislature of 1915, combined to make exceedingly gloomy the prospects for the successful passage of the amendment.

Again, it was necessary to make a determined and heroic effort to educate the people in every town, hamlet, and by-way of the State, and to accomplish this the procedure already outlined was continued, but intensified.

The law authorizing the creation of a Commission for the removal of illiteracy in Alabama was faithfully set in motion, the State Commission was named by the Governor, and sub-commissions were appointed for every county in the State. A Field Agent was employed and the gospel of literacy was heralded to the remotest bounds of the State. Adult schools were opened with volunteer teachers and a considerable number of persons who had long since passed the meridian of life became as enthusiastic as the youngest school child.

These schools were not only valuable in the actual results in reading and writing, but the data gathered by the census returns revealed deplorable conditions which were not suspected by probably a hundred people in the State. In this way a sympathetic feeling was nurtured among school officials, laymen, and the unlettered. In fact, no class of people in the State escaped the pervasiveness of this new humanitarian movement; as was conclusively demonstrated at the April 1916 meeting of the Alabama Educational Association in Birmingham, when the most desirable session of the Association was given over to the presentation of the illiteracy work. The Governor of the State, an ex-Governor, and men and women in almost every worthy calling to the number of three hundred, were seated on the stage of the Jefferson Theater, along with a score of mature men and women who had learned to read and write, together with those who had taught them. Each former illiterate told the story of the new light that had come into his or her life and the vast audience was at times moved to tears by the pathos and human interest in the stories told. Parents and grandparents, a farmer, a Sunday school superintendent, a foreigner, and life prisoner were among those who gave their experiences. The spell of the hour struck the responsive chord in every person in attendance and dispelled forever any doubt that any individual may have entertained about the *worthwhileness* of the adult school movement. This and other related movements were faithfully continued throughout the entire campaign and will be so continued throughout the present administration.

The three towering obstacles already mentioned above required specific treatment, and a bulletin was prepared by the Department, in which a comparative study was made of the educational conditions in Alabama as con-

trasted with those in other states. This study was based upon the findings of the Russell Sage Foundation, in which Alabama was classed as forty-eighth among all the States of the Union in educational efficiency, and upon the latest information from the report of the United States Commissioner of Education.

It was clearly shown, for example, that Alabama had been outstripped not only by the states of the East and West, but even by her sister states of the South, that all of these states practically without exception expended more money for their schools for each child in attendance, had better school buildings and equipment, and longer terms, with a corresponding minimum of illiteracy. It was further shown that each of these states without exception exercised the right of local taxation for the support of schools, and that the practice in Alabama in deriving the major part of school revenues from a state tax and a negligible quantity from a local tax was not justified either by experience or by the results obtained.

Corresponding data were worked out to show that in farm valuations per acre, in farm products, vegetable and animal, Alabama was a laggard. In fact, about the only thing in which she did excel was in the percentage of illiteracy. These facts were not only cited, but they were graphically illustrated and placed in the hands of practically every person in the State.

Following the exhibit of Alabama's condition, educationally and economically, as compared with other typical states of the Union, a minute study of educational conditions in the several counties of the State was made embracing nine counts, namely: enrollment, attendance, length of term, annual expenditure per pupil for teachers' salaries, grades of teachers' certificates, teachers' salaries, pupils per teacher, per capita value of school plant, and literacy.

COUNTY	RANK	ENROLL- MENT	ATTEND- ANCE	LENGTH OF TERM	EXPENDI- TURE PER PUPIL	SALARIES	GRADES BY CERTIFI- CATES	LITERACY	PUPILS PER TEACHER	SCHOOL PLANT
BULLOCK	1									
DALLAS	2									
GREENE	3									
MONTGOMERY	4									
SUMTER	5									
MACON	6									
LOWNDES	7									
JEFFERSON	8									
RUSSELL	9									
WILCOX	10									
MARENGO	11									
MOBILE	12									
PERRY	13									
CHAMBERS	14									
LEE	15									
HALE	16									
BARBOUR	17									
CHOCTAW	18									
ELMORE	19									
AUTAUGA	20									
CLAY	21									
COOSA	22									
CALHOUN	23									
MORGAN	24									
PICKENS	25									
BALDWIN	26									
MADISON	27									
BUTLER	28									
WALKER	29									
WILKINSON	30									
BIBB	31									
TALLADEGA	32									
MONROE	33									
ETOWHA	34									
JACKSON	35									
DADE	36									
ETOWHA	37									
PIKE	38									
CHEROKEE	39									
WALKER	40									
WASHINGTON	41									
HOUSTON	42									
HENRY	43									
COVINGTON	44									
RANDOLPH	45									
CLAY	46									
CONCUH	47									
FRANKLIN	48									
LAMAR	49									
DEKALB	50									
LAWRENCE	51									
MARSHALL	52									
LAUDERDALE	53									
MARION	54									
ST. CLAIR	55									
SHELBY	56									
JACKSON	57									
WINSTON	58									
GREENSHAW	59									
GENEVA	60									
CULLMAN	61									
LINCOLN	62									
CHILTON	63									
CHEROKEE	64									
FAYETTE	65									
DAVIE	66									
COFFEY	67									
CLEBURNE	68									

KEY: 1st GROUP 2nd GROUP 3rd GROUP 4th GROUP 5th GROUP

RANK OF COUNTIES IN EACH OF NINE EDUCATIONAL FEATURES 1914-15.

White indicates that the county ranks in the first group, light shading to the right of perpendicular that it ranks in the second group, light shading to the left of perpendicular that it ranks in the third group, dark shading that it ranks in the fourth group, and black that it ranks in the fifth or lowest group.

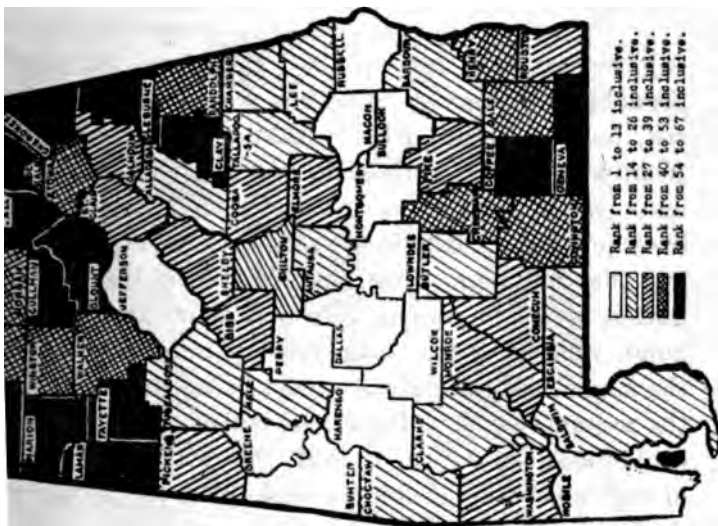
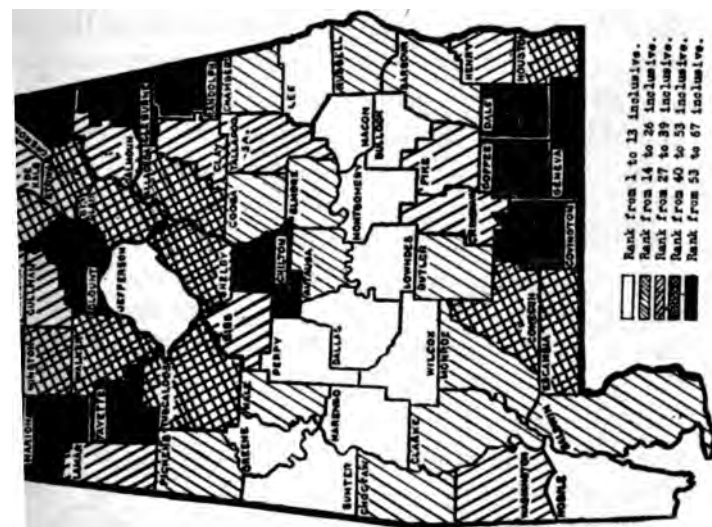
The counties were arranged in five groups and ranked according to their percentages in each instance. Finally, the counties were classified in the order of their general rank, the findings showing widely divergent conditions, and such as could never be equalized by a state tax. For example, a child in Bullock county was privileged to attend a school taught by a first-grade teacher having only twenty pupils under her tuition and receiving a salary of \$542 for a term of 163 days, the school being housed in a building in which \$45.91 was invested for each child in attendance and located in a community where only thirty-five white persons out of every thousand could not read and write. In Cleburne county, on the other hand, a child was privileged to attend school under a teacher holding a third-grade certificate who was endeavoring to give instruction to fifty-one pupils, for which she received a salary of \$250 for a term of one hundred days, the school being housed in a building in which \$10.37 was invested for each person of school age and in a community where one hundred sixty-one persons out of every thousand could not read and write.

Such conditions as these, to say nothing of more extreme ones, could not be properly adjusted by a state tax, which, if great enough to provide fair opportunity in the poorer county, would mean profligacy and waste in the more favored one. In other words, some system of raising additional revenue in the poorer counties was imperative. This is evidenced by the fact that forty-six counties have already embraced the opportunity to levy the constitutional one-mill local tax, while twenty-one counties, for the most part in the Black Belt district, because of their peculiar geographical condition already have practically enough funds to maintain suitable school facilities for their children and have, therefore, failed to vote it.

The study further showed that a few of the wealthier counties in the State were already contributing to the state school system many more dollars than they were receiving in turn for their schools and that the great majority of the counties, fifty-nine in fact, were maintaining their schools upon the bounty of the remaining eight counties.

Still another interesting development of the study was the fact that practically without exception the excellence of the schools and the status in literacy were in direct proportion to the amount expended for the support and maintenance of the schools, including the cost of instruction. After these facts had been given the widest possible circulation through every possible agency, a more direct campaign document was prepared in dialogue form. Mr. Honest Voter asks every conceivable question about the nature, purpose and probable effect of the amendment and Squire Plain Truth gives the logical and unanswerable argument. This dialogue was an exhaustive study of the whole problem and embodied arguments pro and con. It was copiously illustrated with cartoons, conveying the most pointed truths in the most accessible form. No phase of the amendment situation was overlooked.

Along with this printed matter, the Department of Education planned tours and campaigns in every county in the State. I say the Department of Education for the reason that it was the consensus of opinion on the part of the friends of the schools throughout the State that the Department must accept this responsibility, that outside individuals and agencies as a rule were not familiar with, or deeply interested in, the proposed legislation, and that the general public would have a greater faith in the sincerity of those who were championing the movement if the fight was waged from within, rather than from without the profession.

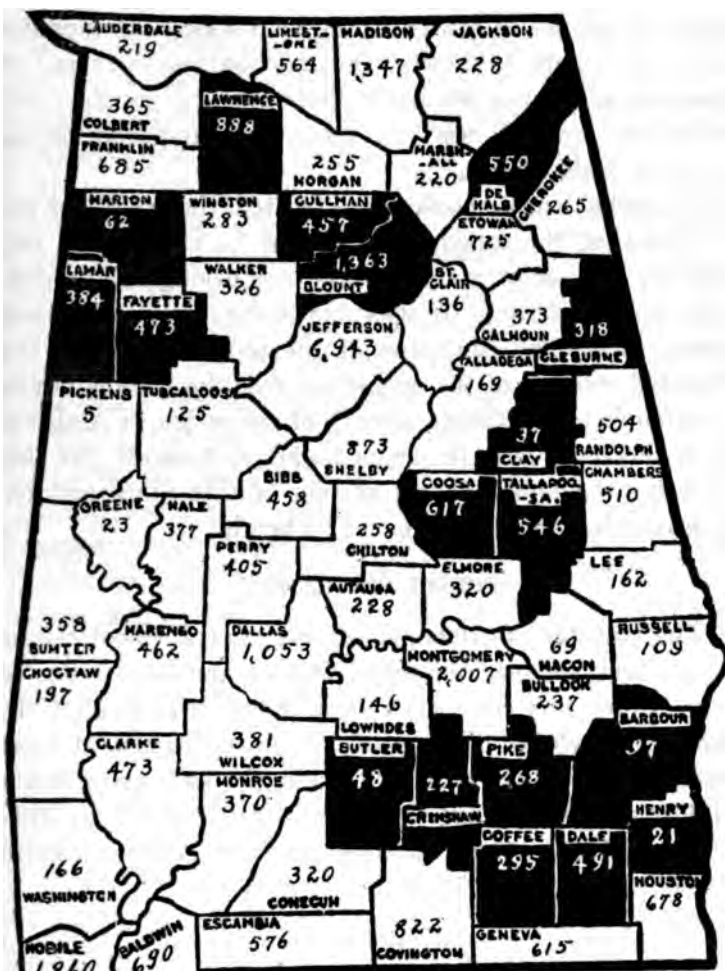


The four maps here shown prove beyond all question that the counties in which there are the greatest average annual expenditures for school purposes have the best educational facilities and the least percentage of illiterates. In other words, the educational conditions and intelligence of any county are in direct proportion to the amount expended for education in the county.

Accepting the responsibility, therefore, the most dependable campaigners to be had were called upon to assist, many of them from within and a goodly number from without the profession, and the details of a State-wide campaign were carefully planned. An apparently insurmountable obstacle was the lack of funds for waging the campaign. The Superintendent was convinced that it would be unwise to solicit funds while the campaign was going on, because every influence possible in the support of the measure must be elicited. This meant the assumption of a large personal obligation which he could ill-afford. With a faith, however, in the justice of the cause and an abiding belief that the people would do their duty, if they could only be made to see it, more than six thousand dollars was borrowed and expended as the best interests of the measure seemed to require.

The place of honor should be given to the press of the State for the memorable part they played in this all-important contest. The daily papers, without exception, in both news and editorial columns and by the aid of timely cartoons, kept up a running fire. Several carried full-page supplements in which were embodied opinions of the Governor, ex-governors, senators, congressmen, chairmen of the State executive committees of the several political parties, the president of the Farmers' Union, of the State Bankers' Association, and many other men of great prominence throughout the State. Likewise the county papers numbering two hundred and more, with the exception of a bare half-dozen, week in and week out, rang true for better schools and the adoption of the amendment.

The tabulations and results on November 7th do not properly belong to the year comprehended in this report, but inasmuch as they explain the delay of its publication,



Map of Alabama

Showing the majorities by counties for and against the amendment allowing local taxation for school purposes.

☐ Counties returning majorities for amendment.

■ Counties returning majorities against.

Total majority 21,798 for amendment.

they are set out in a way on the map which accompanies this manuscript. Likewise the indebtedness incurred in the campaign was promptly liquidated by popular contributions from all sections of the State and from people in every walk of life.

In conclusion, it should be reiterated, the credit for the adoption of the amendment cannot be claimed by any man or any set of men and does not belong to any definite period of time. It was due to combined effort and team work. The education of the public mind and the changed attitude of the people towards the schools means even more to the future growth of education in Alabama than the revenue to be derived, and, as a result, the outlook for the public school system of this State and for progress in general was never so bright.

SCHOOL POPULATION.

The statutes of Alabama require that a school census of children between the ages of seven and twenty-one be made every even-numbered year. From 1914 to 1916 the number of white children of school age increased from 432,551 to 444,060, or 11,509, while the number of negro children of school age decreased from 342,425 to 336,306, or 6,119, giving a total net increase in the combined school population of 5,390.

ENROLLMENT.

The enrollment in the schools for white children for the scholastic year 1915-16 was 344,481, as compared with 312,490 for the preceding year, an increase of 31,991. Of this increase, 27,687 came through the elementary grades and 4,304 through the high school grades. This means that there was a ten per cent. increase in the number in the elementary grades and approximately a

thirty per cent. increase in the high school grades. Based on the last census, seventy-seven and one-half per cent. of the white children of school age were enrolled. In schools for negro children, 144,071 children were enrolled in 1914-15 and 158,621 in 1915-16, a net gain of 14,550. Of the increase in the negro schools, 14,198 came through the elementary grades and 352 through the high school grades. The percentage of children enrolled in negro schools for the year 1915-16 was forty-seven. There was a net increase, therefore, during the year of five per cent. in the case of both white and negro children enrolled in the public schools. These figures are augmented by the number enrolled in private and denominational schools and in institutions of higher learning. Even after due allowance is made, it is safe to say that one out of every seven white children and one out of every three negro children did not spend so much as a single day in school during the year.

ATTENDANCE.

The records of attendance, like those of enrollment, show a healthy increase. In 1914-15 the average attendance in schools for whites was 196,415 and in 1915-16 it was 214,294, an increase of 17,879. Of this increase, 14,674 came through the elementary grades and 3,205 through the high school grades. In other words, there was an eight per cent. increase in the number attending in elementary grades and a corresponding increase of twenty-eight per cent. in high school grades. Based on the 1916 census, the percentage of attendance upon enrollment was sixty-two. In 1915-16 the average attendance in schools for negro children was 100,843, an increase of 9,348 over the number for 1914-15. This in-

crease was made up of 9,078 and 270 pupils in elementary and high school grades respectively.

To state it differently, there was an increase in attendance in elementary grades amounting to ten per cent. and in high school grades to thirty-one per cent. If we change the basis of reckoning to the number of children of school age, the percentage of white boys and girls in average daily attendance becomes forty-eight and of negro boys and girls, thirty, the corresponding percentage for 1914-15 being forty-five and thirty respectively. It will be noted that there was a substantial increase in the number of pupils entering school and a fair increment in attendance, but this does not mean that we are to felicitate ourselves overmuch.

Signs and tendencies are reassuring, but we cannot afford to leave out of our account 120,000 boys and girls who were not enrolled in the elementary and high school grades and the equivalent of 130,000 of those enrolled who failed to attend. Due allowance must be made, to be sure, for those of school age who were enrolled in county high and district agricultural schools, and in other institutions of college and secondary grade, State, private and denominational. Even then there are still considerable numbers that are not being reached.

Drawing and holding power of rural and urban schools:

ENROLLMENT.

Rural.

	White.	Negro.
1914-15.....	262,568	122,672
1915-16.....	292,960	135,807
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	30,392 (11%)	13,135 (10%)

	<i>Urban.</i>	
	White.	Negro.
1914-16.....	49,922	21,399
1915-16.....	51,521	22,814
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,599 (3%)	1,415 (6%)

ATTENDANCE.

	<i>Rural.</i>	
	White.	Negro.
1914-15.....	158,336	76,792
1915-16.....	174,170	85,417
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	15,832 (10%)	8,625 (11%)

	<i>Urban.</i>	
	White.	Negro.
1914-15.....	38,077	14,703
1915-16.....	40,124	15,426
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,047 (5%)	723 (5%)

From the above tables it will appear that the increase both in enrollment and in attendance as shown by the statistics for the year has largely been in the rural districts. In explanation of this fact, it should be remembered that city schools are already fairly well provided with school facilities, while room for improvement in rural districts is large. To go no further, however, would be to miss a fine occasion for encouragement, for there is dawning in rural Alabama today a healthy and progressive interest in giving to country boys and girls schools fitted to their needs. The percentages of enrollment and attendance are still much higher in urban than in rural districts, but this is to be accounted for by the

disadvantages of weather, roads, buildings and equipment, and other such factors. The compulsory attendance law will become effective October 1, 1917, and with the wise provision of revenue under the local tax amendment, it can be safely predicted that the opportunity for at least the rudiments of an education will be guaranteed to every child, despite the selfishness or thoughtlessness of parents.

LENGTH OF TERM.

The average length of term for all schools during the year was 121 days; for urban schools, 176 days; for rural schools, 109 days, showing an excess in favor of urban children of 67 days. These figures do not convey their real meaning unless they are contrasted with those found in the report of the national commissioner of education, where the average term for all schools in the United States is shown to be 157 days, 36 days longer than in Alabama. The average length of term for urban schools the country over is 184 days, as compared with 176 days for urban Alabama, and in rural districts 137 days, as compared with 109 days in rural Alabama.

Unless our country boys and girls are much smarter than they are elsewhere, they must either move to the cities or emigrate to other states to get an even chance. The condition cannot long continue; in fact, it does not now exist without prejudice and loss. Compared with the figures for 1914-15, there has been a decrease in the average term offered in the urban schools for whites from 178 to 177 days, and in rural schools from 132 to 119 days.

For negro schools the term in urban schools has remained 175 days, with an increase of two days in the rural school term. The average length of term for all

schools during the year, both white and negro, has been reduced from 123 to 121 days. This fact, coupled with similar occurrences for two or three preceding years, may be taken to mean that the growth of school population in Alabama is outrunning the income of our public school system and that new sources of revenue must be made available or a retrograde movement will set in. This danger is aggravated when we recall that compulsory attendance will add a considerable burden to the already embarrassed facilities. Local taxation, which our recent amendment to the Constitution makes possible, is the well-approved method that is being followed in every state in the Union and will certainly bring the much-needed relief even in those counties where at present less than a five months' school term is provided.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

The number of schools taught during the year was 4,758 for white children and 2,087 for negro children. Ninety-five per cent of the schools for whites and eighty per cent of the schools for negroes were reported as graded. In 1914-15 there were 4,870 schools for whites and 2,050 for negroes. Despite some progress in the consolidation of schools, certain counties have yielded to the desire of individuals to have a school near home. The tendency, it is hoped, will be eliminated under the operation of our new county board law, which clothes boards of education with authority to locate schools with reference to convenience, efficiency and economy, and to transport pupils at public expense.

TEACHERS—WHITE.

To give instruction in the public elementary schools of the State, 8,142 teachers were employed in 1915-16,

or 389 more than in 1914-15. Since the number of schools was increased by only 95, there were 294 teachers employed to assist in schools already employing one or more teachers. This, of course, relieved congestion and in some few instances made possible more systematic work, with longer recitation periods. Of the teachers employed, 2,403 were men and 5,739 were women, a slight increase of the already too great difference between males and females.

We all commend the work of our women teachers and we cannot escape the conviction that during certain stages in a child's life he needs to be under the influence of female teachers. It is equally true that the masculine characteristics cannot be possessed by any true woman, and the presence of male teachers is therefore essential. Perhaps the lack of adequate salaries and the opportunities for remunerative employment are operating to decrease the number of male teachers. Certain it is that the schools will not quite do their best work unless such a condition can be remedied.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

The white teachers in the public schools of Alabama received an aggregate for salaries of \$3,138,144, an average annual salary of \$431 for each man employed and of \$366 for each woman, a slight decrease in both instances as compared with the next preceding year. In rural schools the corresponding figures were \$371 and \$306 for men and women respectively, a slight decrease in the case of the men. In urban schools the salaries were \$1,209 and \$591, a slight decrease for both sexes. The seeming difference in pay of men and women in urban schools is due to the fact that but few men are employed and they serve in the capacity of principal, for which the salary is considerably larger than in grade work.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

The grades of certificates held by 8,043 of the 8,142 white teachers employed during the year were distributed as follows:

Life	1,093, or 14%
First Grade	1,609, or 20%
Second Grade	3,059, or 38%
Third Grade	2,282, or 28%

As a whole, these figures show a very slight increase in the number of teachers holding higher grades of certificates and a substantial decrease in the number holding the lowest grade of certificate, namely, third grade. The most unsatisfactory thing about the situation does not appear until the percentages for rural and urban territories are worked out. The percentage of teachers holding the several grades of certificates becomes as follows:

	<i>Rural.</i>	<i>Urban.</i>
Life	10	34.5
First	18	28.5
Second	40	29.
Third	32	8.

No man can view these percentages and fail to realize the disadvantages of the country child as compared with those of the city child, and when the shorter terms and the poorer buildings and equipment are taken into consideration, the situation becomes pathetic.

It is too early to weigh the effect of the law authorizing the certification of teachers on the basis of graduation, though it must of necessity swell the percentage of those holding first grade certificates. The fact remains,

however, that more revenue and better conditions will have to be provided before teachers of the proper qualifications will work in rural districts for any continuous length of time.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES—WHITE.

There were in attendance at these institutes in the year 1915-16 a total of 8,049 teachers, 2,441 of whom were men and 5,608 women. Of the number enrolled, forty-six did not hold State certificates, while 7,903 reported as holding State certificates.

The per cents for 1914-15 as well as for 1915-16 are given below:

	1914-15	1915-16
Life	6%	15%
First Grade	19%	18%
Second Grade	38%	36%
Third Grade	37%	30%

An examination of the above figures will show that there was a decided increase in the number holding life grade certificates and a decided decrease in the number holding third grade certificates in attendance. These facts corroborate those already given for the teachers in service and indicate a trend toward better qualifications for teaching.

The average teaching experience of those employed in elementary grades, as shown by the enrollment cards, was thirty-two months, or approximately four years, and of those teaching in high school grades, twenty-one months. The average time shown by teachers in their present location was approximately fourteen months.

Of the teachers enrolled, 900 reported as actually teaching manual training; 982, sewing; 431, cooking; and 3,-

438, agriculture. Eight hundred seventy-four teachers reported holding degrees, while 3,448 had attended summer schools for professional study.

PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY—WHITE.

In 1914-15 the value of schoolhouses and sites amounted to \$7,128,418. A year later an increase of more than \$300,000 brought this total up to \$7,434,626. The fact that the value of school buildings in the forty-three cities is greater than their value in all the rural districts and in all the towns of less than 2,000 inhabitants in the State combined, becomes noteworthy when we are reminded that eighty-two per cent of the total population live in rural Alabama.

In the matter of equipment, the valuation on October 1, 1915, was \$708,337; a year later, \$759,933, a net gain of \$51,596. The reports also show that while practically every school in urban territory is supplied with patent desks, four out of ten in rural territory are not supplied, and we are in other respects probably even more poorly equipped. State aid in the creation, repair and equipment of school buildings would eventually relieve the adverse conditions in country schools, but to depend upon that alone would mean long delay, to the hurt of the present generation. How much more sensible to adopt the plan made possible by the local tax amendment and make a reasonable levy for school purposes, which would include school buildings and equipment.

TEACHERS—NEGRO.

There were employed in schools for negro children last year 2,615 teachers, 670 being men and 1,945 women. There was no change in the number of men from the pre-

ceding year, but there was an increase of 65 in the number of women, or a net gain of the same. They received, in salaries, \$420,155, or \$17,240 more than for the year preceding. The amount received by the men, on an average, was \$178, and by the women, \$155, for the 105 days the schools were in session. There was a small increase in both instances.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—NEGRO.

The grades of certificates held by the 2,615 teachers employed last year are given below, together with the corresponding figures for the year 1914-15:

	1915-16	1914-15
Life	122	109
First	24	23
Second	573	565
Third	892	841

There seems to be a faint improvement in the qualifications of the teachers, though it is not possible to speak positively.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES—NEGRO.

The enrollment in the institutes for the year totalled 2,102, the figures for the preceding year being 1,923; twenty-four per cent, or 506, were males and seventy-six per cent, or 1,596, were females. These teachers held certificates as follows:

Life	107
First Grade	18
Second Grade	559
Third Grade	1,418

Five hundred fifty-seven claimed to be graduates of high schools or institutions of higher learning and fifty reported holding degrees from colleges. Slightly more than ten per cent, or 217, were engaged in teaching the first year and the average term of service in the same location was seventeen months. The average teaching life of those in elementary and high schools was 45 and 33 months respectively. Vocational work in the negro schools was reported as follows:

Number teaching manual training.....	630, or 30%
Number teaching sewing.....	1,073, or 51%
Number teaching cooking.....	482, or 20%
Number teaching agriculture.....	933, or 44%

In the matter of professional improvement while in service, 549, or 26 per cent, reported as members of the Alabama Teachers' Reading Circle; 541, of the State Teachers' Association; 814 as subscribers to school journals; and 524 as having attended six weeks' summer schools.

We must not infer that the figures given either for white or negro teachers represent the exact status of the professions in Alabama. Many of our teachers holding the higher grades of certificates were not enrolled in the institutes, having met the legal requirements by professional work of three weeks' duration at some institution of higher learning. Others were engaged in private schools and did not have to attend, and still others were employed in higher institutions of learning. We may exercise as much charity as we will, however, we shall still have to admit that the equipment of the teachers of the State is far below reasonable requirements and that **TEACHER-TRAINING IN ALABAMA IS AN IMPERATIVE NEED.**

PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY—NEGRO.

The report for the year 1914-15 showed negro school-houses and sites valued at \$729,516, while the total for 1915-16 was \$782,024, an increase of \$52,508, a relatively much larger gain than that of the white schools. In rural districts the property valuations of buildings and sites are given at \$508,184, and in urban districts at \$273,840. The equipment of the above schools, including seats, increased in value during the year by \$10,113, or from \$84,256 to \$94,369. Of the above values, \$54,433 were reported from rural districts and \$39,926 from urban districts. An exceedingly unsatisfactory showing is made in the seating of the schools; only 237 out of 2,008, or one school out of every eight, in rural districts have patent desks, while all in urban districts were reported as being so supplied. The relatively great increase noted in the values of school buildings and equipment in the case of negroes as compared with corresponding figures for whites may be accounted for by the assistance given by philanthropists in other parts of the country, from participation in the benefits of which whites are excluded.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The total of all public school funds for the year was \$4,595,440, an increase of more than \$150,000 over the amount for the year ending September 30, 1915. Incorporated towns contributed \$452,565; the counties raised \$636,699 by the one-mill local tax, a falling off of less than \$3,000 for the preceding year, which was more than compensated for by the \$1,000 bonus fund for those counties levying and collecting said tax; fees and supplements were collected during the year to the amount of \$506,595. This plan of raising revenue, which is in fact a per capita

tax on each pupil enrolled, is unfair, often prohibitive, and has been declared illegal when it exceeds the actual amount required to provide fuel, crayon and the necessary incidental expenses. With the near approach of compulsory attendance and with the machinery for providing revenue by an equitable tax on all property, there can no longer be an excuse for the continued collection of tuition fees. The Department would not counsel the holding of elections until the people understand that the tax is needed and a favorable public sentiment can be aroused in the county. It is hoped, however, that county boards of education, who alone have the right to fix the fees in rural districts and the smaller towns, will see to it that the schools are made **ABSOLUTELY FREE** as early as it is practicable to do so.

URBAN SCHOOLS.

Although municipalities have no authority to levy a special school tax, they do have a right to enforce the payment of a general property tax and to use it for public purposes. A liberal portion of the amount so raised has, as a rule, been devoted to the public schools. This explains the fact that urban districts provide so much better school buildings, offer longer school terms, pay better salaries, and are more closely supervised. The word "rural," as used in this Report, applies to all unincorporated territory and to all incorporated towns of fewer than 2,000 inhabitants. The word "urban" or "city," as used in this Report, applies only to the forty-three towns of 2,000 or more inhabitants. This classification is not an arbitrary one. It is less by 500 than the government line of cleavage—namely, 2,500—but is in keeping with Section 1052, Alabama Code, 1907. The enrollment in the urban schools for white children during the year was

44,217 for elementary grades and 7,304 for high schools, a total of 51,521. The average attendance was 34,097 for elementary grades and 6,027 for high school grades, or a total of 40,124; reduced to percentages, the attendance based upon enrollment was seventy-seven per cent for elementary schools, eighty-two per cent for high schools, or approximately seventy-eight per cent for all schools for whites combined. The favorable showing the urban schools make both in enrollment and attendance is due to several causes, among them accessibility, buildings and equipment, and teaching force, the latter probably being the most influential factor.

Two teachers out of every three in urban schools hold life certificates, while one out of every four in rural districts holds a certificate of similar grade; one teacher out of every twelve in the urban districts holds a third grade certificate, while one out of every three in the country holds the same grade of certificate. This is no cause for surprise, however, when we observe that the average salary for male teachers in the urban districts is three times as great for the country, while the average annual salary for the elementary teacher in the urban district is twice as great as in the country.

As a matter of course, the better teachers are leaving the rural districts for the towns and cities, where better salaries for better terms in better buildings and under better supervision are found, to say nothing of the conveniences which are to be had. This condition will continue so long as the present disparity in salaries exists and it will continue to exist until more money shall have been provided. Country teachers are probably often as well paid as urban teachers, so far as the daily wage is concerned, but their school year is shorter and that is how the discrepancy arises. It becomes necessary, there-

fore, to lengthen school terms in rural districts in order to provide schools of three or four teachers in comfortable buildings and with fair equipment. These conditions being met, school facilities as meritorious as urban children now enjoy and equally well-adapted will be available in the country.

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS.

As has already appeared from a reading of a former paragraph in this report, much greater progress has been made in the field of secondary education than in the field of elementary education. This is to be explained somewhat by the requirements for admission to institutions of higher learning, but principally by the influence of the county high schools. Fifty-four such schools were in operation in 1915-16; fifty-seven have already begun work for the year 1916-17, the counties of Crenshaw, Jefferson, and Washington having been added to the list.

These schools are governed by rules and regulations made pursuant to law by the State High School Commission composed of the Governor, Auditor, and State Superintendent of Education. The property, as a rule, consists of not less than five acres of land and a building of not less than \$10,000 in value. The Commission will locate no school that does not meet these minimum demands.

The Jefferson county high school building represents the most approved type of building and is being constructed on the unit plan, the first unit having already been erected and occupied at a cost of more than \$25,000. An additional unit is to be erected from year to year until the complete plant of four units, costing at least \$100,000, shall have been erected.

The course of study for these schools is also prepared by the High School Commission, and three teachers must

be employed in any school receiving an annual appropriation of \$3,000 from the State. Such a school is prohibited from offering more than two courses of study for all students. Many schools employ four or more teachers, due to the liberality of the county board of education or of the court of county commissioners or board of revenue. The county high school has been declared an integral part of the public school system and the county boards have a legal right to appropriate school funds for their support.

There were enrolled in these schools during the year 1915-16, 6,112 pupils—644 in the seventh grade and 5,468 in the high school proper. This represents an increase in the high school grades over the year 1914-15 of 892 and a decrease of 77 in the number of pupils in the seventh grade. The very decided increase on the one hand and the substantial decrease on the other show that these schools are growing more popular from year to year in the fulfillment of the purpose for which they were established, while the elimination of preparatory pupils enables the teachers to give themselves more definitely to the work of secondary education. The number of graduates for 1916 was greater by 74 than for 1915, evidencing greater holding power on the part of these schools. It is a fair conclusion that better work is being done in the elementary schools of the county and in the high schools themselves, or the above results could not have been obtained. It is not possible to determine just what forces have brought about this change, but certainly the seventh grade examination has been a positive factor.

It has been stated in the report of this Department for two or three years that educational progress in Alabama is nowhere more marked than in the development of our county high school system. They have proved an incentive to the ambitious youth of the community and

have had a distinct part, through their extension activities, in creating new ideals among rural people.

A pleasing feature about them is the widened sphere of their patronage, although many are not yet enrolling any considerable number of pupils from the country-at-large, because of unfriendly rivalry in securing the school and lack of vision on the part of the principal and school officials. There is a growing tendency, however, to reach out and draw in the boys and girls from the whole county. In 1914-15, 2,094 pupils in these schools lived at a distance of more than three miles from the building, while in 1915-16, this number had increased to 2,687. In a few cases, as many as three-fourths of the pupils in the schools are from homes located more than three miles away.

It is to be hoped that no one will infer that the Department of Education or the county high schools desire to have all pupils from rural districts attend county high schools. It is merely the pioneer in the field of secondary education for country boys and girls, and will welcome the advent of consolidated high schools offering one, two, three or even four years of instruction above the seven elementary grades. It is believed that when the value of high school training of the right kind for country boys and girls is understood, parents and taxpayers will be willing to provide such instruction in the local communities, thereby making it possible for many more pupils to receive the benefits, since both individual expense and the danger of temptation will be minimized. There will be a place, however, for county high schools for years to come, no matter how many schools may offer high school training. It may be that we shall find it necessary to have them offer a limited amount of professional work, but we are not yet ready for that.

The supreme task of the county high school is to become a rural high school in fact. Even yet there are those who do not quite appreciate the courses of study for county high schools because of their traditional beliefs, which are confirmed by certain college requirements. Occasionally there is a solemn headshaking when the boy who comes from the farm and ought to go back there is asked to study animal husbandry and horticulture instead of Latin and German. These subjects have not been banished for those who must have them for admission into the professions, but courses in agriculture, domestic science, economics, hygiene and sanitation have been arranged for the large number of country boys and girls who will live in rural communities, and in order to do their work successfully and intelligently, need practical instruction. This is the ideal which is being set up for the county high schools and towards which an ever-increasing number each year is happily moving.

Through the courtesy of the University of Alabama and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, two inspectors of schools have worked under the direction of the State Department of Education, and in thanking these institutions for the courtesies shown, the Department wishes to express its appreciation of the work done by Mr. J. S. Thomas of the University, and Mr. W. C. Blassingame of the Polytechnic Institute, both of whom have been faithful and efficient. Naturally, these gentlemen had certain duties in connection with the institutions from which they received their salaries, and it was not possible at all times to command their services when most needed.

It seemed wise to the High School Commission and to the Boards of Control of the District Agricultural Schools, since the county high schools receive and expend in the aggregate more than \$200,000 a year and have invested in

school property more than \$800,000, while the agricultural schools raise and expend annually more than \$65,000, and have property valued at more than \$200,000, that specific plans ought to be made jointly by these governing bodies for the closer supervision and accountability of these schools, making it possible to better co-ordinate and unify the work and at the same time to make the schools measure up to the obligations they owe the State for maintenance and support.

Acting upon this belief, an inspector of secondary schools, Mr. Roy Dimmitt, who had been director of manual arts in the Birmingham City Schools and later principal of the Technical High School in Ensley, was chosen for the position. He began his work in the summer and it is impossible to say what results are to come from it. It is believed, however, that the action of the High School Commission and the Agricultural School Boards will be abundantly justified and approved before another annual report shall be issued.

DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

In each congressional district an agricultural school is maintained by the State by means of an annual appropriation of \$4,500. These schools are governed by a board of control consisting of the Governor, the Superintendent of Education, the Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries, and two members residing in the district where the school is located.

These schools were founded some years before the county high schools, and very naturally, their field has been hotly contested by the appearance on the scene of these new institutions.

The enrollment in the agricultural schools for the year 1914-15 was 1,340—1,075 in the agricultural schools prop-

er and 265 in the seventh grade. For the year 1915-16 the enrollment was 1,427, of whom 1,157 pursued courses in the agricultural schools proper and 270 did the work of the seventh grade. There was a net increase, therefore, in the agricultural school years of 82 pupils and in the seventh grade year of 5 pupils. These facts, like those already cited in the case of the county high schools, show there is an increasing interest in secondary education, and that preparatory work is being done on a larger scale by the public elementary schools. Not only does this relieve the agricultural schools of a burden and permit them to devote their efforts to the specific work for which they were founded, but it likewise has a wholesome effect upon the local community providing for the work of the seventh grade.

In this day when there is a tendency to hurry to the town, we should welcome any movement that will keep boys and girls under the parental roof a little longer; and besides, more pupils will embrace the opportunity to do high school work if the opportunity for preparation is close at hand.

The agricultural schools each receive a fifty per cent larger appropriation than the county high school and should reasonably be expected to do a correspondingly broader work. They have a place in our educational scheme, but they must specialize more in agriculture than they have yet done, or, as the county high schools devote themselves more and more to agriculture and to the manual and household arts, they will find it difficult to maintain their right to the good will and support of the public.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

There are six normal schools in Alabama for the training of white teachers. The four class A normal schools

are located at Florence, Jacksonville, Livingston, and Troy. The two class B normal schools are located at Daphne and Moundville. The annual State appropriation to each school of the former class is \$20,000, and to each school of the latter class, \$5,000.

It was announced two years since that a new course of study, limiting the function of these schools to the preparation of teachers for the elementary schools, had been adopted, and that the promiscuous courses of study heretofore offered were being discontinued. The new ideals have not yet been fully worked out, but there is a growing belief that with the appropriations the schools now receive, their proper field of work has been marked out. In the past, an increase in attendance was one of the chief aims of these schools. Statistical tables were carefully examined and compared whenever appropriations were sought. The centralization of the control of these schools under a normal school board has caused this former emphasis upon enrollment to be somewhat lessened, and within a reasonably short time after the present policies are tried out, these schools will point with pride to the work which they are doing and hope to do as a measure of the support which they have the right to expect the State to give them. Naturally, their eagerness to render large service inspires them to take pride in large attendance, but this is now a secondary consideration.

Again, our normal schools for a long time were engaged in the business of general education, more particularly secondary education. These institutions should not be criticised for such work before the county high school system was inaugurated and before the State was reasonably well supplied with high schools; but, inasmuch as each county has or may have its high school, and many of them have others, and inasmuch as under the new

county board law the boards of education have the right to consolidate schools, and local taxation will make it possible to finance them, our normal schools, both of their own will and from the demands of the situation, are in a position to give their undivided efforts to the training of teachers—the work which they were founded to carry on.

As a result of the new policy outlined for the schools by the normal school board, improvement has been made along the following lines:

1. Agriculture and Rural Economics.
2. Observation and Practice Teaching.
3. Manual and Household Arts.
4. Extension Activities.
5. Affiliation with One or More Rural Schools.
6. Better Boarding Facilities.

In the normal and academic departments of the State normal schools for whites, 1,586 teachers were enrolled during the year, as compared with 1,352 for 1914-15. In the model school the enrollment was 587, compared with 603 for the preceding year, making a grand total of all pupils for the year 1915-16, 2,173, as compared with 1,955 for 1914-15. Of the 168 students who were graduated, twenty-five per cent were males and seventy-five per cent females. The work of instruction was performed by seventy-three teachers, forty per cent of whom were men and sixty per cent women.

Those schools expended during the year from all sources the sum of \$252,763, or \$162,000 more than the amount derived from the annual State appropriation of \$90,000. The property of these schools, invested in buildings and sites, amounts to \$482,000; equipment, \$60,975; libraries, \$19,375.

Compared with the other states in the Union, the amount Alabama expends for the specific training of teachers for the elementary rural schools is inadequate. Now that a definite policy has been begun by these schools, it is believed that as soon as the effects of this policy begin to become widely known, future legislation will take care that they are supplied with such funds as will enable them to fulfill their mission.

Alabama also maintains one normal school for colored teachers located at Montgomery, and makes an annual appropriation to two technical schools offering normal training, one at Tuskegee and the other at Normal. There were enrolled in these schools last year in the normal and academic departments 2,190 students, and in the model schools 649, or a total of 2,839. The number of graduates was 427, of whom 179 had had training for the work of teaching. In the work of instruction for the schools for negroes, 248 teachers were employed, and the sum of \$475,731 was expended for the maintenance and support of the institutions.

The combined property valuations of these schools are as follows:

For buildings and sites.....	\$1,292,858
Equipment	268,295
Libraries	14,854

These totals are relatively high, due to the showing made by Tuskegee Institute, which has invested in buildings and grounds alone \$1,055,558, and in equipment, \$231,245.

The expenditure of these schools for all purposes totaled \$475,731, of which \$420,885 was Tuskegee's part.

These institutions, like those for whites, are making possible better training for the more enterprising and pro-

gressive teachers, and are using the funds at their disposal in such a way as to win public esteem and good will.

UNIVERSITY, AUBURN AND MONTEVALLO.

The University, the Polytechnic Institute and the Girls' Technical Institute have each had a prosperous year. There have been substantial increases in enrollment and attendance and in the number of graduates. All of these schools compare favorably with similar institutions throughout the country, but are hampered in their service and growth by the lack of adequate funds for the provision of suitable facilities and an adequate teaching force. The reports of the presidents of these schools are incorporated in full in this bulletin and any additional information desired may be had upon personal request.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

The State maintains a number of institutions of special type; for example, the School for the Deaf and Blind at Talladega, the Alabama Boys' Industrial School at East Lake, the Alabama Reform School for Juvenile Negro Law Breakers at Mr. Meigs, and a number of others, reports from which are found in this bulletin. All of them seem to be well and satisfactorily managed and are rendering the State a distinct service in the provision of a specialized type of instruction.

COUNTY SUPERVISION.

The beneficial effects of the law authorizing county superintendents to be placed upon a salary basis and give their full time to the work of supervision are increasing from year to year. There are some county superintendents who have not responded to the needs of the schools, but

after the expiration of their present terms of office, they must not engage in any other form of remunerative work, and since county boards of education are clothed with the power to dismiss them when, in the opinion of said boards the best interests of the schools make it wise to do so, it appears that the real work of supervision will go on in every county of the State. This is further guaranteed since the county board is clothed with authority to employ the necessary assistants to the superintendent for the work of supervision and for help in the office.

In 1914-15 the county superintendents of the State visited 8,966 schools, 7,292 of these visits being made to white schools and 1,674 to negro schools. For the year 1915-16, 7,618 visits were made to white schools and 1,980 to schools for negroes, or a total of 9,598 visits, 600 more than for the preceding year, or an average of 10 more for each county. A still more encouraging thing growing out of these visits of the county superintendents is the fact that the great majority of them have been made by county superintendents who were serving on a salary basis and therefore were already giving their time to school work. The uncertainty of continuation in office and the lack of accountability to any particular body of men has doubtless made some superintendents negligent. Only sixteen superintendents are in office today who were serving in that capacity ten years ago, but now that the county boards have the right to appoint and remove superintendents, it is to be expected that the work of supervision will go on in a much more satisfactory and less interrupted manner than heretofore.

JEANES SUPERVISING INDUSTRIAL TEACHERS—NEGRO.

As an aid to the county superintendents in the improvement of the negro schools in their counties, there were

employed through assistance from the Jeanes Fund, twenty-seven colored teachers in twenty-three counties. These teachers are selected by the county boards of education and devote their time to the improvement of the negro schools, to the teaching of industrial work and to the holding of patrons' meetings in the several communities of their respective counties. Much of the progress made by the schools of their race during the past year has been due to their systematic and untiring efforts.

The community and club work begun in the early spring is carried on by these teachers during the summer months through assistance from the General Education Board. This definite form of work is carried on under the name of Homemakers Clubs. The year just closed witnessed a total membership of 9,728 girls and their mothers. Their chief lines of activity lay in kitchen gardening, canning, sanitation and the improvement of their homes.

STATE SUPERVISION.

The State Superintendent of Education, among other duties, is charged with the supervision of schools, and in this work he is assisted by two rural school agents, Messrs J. B. Hobdy and J. L. Sibley, who work out from the Department of Education and give their entire time and efforts to the improvement of rural schools under his direction. Both are genuinely interested and thoroughly capacitated for this kind of work and there is hardly a phase of the rural school problem they have not promoted.

Mr. Hobdy has in the past been devoting his efforts to the campaign for the removal of illiteracy; to the erection, repair and equipment of rural schoolhouses; to school sanitation; to consolidation of schools; to the seventh grade examination, and similar activities. During

the year 1915-16, however, he has given most of his time to bringing the school legislation of 1915 to the attention of the public in such a way as to arouse them to a proper appreciation of its true meaning. Since all this legislation depended upon the adoption of the local tax amendment, he very naturally gave most of his time to that campaign.

Week in and week out, day and night, he has toured the State, county by county. He has been tireless in his efforts, prudent in his actions, and highly successful in the results obtained. It is not too much to say that all of the broader policies of the Department of Education during the year have been aided materially by what he has done.

Perhaps one of the most delicate duties performed by him has been that of working out the details for the transition from the old to the new law for the erection, repair and equipment of rural schoolhouses, and so well has he done the work that the law, which otherwise might have been exceedingly unpopular, has received public approval and a healthy building sentiment seems to have been cultivated.

As already indicated, it is impossible to single out the special phases of the work which Mr. Hobdy has fostered. The fact is that every line of improvement set out in this report owes something to his energy, skill and enthusiasm.

The activities of Mr. Sibley, though differing somewhat from those of Mr. Hobdy, have been exercised through the year for the promotion of a public sentiment favorable to the local tax amendment. He, likewise, has been unselfish, untiring, and enthusiastic in the furtherance of the policies which the Department has sought to work out. He is especially charged with directing the work

among the negroes, and while it is impossible to single out the specific work he has most successfully done, it should be said that he has been influential in the progress outlined in these pages.

The General Educational Board, a philanthropic organization, has made possible the services of both of these gentlemen without one cent of cost to the State. There has been no effort on the part of this organization, directly or indirectly, to control their movements, confiding absolutely in the State Superintendent to direct them for the best interest of the public school system of the State. For this generosity the people of Alabama owe their warmest appreciation and good will, for without the assistance made possible in this way, much that has transpired during the last decade in Alabama would have been impossible of realization.

ERECTION, REPAIR AND EQUIPMENT OF RURAL SCHOOL- HOUSES.

A discussion of the transition from the old law to the new has already appeared in the earlier pages of this report and it will suffice to say here that the rigidity with which the new law must be enforced and an initial misunderstanding of its provisions operated to decrease somewhat the number of schools aided this year. It will be interesting to note, however, that the amount expended for the erection of buildings exceeds by a small sum the amount expended in 1914-15. A most noteworthy fact growing out of the administration of the law is the average cost of each building erected, which is found to be \$1,538.11. Likewise, for each school aided in repairing or equipping its plant, the average per building is found to be \$394.40. It will be seen, therefore, that the effect of the new law is to encourage a better type of school plant.

Four counties in the State, Lauderdale, Limestone, Jefferson and Madison have expended more than \$10,000 each, one-third of this amount coming from the State treasury. Other counties, namely, Chambers, DeKalb, Elmore, Randolph and Walker, have expended more than \$6,000 each, one-third of which came from the State treasury. The year 1916-17 will undoubtedly show an unprecedented year of improvement in the character and equipment of our school plants.

CONSOLIDATION OF SCHOOLS.

The answer to the demand for better schools in rural districts is the consolidation of the small, inefficient, one-teacher schools into central graded schools. During the year the interest in the movement has grown, due largely to the passage of the law conferring upon county boards of education the duty of consolidating schools and transporting pupils at public expense where expedient.

Plans were formulated and consolidations were definitely effected in many counties. Because of the general lack of familiarity with wise methods of consolidation and anticipating the effect that an agitation of the question might have on the local tax amendment, those in authority in both State and county deemed it best to discontinue consideration of the question for the time being, inasmuch as it was well understood that the funds with which to provide suitable school buildings and to maintain them could not be had unless the amendment carried.

Nor should the work of consolidation proceed prematurely during the new year; that is, until a careful study of school conditions in any county has been made with a view to the reorganization of school districts upon a sane basis. The most practical procedure is to prepare a county

map showing the location of each school, its proximity to other schools, the roads by which it can be reached, and the school population in each district.

There can be no general policy of consolidation that will succeed until there is a deep-seated desire on the part of the people for better school facilities. The movement can only be successfully carried on in those communities where there is a desire for improvement. In view of this fact, friends of education in each county would do well to institute a campaign of progress along educational lines and thereby create a healthy sentiment for consolidation—the only answer to the demand for better school facilities.

It should not be understood that some county boards are not now consolidating schools and transporting pupils at public expense. The movement has taken vital hold in many counties, and where wisely done, consolidation has proved popular.

The following classification of consolidated schools will receive official recognition at the hands of the Department of Education:

1. The Class "A" Consolidated High School.
2. The Class "B" Consolidated High School.
3. The Class "C" Consolidated School.
4. The Class "A" Consolidated Elementary School.
5. The Class "B" Consolidated Elementary School.

Classification is dependent upon the number of grades taught, the scope of the work, the length of the term, and the number of teachers employed. Full information about the classification, and suggestion for the work of consolidation, are contained in Bulletin No. 52, published by the Department and entitled "Rural Schoolhouses and Grounds." It may be had upon request.

*Number of Rural Libraries Established with State Aid
for Each Year Ending September 30th.*

COUNTY	YEAR					Total
	'12	'13	'14	'15	'16	
Autauga	10	2	8	0	0	20
Baldwin	10	10	18	18	7	63
Barbour	10	9	7	1	3	30
Bibb	10	14	18	19	0	61
Blount	10	0	4	0	0	14
Bullock	7	8	6	1	4	26
Butler	0	7	0	10	3	20
Calhoun	0	10	10	0	9	29
Chambers	0	0	18	19	24	61
Cherokee	0	10	11	4	3	28
Chilton	10	7	15	4	14	50
Choctaw	1	0	3	2	8	14
Clarke	0	11	18	7	10	46
Clay	10	7	10	1	2	30
Cleburne	3	6	10	4	3	26
Coffee	0	1	6	0	0	7
Colbert	0	2	8	6	7	23
Conecuh	4	3	3	3	0	13
Coosa	10	5	17	0	0	32
Covington	0	0	18	10	4	32
Crenshaw	0	0	4	2	0	6
Cullman	0	6	2	0	0	8
Dale	10	7	7	2	6	32
Dallas	10	14	11	6	7	48
DeKalb	0	1	10	0	0	11
Elmore	10	14	15	4	7	50
Escambia	1	1	0	7	1	10
Etowah	9	6	8	2	4	29
Fayette	0	8	18	1	0	27
Franklin	4	13	11	8	4	40
Geneva	0	0	0	1	1	2
Greene	2	0	7	0	0	9
Hale	0	1	0	0	0	1
Henry	9	7	6	1	3	26
Houston	3	5	7	5	1	21
Jackson	8	0	0	1	18	22
Jefferson	10	14	18	19	24	85
Lamar	0	0	3	2	0	5
Lauderdale	10	7	9	6	10	42
Lawrence	8	4	7	7	3	29
Lee	10	14	10	1	4	39
Limestone	0	5	4	4	6	19
Lowndes	3	0	11	4	1	19
Macon	8	14	0	2	1	25
Madison	10	14	18	12	18	72
Marengo	7	14	14	5	0	40
Marion	0	0	12	0	0	12
Marshall	10	14	18	9	5	56
Mobile	10	14	18	10	5	57
Monroe	7	0	17	3	4	31
Montgomery	10	14	13	6	13	56
Morgan	10	0	0	0	6	16
Perry	10	10	13	2	0	35
Pickens	4	14	18	15	18	69
Pike	10	1	5	2	8	26
Randolph	10	14	18	18	5	65
Russell	2	0	10	0	5	17
Shelby	0	0	6	2	0	8
St. Clair	0	12	12	11	18	53
Sumter	2	8	9	0	0	19
Talladega	10	10	4	1	3	28
Tallapoosa	10	10	8	0	6	34
Tuscaloosa	10	14	18	19	19	80
Walker	8	4	15	11	8	46
Washington	1	0	2	0	0	3
Wilcox	0	0	10	5	8	23
Winston	0	0	1	0	0	1
Totals	351	420	635	325	356	2,087

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

By statutory provision, each county in the State has placed to its credit annually the sum of \$100 for aid in establishing ten libraries in the county. In addition, the unused balance from the preceding year is reapportioned equally to the counties of the State. Gradually there has been an accumulation because of the failure of some counties to avail themselves of the benefit. As a result the maximum number available for 1916-17 will be twenty-eight. Jefferson is the only county which has taken every library, or a total of eighty-five since the law went into effect. Several have taken goodly numbers and the aggregate for the five years the law has been in effect is two thousand eighty-seven.

It is hoped the county boards of education and other school officials will not continue to forfeit libraries which should be taken by their counties and which are a part of the necessary school equipment for the proper education of their boys and girls.

NEW SCHOOLHOUSES—NEGRO.

In spite of financial depression, the negroes have done much to improve their school facilities, both by supplementing the teachers' salaries and extending their school terms, as well as by the erection of new school houses.

In the matter of securing new school buildings, they have been helped greatly by a fund given by Mr. Julius Rosenwald, a trustee of Tuskegee Institute. He gives a sum not to exceed \$300 to each school, or about one-third of the cost of the building. In all cases, the property is deeded to the State and becomes a part of the public school system of the county.

Forty new schoolhouses were erected and were added to the State's property during the year; the total cost of school sites, buildings, and equipment amounting to \$42,221. Most of these buildings received a small amount of State aid. The attitude of the white people toward these new schools has been very sympathetic, as is shown by the fact that they contributed \$1,001 in cash toward the cost of erecting these schoolhouses in their respective communities. The negroes contributed \$11,185 in cash, \$5,139 in lumber, and \$2,496 in labor.

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS—NEGRO.

Eight counties have established county training schools for negroes to date: Coosa, Pickens, Lowndes, Russell, Conecuh, Escambia, Mobile, and Baldwin. These schools are controlled by the county boards of education, the property belonging to the State, and are designed to give practical training to the negroes of the county. At present, instruction is offered in agriculture, manual training, cooking, and sewing, with a special course for teach-

ers. In seven of these schools the Slater Fund helps to bear the expense of teachers' salaries, and three have been assisted in securing equipment from funds donated by the General Education Board. If these schools carry out the aims of the county boards of education, they will give the practical training needed by the negroes of the rural districts. The white people of the local communities have been very helpful in getting these schools started and in giving assistance and counsel after they have been established.

The various boards and agencies that have had a part in financing these plans for the improvement of the schools have done their work in a way to merit the approval of the intelligent and appreciative people of the State, and this method is taken of thanking them for the part they have had.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT.

At a meeting of the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs in December 1904, a resolution introduced by Mrs. Erwin Craighead of Mobile was adopted creating the Committee on School Improvement Associations. This action was taken as a result of certain investigations made by the Alabama Education Committee under the direction of the State Department of Education and with the co-operation of the Committee of the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs. Deplorable conditions were discovered, which indicated that school attendance and instruction could not be satisfactory under existing conditions.

The Federation Committee, though advised of the above conditions, accepted the responsibility and began a program for the improvement of the schools, which, by

the close of the year 1907, had resulted in a total of one hundred and fifty-nine associations in various sections of the State.

At a conference for school improvement held in December 1907, it was decided the work had attained such proportions that a State association should be formed. Accordingly, the Alabama School Improvement Association was launched with Mrs. J. D. Matlock, of Birmingham, who had been chairman of the Federation Committee, as president.

In November 1911, the special committee of the Alabama Federation of Womens' Clubs on School Improvement was discontinued on recommendation of the chairman, Mrs. E. D. Thames, of Greenville, who reported that the purpose for which it was created had been accomplished; that the spirit of school improvement had touched every county in the State, and that further development could be safely left to the Alabama School Improvement Association.

The purpose of the School Improvement Association is to unite the many socializing forces over the State in working for the improvement of school conditions, and its plan of organization includes county associations, local associations, both district and city, and any individuals who are interested in the work and desire to help.

The State organization, in a general way, outlines the policy to be followed each year and suggests practical methods and lines of work for county and local organizations. The county organization undertakes to project the work in the county and to create sentiment among patrons and friends for the provision of certain facilities that the schools, because of their limited support, could not otherwise enjoy. It should not be inferred, how-

ever, that the School Improvement Association exists primarily to make money. The conveniences procured by this agency have been numerous and invaluable, but the chief virtue has been the sympathetic attitude that has come about on the part of the people toward their schools and of the schools toward the people. No other agency in the State so stimulates mutual regard and friendship between the school and the community, and no other institution has it in its power to so enthrone the school in the hearts of the people.

Unfortunately, much of the actual work of improvement, reckoned in dollars and cents, cannot be secured for tabulation. Frequently, reports are not sent in and there is no way to require them. In the year now closed, the sum of \$100,778 was reported as raised and expended upon the schools through the activities of school improvement associations; four-fifths of the money reported was raised and expended in rural districts, and one-fifth in urban districts. Reports for the negroes show that the sum of \$8,337 was so raised and expended.

Besides the work of improvement in a material way, the associations have fostered the school library movement, illiteracy work, the observance of the four special days, and kindred activities in the work of public education. It is not too much to say that these societies have been strong allies in securing favorable consideration for certain legislation now upon our statutes. One friendly criticism may fairly be made about the conduct of the work hitherto; namely, in too many instances teachers have served in the capacity of president of county and local associations. This, of course, is desirable when some laywoman of the community cannot be induced to accept the position. As a rule, the work will be less academic and the interest of the community much more substan-

tially elicited if some public-spirited woman outside of the school, who has the time, money and will to work, can be induced to accept the leadership.

The thanks of the Department is hereby tendered Mrs. R. L. Faucett, President of the State Association, the several county presidents, the presidents of the local associations and public-spirited men and women everywhere who have made possible the splendid results in this field of endeavor.

ALABAMA EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

This organization is perhaps the best register of the educational temper of the State and enrolls every year more than two thousand teachers. No other voluntary organization in Alabama would compare with it in influence and as a clearing house of ideals. The direction of the Association is in the hands of the executive committee, which arranges for the annual meeting and decides definitely upon a policy for each year. Continuing the policy of the year before, the Association in 1916 again gave illiteracy the chief place on the program, and the question of what was done has already been recorded in this report.

The Association is also the parent of several departments; namely, County Superintendents, City Superintendents, annual and Industrial Arts, Rural Schools, Upper Elementary Grades, Kindergarten and Primary Grades, and Music. A number of independent associations likewise take advantage of the large group of teachers and hold their sessions at convenient times; namely, Association of Alabama High Schools; Alabama History Teachers' Association; Alabama Association of Teachers of English; and the Association for High Schools, Normal Schools and Colleges.

It is the custom of the Association to meet in one of the large centers of the State, the 1915-16 session assembling in Birmingham. It is impossible to estimate the value of this agency, both in the direction of public opinion and in the creation of a professional attitude on the part of the teachers of the State. A general idea of the work of the Association may be had by reference to the proceedings and to the quarterly bulletin issued by the Secretary.

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS—WHITE.

The Department of Education feels a genuine interest in the success of every educational agency in the State, whether under public, private or denominational control. This feeling has been exhibited in the interpretation of the law authorizing the certification of teachers without examination. Provision has been made for their recognition on a parity with public schools in the matter of attendance as required under the compulsory attendance law. In fact, the friendliest feeling exists and will continue to exist if the will of the Department is carried out.

Private and denominational schools meet a distinct need and will always have a rightful place in our educational scheme, because of the varying capacities of pupils and differing ideals about the character and purpose of the training offered. No man can read the reports of these institutions without pardonable pride in the increasing patronage, the enlarged provisions for maintenance and the permanent holdings, all of which make possible a grade of work that will prove acceptable to those who patronize them. They deserve and have the congratulations and good wishes of those who appreciate culture.

An examination of the reports of these schools reveals the fact that the number of pupils enrolled in the schools grew from 8,842 in 1914-15 to 9,175 in 1915,16, an increase of 333 over the preceding year. These pupils were enrolled in the different departments of the schools as follows:

	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In elementary grades.....	2,582	2,791	5,373
In secondary grades.....	1,511	1,211	2,722
In college grades.....	502	578	1,080
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	4,595	4,580	9,175

The number of boarding pupils enrolled was 3,032, the number of day pupils, 6,143. For the instruction of those enrolled, 203 men and 334 women, or a total of 537 instructors, were employed. These pupils and teachers were cared for in buildings and sites valued at \$2,614,689 and have at their disposal equipment representing an outlay of \$183,585. In the libraries of these schools there are 137,710 volumes, representing an investment of \$166,782. The receipts and expenditures of these schools for the year reached the splendid total of \$634,556, derived from the following sources:

Endowment	\$ 22,943
Benefactions and bequests.....	69,147
Tuition and fees.....	291,216
Other sources	151,252
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$634,556

The attitude of the private and denominational schools is reflected in the patriotic way in which they have aided in the general program of education for the year and in

the provision the institutions of higher learning have made for the training of teachers for the schools of the State. It is hoped that they may continue to experience from year to year that measure of success which they richly deserve.

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS—NEGRO.

There were enrolled in these schools 9,223 pupils, as shown in the totals that follow:

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Elementary grades	3,252	4,345	7,597
Secondary grades	635	860	1,495
College grades	78	53	131
Total.....	3,965	5,258	9,223

One-fifth, or 1,570, of the pupils enrolled were boarding pupils, and four-fifths, or 7,653, were day pupils. Instruction was given by 109 men and 270 women, or a total of 379 teachers. These pupils were housed in buildings, which, with their sites, aggregated \$1,625,703 in value, while the equipment represented an outlay of \$146,010. They had the use of libraries numbering 39,331 volumes and valued at \$20,795.

These schools received funds during the year from the following sources:

Endowment	\$ 13,828
Benefactions and bequests.....	96,120
Tuition and fees.....	39,663
Other sources	136,536
Total.....	\$ 286,147

These schools, like those for whites, are rendering the State a distinct service, and the attitude of those who are directing their policies is such as to merit the good will of all friends of better schools.

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

The gateway to the teaching profession in Alabama is watched over by the State Board of Examiners constituted under the law and consisting of the State Superintendent of Education as ex-officio president, and two appointive members—a man and a woman, the former of whom is secretary of the board.

Examinations are held in every county of the State three times a year. The questions for the examinations are prepared by the Board of Examiners on the several topics set out in the law for the different grades, and sent under seal to the county superintendents of education, who conduct the examinations in their respective counties. Each teacher desiring to take the examinations must present certain credentials and pay a modest fee, which goes to defray the expenses incurred in making the law effective. The examination papers are returned under seal to the State Board of Examiners for grading and certificating. A card system of records is kept on file for the information of the school authorities of the State. The teachers applying in the year 1915-16 were 8,998 white, 3,265 colored, or a total of 12,263. Of this number, 5,255 white teachers and 2,032 negro teachers, or a total of 7,287, were rejected. The percentage rejected was for whites, 58; for negroes, 62; or for both races combined, 59. The numbers of certificates by grades of the 3,743 white and of the 1,233 negro teachers who passed the examinations, were as follows:

	<i>White.</i>	<i>Negro.</i>
Life	199	2
First grade	494	4
Second grade	1,270	204
Third grade	1,780	1,023

The receipts from fees paid by applicants for teachers' certificates totalled \$16,788.87, while the disbursements amounted to \$15,508.90, leaving a net balance for the year of \$1,297.97 to be covered into the State treasury.

The enlarged plan for the certification of teachers made possible by the Legislature of 1915 has already been set out in this report.

Gradually the standard of those engaged in the work of teaching is being raised, and those who are not disposed to avail themselves of the multitudinous opportunities for professional improvement that are so easily accessible will have to seek elsewhere their means of earning a livelihood.

The examinations in special subjects for the year in second, first and life grades were based on the following:

SECOND GRADE LITERATURE.

December, 1915:

The Deacon's Masterpiece; Annabel Lee; For A' That and A' That; Polonius's Advice; Evangeline; Peace, the Policy of a Nation; My Visit to Niagara.

April, 1916:

Paul Revere's Ride, Song of the Chattahoochee, To a Waterfowl, Mercy, Rip Van Winkle, Washington's Farewell Address, Herve Riel.

July, 1916:

Lochinvar, The Eve Before Waterloo, To a Skylark, Hamlet's Soliloquy, A Descent into the Maelstrom,

Speech on a Resolution to put Virginia into a State of Defense, Vision of Sir Launfal.

FIRST GRADE LITERATURE.

December, 1915:

Last Days of Pompeii, Courtship of Miles Standish, The Illiad (Lang, Leaf, and Meyers), Essays on Burns.

April, 1916:

Kenilworth, The Rime of the Ancient Mariner, Selected Essays of Charles Lamb, The Odyssey (Butcher and Lang).

July, 1916:

A Tale of Two Cities, Sohrab and Rustum, Sesame and Lilies, The Aneid (Conington and Shumway).

LIFE EXAMINATIONS.

December, 1915; April, 1916; July, 1916:

Seeley's History of Education, Bett's Social Principles of Education, Allen's Civics and Health.

SPECIAL TEXTS.

Theory and Practice of Teaching and Class Management.

Everyday Pedagogy.

Psychology—Human Behavior.

Reading—Essentials of Teaching Reading.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR 1915-16.

Below will be found a list of the various leaflets and bulletins prepared and distributed during the year. Not all of them were paid for from the public treasury, but they are reprinted in order that a record of them may be preserved:

	Bulletin No.
Alabama School Improvement Association.....	51
Rural Schoolhouses and Grounds.....	52
County Board Law.....	53
Annual Report, 1915.	
Clean-Up and School Improvement Day (Second Edition)	45
Health Day (Second Edition).....	49
Better Farming Day (Second Edition).....	50
Good Roads Arbor Day (Second Edition).....	47
Instructions for Securing State Aid in the Erection, Repair and Equipment of Rural Schoolhouses	54
A Comparative Study of Alabama's Public School System and of Educational Conditions in the Sixty-Seven Counties	55
Some Results of the Work of the Homemakers' Clubs for Negro Girls in Alabama, 1915.	
Exercises for Alabama Adult Schools.	
By-Laws and Rules and Regulations for the Alabama Reform School for Juvenile Negro Law Breakers (Mt. Meigs, Alabama).	
Proceedings of the Conference of County High School Principals, University of Alabama; and of the Conference of County Superintendents, Auburn, Alabama, June, 1916.	

RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT.

It is sometimes difficult to get a fair perspective at close range and there is danger, when we consider what is yet to be done to bring our public school system up to a fair standard, that we may overlook the achievements that have taken place in the past. For example, thirty years ago the State expended for elementary school pur-

poses \$523,353. There were 450,968 children of school age, with an average attendance of 152,776 based upon a total enrollment of 252,871. These children were taught in 5,583 schools for an average length of term of 87 days; 5,490 teachers were employed in giving instruction on an average annual salary of \$112.79. In 1915-16 the school funds expended by the State totalled \$2,191,465; the school population had grown to 780,366, of whom 503,102 were enrolled in the public schools with an average attendance of 315,137. These pupils were taught in 6,845 schools by 10,757 teachers, who received an average annual salary of \$331, for a term of 121 days. The figures speak for themselves:

	1875-6	1885-6	1895-6
School funds	\$351,496	\$523,353	\$598,558
Census	No data	450,968	590,757
Enrollment	104,414	252,871	316,259
Attendance	No data	152,776	No data
Schools taught.....	3,088	5,583	6,920
Length of term.....	80	87	72½
Teachers employed.....	No data	5,490	7,064
Average salary.....	No data	\$112	\$87

	1905-6	1915-6
School funds.....	\$1,085,063	\$2,191,465
Census	679,070	780,366
Enrollment	379,441	503,102
Attendance	246,541	315,137
Schools taught.....	5,648	6,845
Length of term.....	97	121
Teachers employed.....	6,167	10,757
Average salary.....	No data	\$331

It is well for us to get our bearings with reference to the past, but it is our duty to think most about the work of the future. Now, that the Legislature has been kind enough to submit an amendment to the Constitution authorizing local taxation for schools, and the people have been thoughtful enough to adopt it by a substantial majority, we must face the question of how we are to make use of the privilege conferred. As has already been said from time to time and as every well-informed man knows, the adoption of this amendment was the most vital step that could have been taken for the promotion of better school conditions in Alabama.

As much as we may tire of hearing the word REVENUE mentioned, we have striking proof every day that money is the most convenient, as well as the most marketable medium for procuring not only the comfort but even the necessities of life, and what is true in that respect is equally true with reference to the schools. It is not strange, therefore, nor should it be bewildering, for it to be said over and over again that better teachers, better school buildings, longer terms, in fact, every facility for the spread of intelligence among the masses—calls for more money. We may continue to bewail our poverty and do the unsensible thing of overlooking the one agency by which we may hope to eliminate that poverty, namely, the provision of the needed funds to give our children educational advantages that will compare somewhat favorably with those offered to children in other parts of the country.

Let it not be understood that we complain of the past. A constitutional barrier has shunted us off from the sources of relief which have been drawn upon in other commonwealths. The thing we need to concern ourselves about now is whether or not we are big enough, since the bar-

rier has been broken down, to enter upon a new era of growth and development. This Department has not stood for the radical or the erratic; the sensational makes no appeal here. The statement has been frequently made that we have an abiding faith in the people to do the best if they can be brought to see the best. To vote more money merely because we have the privilege to vote it would be the sheerest folly, but if we can realize that school terms are all too short; that school teachers are poorly prepared; that buildings are unsatisfactory; that equipment is badly needed; that sanitation is overlooked; that supervision is neglected—the people will respond to any reasonable demand that may be made upon them.

This means that campaigns for the levying of the tax under the amendment should be made in many counties of the State this year. Nor is there danger in such a procedure if wisdom is used. In the first place, the maximum of three mills will make it impossible for any burden to be visited upon anybody, while the revenue derived will make it possible to improve greatly the existing conditions; in the second place, the funds so raised not only remain in the county but must be expended by the county board of education in the manner prescribed by law and for the purposes set out in the call for the election.

If, in any county, the Department of Education can co-operate with the authorities in acquainting the people with the provisions of the amendment and the benefits they may expect to come from utilizing the privilege in the county, it will be our pleasure to assist with all the vigor possible. It will not be the policy of the Department to encourage a premature agitation of the question in any county, or to participate in the campaign when the proper authorities in the county do not so desire. The

opportunities for service already offered show that the calls for assistance will be such as to require the best time and efforts we can command. Our desire is to be real servants of the people who desire better schools, and we shall not fail to respond to the call for assistance when in our power to do so.

What has been said in regard to local taxation applies with equal force to the consolidation of schools, the erection of suitable buildings, the improvement of teachers in service, the close supervision of schools; in fact, everything that means better schools.

Another matter which will call for serious consideration and wise planning is the compulsory attendance statute, which is to become effective October 1, 1917. This measure is reasonably mild; the compulsory period is comparatively short; the age limit reasonable; the exceptions sensible, and the machinery not too complex. Now that the measure is law and its wisdom has been attested by the experience of every country of any prominence in the world and by every State in this Union with the exception of one, there can be no excuse for passivity in its enforcement in Alabama. In fact, we shall fail to give the children of the State, and such parents and employers as have hitherto thought of children in a selfish way, or even as objects for exploitation, the proper object lesson if we do not see to it, first, that plans are worked out for a reasonable enforcement of the law, and second, that due diligence is exercised to have these plans work.

Before closing this report, I wish to tender to you as Governor, and through you to the people of this great State, including the press, my warmest thanks for the loyal and cordial support which has been so graciously

tendered, and without which the achievements of this, or any other administration, would be utterly impossible.

In this connection, I feel that our supreme gratitude should go up to Almighty God, who, while peoples in other lands have been going through a prolonged period of carnage, has given to us continued peace and the opportunity to live and serve and grow. It is my sincere hope that His goodness will continue and that we shall give some expression of our appreciation by doing our best to give to the boys and girls of this State, in town and country, white and black, such preparation as they will require to do their best work.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Chas. F. Keegan". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending from the end of the name.

Supt. of Education.

EDUCATION DIRECTORY OF ALABAMA

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Wm. F. Feagin.....Superintendent of Education
 C. M. Dannelly.....Chief Clerk
 Spright Dowell.....State Institute Director
 J. B. Hobdy—J. L. Sibley.....Rural School Agents
 J. S. Thomas—W. C. Blasingame.....High School Inspectors
 Jas. N. Gunnels—Harris Moriarty.....Bookkeepers
 Miss Adeline Klinge—Miss Sadie Alexander—Mrs. Ruba
 D. Franson.....Stenographers

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Wm. F. Feagin.....President
 P. W. Hodges.....Secretary
 Miss Clara Pitts.....Member
 Miss Lila K. Wilcox.....Stenographer

STATE INSTITUTIONS

University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa.....Geo. H. Denny, President
 Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.....C. C. Thach, President
 Ala. Girls Technical Institute, Montevallo.....Thos. W. Palmer, Pres.
 Institute for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, Talladega.....
F. H. Manning, Supt.
 State Normal, Florence.....H. J. Willingham, President
 State Normal, Florence.....Turner Rice, Treasurer
 State Normal, Jacksonville.....C. W. Daugeette, President
 State Normal, Jacksonville.....H. H. Montgomery, Treasurer
 State Normal, Livingston.....G. W. Brock, President
 State Normal, Livingston.....W. P. Tartt, Treasurer
 State Normal, Troy.....E. M. Shackelford, President
 State Normal, Troy.....Key Murphree, Treasurer
 State Normal, Daphne.....H. H. Holmes, President
 State Normal, Daphne.....J. W. Woolf, Mobile, Treasurer

State Normal, Moundville.....	G. A. Young, President
State Normal, Moundville.....	R. L. Griffin, Treasurer
State Normal, Montgomery, (for negroes).....	J. W. Beverly, President
State Normal, Montgomery, (for negroes).....	J. Kirk Jackson, Treas.
State Normal, Normal, (for negroes).....	Walter Buchanan, President
State Normal, Normal, (for negroes).....	David A. Grayson, Treasurer
State Normal, Tuskegee (for negroes).....	R. R. Moton, President
State Normal, Tuskegee (for negroes).....	W. W. Campbell, Treasurer

DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

Spright Dowell, Secretary-Treasurer

First District—Jackson.....	J. J. Moore, President
Second District—Evergreen.....	L. H. Lewis, Acting President
Third District—Abbeville.....	R. O. Dykes, President
Fourth District—Sylacauga.....	G. H. Thigpen, President
Fifth District—Wetumpka.....	C. V. Thompson, President
Sixth District—Hamilton.....	H. O. Sargent, President
Seventh District—Albertville.....	S. L. Gipson, President
Eighth District—Athens.....	J. M. Atkins, President
Ninth District—Blountsville.....	W. B. Farrar, President
Northeast Alabama Agricultural and Industrial Institute—Lineville.....	C. G. Sharp, Superintendent

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL COMMISSION

Governor Chas. Henderson.....	Chairman
Superintendent Wm. F. Feagin.....	Secretary
State Auditor, M. C. Allgood.	

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS

ERM BEGINNING OCTOBER 1, 1913, AND ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1917.

JNTY.	SUPERINTENDENT.	POST OFFICE.	EX. OFFICE.
	L. E. Byrum	Jones	Jones.
	J. S. Lambert	Bay Minette	Bay Minette.
	J. T. Searcy	Clayton	Clayton.
	A. W. Hayes	Centerville	Centerville.
	John Weston	Village Springs, R. 2	Oneonta.
	George R. Hall	James	Midway.
	C. H. Lewis	Greenville	Greenville.
	H. T. Persons	Anniston	Anniston.
	G. M. Barnett	LaFayette	LaFayette.
	John H. Blair	Center	Leesburg.
	W. T. Bean	Clanton	Clanton.
	W. J. Dansby	Butler	West Butler.
	T. L. Head Jr.	Grove Hill	Whatley.
	W. T. Harwell	Ashland	Ashland.
	G. B. Boman	Heflin	Heflin.
	C. H. Byrd	Enterprise	Enterprise.
	Joe Walker	Tuscumbia	Tuscumbia.
	R. E. L. Key	Evergreen	Evergreen.
	Jef Sox	Rockford, R. 2	Kellyton.
	Hiram J. Brogden	Andalusia	Andalusia.
	Thos. A. Capps	Luverne	Luverne.
	D. V. Smith	Cullman	Cullman.
	Robt. Lee Marchman	Pinckard	Pinckard.
	D. M. Callaway	Selma	Selma.
	J. Valdor Curtis	Fort Payne	Fort Payne.
	G. H. Howard	Wetumpka	Wetumpka.
	W. S. Neal	Brewton	Brewton.
	S. C. McDaniel	Gadsden	Gadsden.
	Alex. Smith	Fayette	Fayette.
	T. H. Roberson	Russellville	Russellville.
	J. W. Steely	Hartford	Hartford.
	W. P. Archibald	Knoxville	Eutaw.
	G. N. Williams	Greensboro	Greensboro.
	E. C. Glover	Abbeville	Abbeville.

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COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—Continued

COUNTY.	SUPERINTENDENT.	POST OFFICE.	EX. OFFICE.
ouston	John M. Odom	Dothan	Dothan.
ackson	C. S. Brewton	Scottsboro	Scottsboro.
efferson	P. M. McNeil	Birmingham	Birmingham.
amar	E. R. Harris	Vernon	Sulligent.
auderdale	D. O. Warren	Florence	Florence.
awrence	W. S. Dill	Moulton	Hillsboro.
ee	J. A. Albright	Opelika	Opelika.
imestone	M. K. Clements	Athens	Athens.
owndes	H. R. Williamson	Hayneville	Hayneville, via Tyson
acon	W. B. Riley	Tuskegee	Tuskegee.
adison	S. R. Butler	Huntsville	Huntsville.
arengo	B. F. Gilder	Linden	Linden.
arion	H. W. McKenzie	Hamilton	Guin.
arshall	R. Lee Barnes	Guntersville	Guntersville.
obile	S. S. Murphy	Mobile	Mobile.
onroe	J. A. Barnes	Roy	Repton.
ontgomery	G. W. Covington	Montgomery	Montgomery.
organ	J. C. Tidwell	New Decatur	New Decatur.
erry	Chas. C. Johnson	Marion	Marion.
ckens	J. W. Dowdle	Carrollton	Carrollton.
ke	J. M. Sanders	Troy	Troy.
andolph	J. N. Word	Wedowee	Roanoke.
ussell	Frank M. deGraffenried	Seale	Seale.
elby	Samuel P. Williamson	Sterrett, R. 1	Columbiana.
Clair	Perkins McClendon	Ashville	Whitney.
imter	R. B. Callaway	Cuba	Livingston.
alladega	M. T. Linder	Talladega	Talladega.
allapoosa	G. L. Bell	Dadeville	Dadeville.
ascalooosa	Perry B. Hughes	Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa.
alker	A. S. Scott	Jasper	Jasper.
ashington	W. S. Pearce	Healing Springs	Millry.
ilcox	Will M. Cook	Camden	Camden.
inston	J. M. Burns	Double Springs, R. 1	Lynn.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS

COUNTY.	PRINCIPAL.	TREASURER.	P. O. OF PRINCIPAL AND TREASURER.
Autauga	H. T. Wallace	C. E. Thomas	Prattville.
Barbour	A. C. Anderson	A. C. Dillard	Clio.
Bibb	J. W. Watson	J. P. Suttle	Centerville.
Blount	T. C. Moore	A. A. Fendley	Oneonta.
Calhoun	R. S. King	D. C. Cooper	Oxford.
Chambers	G. M. Veazey	J. L. Denny	Milltown.
Cherokee	J. A. Johnson	Joe W. Baker	Center.
Chilton	H. C. McDonald	Jno. A. Thomas	Clanton.
Choctaw	Zack Rogers	W. B. Gilmer	Butler.
Clarke	M. L. Orr	L. R. Tucker	Grove Hill.
Clay	W. L. Davis	C. B. Allen	Ashland.
Cleburne	J. K. Hunt	W. G. Porter	Heflin.
Coffee	J. J. Yarbrough	V. O. Warren	Enterprise.
Colbert	P. M. Munro	Thos. Lile	Leighton.
Conecuh	Sarah E. Luther	J. W. Thurmond	Castleberry
Coosa	A. R. Jones	E. L. Boyett	Rockford.
Covington	H. A. Pettus Jr.	J. T. Hughes	Floral.
Cullman	Jno. E. Knight	Fred J. Buchman	Cullman.
Dallas	J. L. Moulder	J. E. Barnes	Plantersville
DeKalb	N. J. Callan	J. G. Bohling	Ft. Payne.
Elmore	W. J. Mims	O. D. Farrow	Eclectic.
Escambia	C. A. Peavy	E. F. Goldsmith	Atmore.
Etowah	J. R. Kimbrough	Lamar Smith	Attalla.
Fayette	R. L. Reaves	A. M. Grimsley	Fayette.
Franklin	E. T. Bolding	Foster Gavin	Russellville
Geneva	B. H. Boyd	D. S. Folsom	Hartford.
Henry	D. W. McLean	T. A. West	Headland.
Houston	C. W. Johnson	L. W. Armstrong	Columbia.
Jackson	R. P. Wills	O. C. Hackworth	Scottsboro.
Lamar	E. L. Williamson	W. B. Clearman	Vernon.
Lauderdale	Earl M. Hodson	Ira H. Bedingfield	Rogersville
Lawrence	J. M. Crowell	L. B. Cropper	Moulton.
Lee	J. A. Parrish	W. D. Martin	Auburn.
Limestone	E. B. Baxter	J. O. Holt	Elkmont.
Lowndes	E. H. Turner	W. J. Davis	Ft. Deposit
Macon	C. C. Slaton	A. M. Cameron	Notasulga.
Madison	W. T. Stevens	E. B. Shoemaker	Gurley.
Marengo	J. L. Gibson	Ernest M. Moseley	Thomaston
Marion	J. B. Clark	R. R. Wright	Guin.

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS—Continued

COUNTY.	PRINCIPAL	TREASURER	P. O. OF PRIN. AND TREAS.
Marshall	Oscar Horton	D. Isbell	Guntersville.
Monroe	Geo. A. Harris	J. A. Lazenby	Monroeville.
Morgan	J. H. Riddle	Pierce Patillo	Hartselle.
Perry	J. A. York	D. K. Mason	Marion.
Pickens	J. E. Hendley	E. M. Stringfellow	Reform.
Pike	S. B. Gibson	J. T. Ramage	Brundidge.
Randolph	H. D. Weathers	Douglas Smith	Wedowee.
Shelby	Lycurgus Leftwich	A. P. Longshore Jr.	Columbiana.
St. Clair	J. O. Sturdivant	W. C. Watson	Odenville.
Sumter	W. F. Osburn	J. H. Coleman	York.
Talladega	J. A. Morgan	Leon U. Dickinson	Lincoln.
Tallapoosa	R. E. Hodnette	C. M. Corprew	Dadeville.
Walker	J. Alex Moore	A. S. Preston	Jasper.
Wilcox	Claude Hardy	W. J. Bonner	Camden.
Winston	L. J. Howell	Thomas M. Blake	Double Springs.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

**COUNTY TREASURERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDS
ELECTED FOR THE YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER 1, 1916.**

COUNTY.	NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Autauga	C. E. Thomas	Prattville.
Baldwin	W. D. Stapleton	Bay Minette.
Barbour	Geo. A. Johnston	Clayton.
Bibb	Jno. P. Kennedy	Centreville.
Blount	J. C. Nation	Oneonta.
Bullock	A. H. Keller	Union Springs.
Butler	Park Smith	Greenville.
Calhoun	J. T. Gardner Jr.	Anniston.
Chambers	D. T. Tatum	LaFayette.
Cherokee	W. R. Westbrook	Cedar Bluff.
Chilton	Dr. E. A. Matthews	Clanton.
Choctaw	F. A. Miller	Butler.
Clarke	L. R. Tucker	Grove Hill.
Clay	C. B. Allen	Ashland.
Cleburne	J. M. Atkins	Heflin.
Coffee	J. E. Jones	New Brockton.
Colbert	John E. Delony	Tuscumbia.
Conecuh	Arthur Cunningham	Evergreen.
Coosa	E. L. Boyett	Rockford.
Covington	L. M. Studstill	Andalusia.
Crenshaw	J. T. Ivey	Luverne.
Cullman	Joseph Spitznagel	Cullman.
Dale	Wm. S. Garner	Ozark.
Dallas	H. F. Cooper	Selma.
DeKalb	T. J. Cook	Ft. Payne.
Elmore	J. C. Weldon	Wetumpka.
Escambia	Fred Curtis	Pollard.
Etowah	J. B. Wadsworth	Gadsden.
Fayette	A. M. Grimsley	Fayette.
Franklin	Foster Gavin	Russellville.
Geneva	Josef V. Harrison	Hartford.
Greene	E. A. Archibald	Eutaw.
Hale	L. J. Lawson Jr.	Greensboro.
Henry	Dr. A. S. Steagall	Abbeville.
Houston	H. G. Forrester	Dothan.
Jackson	J. W. Gay	Scottsboro.
Jefferson	Edward B. Crawford	Birmingham.

COUNTY TREASURERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDS—Continued

COUNTY.	NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Amar	S. G. Kennedy	Sulligent.
Auderdale	H. C. Gilbert	Florence.
Lawrence	L. B. Cropper	Moulton.
Lee	K. H. McGregor	Opelika.
Limestone	Clinton D. Glaze	Athens.
Lowndes	C. M. Davis	Ft. Deposit.
Macon	W. W. Campbell	Tuskegee.
Madison	M. B. Merts	Huntsville.
Marengo	C. C. Pritchett	Thomaston.
Marion	J. B. Hodges	Hamilton.
Marshall	S. A. Bradford	Guntersville.
Mobile	S. S. Murphy	Mobile.
Monroe	L. L. Hendrix	Monroeville.
Montgomery	Henry T. Bartlett	Montgomery.
Morgan	Arthur Stephenson	Hartselle.
Murray	D. K. Mason	Marion.
Nickens	A. H. Dabbs	Carrollton.
Nike	L. M. Bashinsky	Troy.
Randolph	Dr. J. C. Swann	Wedowee.
Russell	T. W. Anderson	Seale.
Shelby	W. L. Christian	Columbiana.
St. Clair	E. M. McClendon	Springville.
Sumter	T. M. Tartt	Livingston.
Talladega	H. L. McElderry	Talladega.
Tallahpoosa	C. M. Corprew	Dadeville.
Tuscaloosa	Robt. H. Cochrane	Tuscaloosa.
Walker	H. W. Cranford	Jasper.
Washington	Jas. N. Granade	Chatom.
Vilcox	E. W. Berry	Camden.
Vinston	Lewis L. Welborn	Double Springs.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

**LIST OF PRINCIPALS OR SUPERINTENDENTS AND TREASURERS OF
INCORPORATED CITIES AND TOWNS OF ALABAMA, BY COUNTIES,
FOR YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER 1, 1916**

CITY OR TOWN.	PRINCIPAL OR SUPT.	TREASURER.
Autauga County		
Autaugaville _____	Miss Margaret Dowe.....	E. M. Jones.
Billingsley _____	W. P. Bledsoe.....	J. C. Hughes.
Prattville _____	Miss Belle Northington.....	C. E. Thomas.
Baldwin County		
Bay Minette _____	S. M. Tharp.....	O. C. Hall Jr.
Fairhope _____	Mrs. M. L. Johnson.....	Ben Fisher.
Foley _____	C. Y. Kenady.....	John C. Lehr.
Barbour County		
Blue Springs _____	J. Clem Mooneyhan.....	J. A. English.
Clayton _____	C. G. Glover.....	C. H. Feagin.
Clio _____	J. C. Stewart.....	W. D. Brock.
Eufaula _____	H. L. Upshaw.....	J. P. Foy.
Louisville _____	V. V. Norton.....	C. H. West.
Bibb County		
Brent _____	J. E. Marley.....	W. R. Smith.
Centerville _____	J. R. Alexander.....	J. P. Kennedy.
Smith Hill (Blocton).....	Miss Lydia Cowden.....	W. A. Stewart.
West Blocton.....	J. J. Holloday.....	W. R. Young.
Blount County		
Blountsville _____	Miss Mamie Simms.....	John Copeland.
Cleveland _____	W. Y. Adams.....	No Treasurer.
Oneonta _____	H. A. Fowler.....	J. C. Nation.
Bullock County		
Fitzpatrick _____	Miss S. M. Davis.....	H. F. McLaurine.
James _____	P. A. McDaniel Jr.....	H. L. King Jr.
Midway _____	P. A. McDaniel Jr.....	T. R. Britt.
Perote _____	S. W. Hixon.....	C. W. Rumph.
Union Springs _____	E. S. Pugh.....	R. J. Laurence.
Butler County		
Georgiana _____	Perry B. Pepper.....	R. Clifford Fulford.
Greenville _____	C. B. Gamble.....	J. L. Grant.
McKenzie _____	L. P. Stough.....	C. J. Huggins.
Chapman _____	Mrs. J. M. Stabler.....	Casby Hays.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS OR SUPERINTENDENTS AND TREASURERS.—Continued

CITY OR TOWN.	PRINCIPAL OR SUPT.	TREASURER.
Calhoun County		
Anniston	D. R. Murphey.....	H. A. Young.
Blue Mt. City (Anniston).....	Miss May Powell.....	W. H. Call.
Jacksonville	Miss Edith Johnson.....	Jno. B. Nisbet.
Oxford	Miss Mary Gilbert.....	C. H. Howle.
Piedmont	Jas. N. Bragg.....	J. C. Lay Jr.
Chambers County		
LaFayette	F. T. Appleby.....	J. C. Griffin.
Lanett	W. S. Leatherwood.....	W. H. Knight.
Waverly	G. C. Arant.....	M. H. Brawner.
Cherokee County		
Gaylesville	Miss Birdie Stone.....	E. J. Chestnut.
Chilton County		
Clanton	J. S. Rogers.....	H. M. Simpson.
Jemison	Nyde W. Henson.....	S. G. Clanthorn.
Maplesville	J. L. Johnson.....	A. B. Deason.
Thorsby	John Savage.....	E. W. Butler.
Choctaw County		
Butler	J. W. Taylor.....	W. H. Lindsey.
Gilbertown	L. M. Mathis.....	G. E. Stroud.
Lisman	W. E. G. Sutton.....	Dr. W. H. Christopher.
Clarke County		
Fulton	Geo. M. Watson.....	A. L. Manes.
Jackson	Frank Abbott.....	A. E. Chunn.
Thomasville	H. M. Morrow.....	J. E. Tucker.
Whatley	Miss Carrie Kimbrough.....	D. D. Coleman.
Clay County		
Ashland	A. C. Jones.....	C. C. Harris.
Hollins	Miss Lillian Camp.....	H. B. Rumsey.
Lineville	C. G. Sharp.....	M. M. Eppes.
Cleburne County		
Edwardsville	J. Alta Brown.....	T. J. Brown.
Fruithurst	Miss Margaret Fowler.....	F. L. Grant.
Heflin	J. G. Madry.....	Fred Osborne.
Hopewell	Miss Nannie Boyd.....	D. D. Harris.
Coffee County		
Iba	J. F. Scofield.....	O. A. Ellis.
Enterprise	E. J. Murphey.....	A. B. Mizelle.
Brookton	R. F. Ray.....	W. W. Whitaker.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS OR SUPERINTENDENTS AND TREASURERS.—Contin

CITY OR TOWN.	PRINCIPAL OR SUPT.	TREASURER.
Colbert County		
Cherokee	W. C. Porter	No Treasurer.
Leighton	R. O. Binford	J. T. Ferguson.
Sheffield	W. P. Johnson	M. A. Hopkins.
Tuscumbia	J. F. Collins	J. C. Carter.
Conecuh County		
Castleberry	Miss Mineola King	Allen Page.
Evergreen	Miss Ethel King	H. A. Shields.
Repton	J. W. Kitching	J. R. Simmons.
Coosa County		
Goodwater	Curtis Matthews	B. Z. Henry.
Covington County		
Andalusia	L. E. Brown	J. P. Tilley.
Falco	Miss Marguerite Sutton	J. J. Ludlam.
Florala	Charles Baker	W. F. Hughes.
Lockhart	J. W. Heustess	
Opp	J. M. Farris	T. E. Hubbard.
Poley	Miss Ella Fleming	H. P. Fitzgerald.
Red Level	E. L. Stough	C. W. Costen.
River Falls	H. B. Morgan	H. Stanley
Crenshaw County		
Brantley	G. M. Malone	Dr. S. W. May.
Dozier	Miss Vinnie Nelson	L. C. Simon.
Glenwood	H. A. Cassady	W. K. Tyner.
Luverne	W. G. Cameron	J. N. Pollard.
Searight	Miss Josie Ingram	W. W. Lowman.
Rutledge	H. E. Turner	A. L. Rushton.
Petrey	A. B. Carlton	H. G. Petrey.
Cullman County		
Cullman	J. H. Graves	Parker Bank & Trust
Garden City	Miss Mary Graf	J. D. McAnally.
Hanceville	O. P. South	Adolph Ashwander.
Holly Pond	R. P. Johnston	W. N. Wiggins.
Dale County		
Ariton	L. F. Rutledge	D. A. Walker
Daleville	W. A. McGuff	L. E. Wells.
Midland City	W. C. Ozier	H. G. Eppes.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS OR SUPERINTENDENTS AND TREASURERS.—Continued

CITY OR TOWN.	PRINCIPAL OR SUPT.	TREASURER.
Newton	B. B. Balkcom	J. A. Reynolds.
Ozark	E. J. Laney	Grover Flowers.
Pinckard	R. C. Reese	T. M. Borland.
Dallas County		
Orrville	Miss Martha J. Ormond	John T. Moore.
Selma	Arthur F. Harman	C. M. Howard.
DeKalb County		
Sollinsville	H. G. Tiller	J. C. Longshore.
Spartanburg	H. M. Weaver	G. W. Pharr.
Elmore County		
Eclectic	W. L. Thomas	O. D. Farrow.
Ellenwood	J. D. Garren	E. A. Cox.
Etowah	C. V. Thompson	John Gaddis.
Escambia County		
Atmore	E. P. Houston	J. D. Wise.
Brewton	W. L. Porter	A. C. Smith.
Blount	Miss Nan Gray Davis	Wm. M. Weaver.
Bolton	H. N. Lee	Fred Curtis.
Etowah County		
Alabama City	J. D. Bradley	C. S. Wilkinson.
Altoona	James E. Dean	John Thompson.
Attalla	Miss Alice Coleman	F. W. Cox.
Adrian	W. C. Griggs	E. T. Hollingsworth.
Fayette County		
Berry	J. W. Blount	W. O. Collins.
Waynesville	N. F. Greenhill	Victor Hyde.
Franklin County		
Lodges	J. W. Cantrell	J. W. Cantrell.
Red Bay	W. B. Lovejoy	J. L. McNeely.
Russellville	L. S. McRight	W. H. Austin.
Wetumpka	W. M. Holliman	J. A. Andrews.
Geneva County		
Black	Miss May Steely	C. O. Hagin.
Coffee Springs	Joel Sanders	W. G. Vaughan.
Geneva	J. E. Cheatham	A. S. Hendrix.
Cartersville	M. L. Black	J. D. Preston.
Albany	J. M. Metcalf	J. A. Ward.
Wetumpka	W. T. Tiller	J. W. Byrd.
Wetumpka	E. C. Palmer	C. E. Segrest.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS OR SUPERINTENDENTS AND TREASURERS.—Contd

CITY OR TOWN.	PRINCIPAL OR SUPT.	TREASURER.
Greene County		
Eutaw _____	A. F. Jackson _____	R. W. Barnes.
Hale County		
Greensboro _____	J. A. Baxley _____	L. J. Lawson, Jr.
Moundville _____	G. A. Young _____	R. L. Griffin.
Newbern _____	E. E. Daniel _____	T. A. Walthall Jr.
Henry County		
Abbeville _____	J. E. Searcy _____	A. U. Grouby.
Haleburg _____	Sam Davis _____	B. F. Glover.
Headland _____	W. E. Glover _____	A. W. Hawkins.
Newville _____	Wm. Y. Fleming _____	J. W. Capps.
Houston County		
Ashford _____	C. F. Cassady _____	G. E. Jackson.
Columbia _____	E. E. Wakefield _____	Alex. Wood.
Cottonwood _____	N. B. Hughes _____	S. O. Smith.
Dothan _____	J. V. Brown _____	C. C. Hughes.
Gordon _____	L. C. Warr _____	J. J. Marsh.
Kinsey _____	L. D. Barnett _____	C. B. Guice.
Madrid _____	S. D. Evans _____	G. P. Peacock.
Webb _____	R. H. Southerland _____	W. M. Floyd.
Jackson County		
Bridgeport _____	Miss Lilian Ford _____	F. P. Jacobs.
Hollywood _____	W. B. Thomas _____	D. Meeks.
Langston _____	H. R. Campbell _____	T. E. Morgan.
Larkinsville _____	Allie L. Roden _____	E. G. Grantham.
Paint Rock _____	J. W. Simpson _____	John W. Tipton.
Scottsboro _____	H. W. Bennett _____	C. Q. Beech.
Section _____	V. G. Bottoms _____	C. C. Peak.
Stevenson _____	N. H. Price _____	E. K. Mann.
Jefferson County		
Bessemer _____	A. A. Persons _____	J. B. Houston.
Birmingham _____	J. H. Phillips _____	Louis L. Levy.
Brighton _____	H. M. Sharpe _____	H. M. Sharpe.
Brookside _____	N. S. Moore _____	
Cardiff _____	W. C. Petty _____	C. H. Harper.
Graysville (Adamsville, R. 1) _____	B. B. Lawson _____	J. W. West.
Inglennook _____	Chas. R. West _____	S. W. Boles.
Irondale _____	Forney Reese _____	J. W. Fortenberry.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS OR SUPERINTENDENTS AND TREASURERS.—Continued

CITY OR TOWN.	PRINCIPAL OR SUPT.	TREASURER.
Johns	Miss Emily Holt.....	Joe Sachs.
Leeds	J. W. Ellenburg.....	E. R. Perdue.
Lipscomb (Bessemer, R. 1).....	L. H. Haralson.....	S. A. Jones.
Pinckney City (Blossburg).....	P. G. Whaley.....	M. Silverfield.
Quinton	J. G. Manuel.....	I. N. Skelton.
Sandusky	W. T. Vann.....	Dr. J. M. Bonds.
Warrior	J. T. Huffstutler.....	E. A. Terry.
West Sayre (Quinton, R. 1).....	L. T. Dyer.....	J. A. Wood.
Lamar County		
Beaverton	Mrs. D. W. Ward.....	A. S. Gann.
Fernbank	Miss Nona Seay.....	J. B. Wilson.
Kennedy	Miss Mae Alexander.....	W. N. Gravlee.
Millport	H. W. Weed.....	M. J. Davis.
Sulligent	W. V. Luckie.....	M. W. Cribbs.
Vernon	Miss Elemna Holliman.....	J. F. Mattox.
Lauderdale County		
Florence	H. B. Norton.....	H. C. Gilbert.
Rogersville	Robert Hudson	Ira H. Bedingfield.
Waterloo	C. W. Williams	J. C. Cooper.
Lawrence County		
Courtland	Edgar Jackson	G. M. Gilchrist.
Hillsboro	Miss Celia McGregor.....	D. P. Woodall.
Moulton	T. J. Wear.....	C. C. Kerby.
Mt. Hope	J. W. Lockhart.....	R. C. Jackson.
Town Creek	Preuit Simms	J. M. Houston.
Lee County		
Auburn	Miss May Harvey.....	W. V. Jones.
Loachapoka	W. R. Stephens.....	W. J. Wooten.
Opelika	F. Hall	S. S. Black.
Phoenix City	Miss Alice Coulter.....	T. H. Coulter.
Waverly	G. C. Arant.....	M. H. Brawner.
Limestone County		
Athens	S. J. McCall.....	H. C. Massenberg.
Elkmont	Mrs. W. A. Gray.....	Ashford Todd.
Mooreville	Miss Evelyn Mussetter.....	Henry Zeitler.
Lowndes County		
Ft. Deposit	Mrs. W. G. Forehand.....	W. L. Stevens.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS OR SUPERINTENDENTS AND TREASURERS.—Conti

CITY OR TOWN.	PRINCIPAL OR SUPT.	TREASURER.
Macon County		
Notasulga	B. L. Balch	H. L. Todd.
Tuskegee	R. E. Thompson	L. C. Johnston.
Madison County		
Gurley	A. S. Hodges	E. B. Shoemaker.
Huntsville	R. C. Johnston	W. P. Monroe.
Madison	T. G. Riddle	J. H. Humphrey.
New Hope	James E. Parks	M. F. Irwin.
Marengo County		
Dayton	Miss Birdie DePriest	E. T. Eppes.
Demopolis	K. G. Hoover	W. A. Smith.
Faunsdale	W. A. Cammack	R. W. Drake.
Linden	W. T. Cardwell	Irving Adams.
Thomaston	Miss Berta Nichols	J. T. Carleton.
Marion County		
Bear Creek	T. D. Brooks	E. C. Brock.
Guin	C. E. Pearce	M. A. Springfield.
Hackleburg	A. C. Freeman	W. B. Mixon.
Hamilton	L. G. Cantrell	J. R. Burleson.
Winfield	C. R. Welden	R. Hill.
Marshall County		
Albertville	C. E. Wilson	Rufus Hood.
Boaz	J. C. McAuley	J. T. Gaines.
Guntersville	J. B. Vann	D. Isbell.
Mobile County		
Citronelle	B. H. Johnston	J. S. Lynch.
Mobile	S. S. Murphy	S. S. Murphy.
Monroe County		
Beatrice	Miss Mary P. McKenzie	W. R. Sawyer.
Jones Mills	Jno. M. Stapleton	H. A. Baggett.
Monroeville	E. P. Yeldell	J. A. Lazenby.
Nadawah	Miss Inez Robertson	W. J. Burroughs.
Vredenburgh	Oscar Boland	J. L. Thomas.
Montgomery County		
Montgomery	C. L. Floyd	Robt. Tait.
Morgan County		
Austinville	J. A. McGee	R. T. Bracken.
Decatur	J. M. Collier	W. B. Shackelford.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS OR SUPERINTENDENTS AND TREASURERS.—Continue

CITY OR TOWN.	PRINCIPAL OR SUPT.	TREASURER.
Falkville _____	A. B. Murphree.....	R. A. Summerfield.
Hartselle _____	E. T. Cato.....	P. W. Barclift.
New Decatur _____	R. W. Cowart.....	Fred Bloodworth.
Trinity _____	J. L. Barnett.....	Chas. Emmens.
Perry County		
Marion _____	Chas. C. Johnson.....	T. T. Daughdrill.
Uniontown _____	W. P. Champion.....	J. H. Bradford.
Pickens County		
Aliceville _____	John L. Harper.....	J. S. Love.
Carrollton _____	Clarence Wilbourn _____	A. H. Dabbs.
Eordo _____	W. T. Snoddy.....	H. B. Durrett.
Pickensville _____	Mrs. S. F. Proctor.....	W. C. Chapman.
Reform _____	L. B. Little.....	J. W. Hollingsworth.
Pike County		
Banks _____	L. M. Grimmer.....	C. E. Sellers.
Brundidge _____	C. F. Avant.....	F. A. Wood.
Joshen _____	W. J. Dominey.....	J. L. Wilson.
Troy _____	John R. McLure.....	Chas. F. White.
Randolph County		
Roanoke _____	L. L. Vann.....	W. L. Hill.
Wadley _____	G. O. Lankford.....	J. H. Schuessler.
Wedowee _____	E. H. Harmon.....	_____
Russell County		
Birard _____	W. L. Hicks.....	I. A. Weaver.
Hurtsboro _____	H. E. Hutcheson.....	P. H. Perry.
Seale _____	W. S. McLeod.....	L. J. Lewis.
Shelby County		
Jalera _____	F. M. Nelson.....	T. B. Parker.
Columbiana _____	Mrs. T. G. Nelson.....	W. L. Christian.
Montevallo _____	H. G. Dowling.....	W. H. Lyman.
Vincent _____	W. H. Esslinger.....	D. W. Waite.
Wilsonville.....	I. L. Hardin.....	W. H. Pope.
St. Clair County		
Ashville _____	H. T. Moore.....	J. A. Embry.
Eden _____	G. J. Thompson.....	T. F. Harless.
Pell City _____	J. L. Aders.....	T. J. Kilgroe.
Ragland _____	W. M. King.....	M. R. Floyd.
Riverside _____	Claud C. Harless.....	J. S. Bukacek.

OF PRINCIPALS OR SUPERINTENDENTS AND TREASURERS.—Continued.

CITY OR TOWN.	PRINCIPAL OR SUPT.	TREASURER.
ille _____	G. W. Floyd _____	L. V. Coupland.
le _____	J. M. Rich _____	_____
Sumter County		
_____	M. E. Head _____	J. T. Culpepper.
_____	E. B. Calhoun _____	W. R. Lewellen.
ille _____	Mrs. Mary W. Roberts _____	S. T. Jones.
_____	Miss Grey Gibson _____	H. H. Porter.
ton _____	R. K. Hood _____	W. S. Nichols.
_____	E. H. Longshore _____	J. C. Weldon.
Talladega County		
iburg _____	J. T. Balch _____	H. I. Hodges.
Quarry _____	C. W. Reaves _____	W. D. Lamborne.
n _____	Mrs. Lora L. Robertson _____	J. R. Davis.
_____	Miss Pet Trotter _____	J. W. Hackney.
ga _____	J. B. Murphy _____	J. E. Jordan.
ga _____	D. A. McNeill _____	A. W. Hardin.
Tallapoosa County		
ler City _____	Jas. M. Pearson _____	A. S. Leonard.
fill _____	C. C. Moseley _____	J. J. Forgason.
le _____	Miss Carrie Lee Smith _____	Wm. C. Roeck.
n _____	Miss Lucile Meadors _____	J. M. Camp.
Tuscaloosa County		
ort _____	E. M. Meadows _____	M. Freeman.
osa _____	J. H. Foster _____	Glen Foster.
Walker County		
Hill _____	M. F. Dozier _____	G. A. Kropp.
i _____	J. F. McClain _____	W. N. Jones.
_____	Wm. K. Norton _____	C. I. Jones.
_____	J. W. Letson _____	Walter L. Guttery.
_____	W. A. Hilton _____	John Mann.
i _____	I. N. Morris _____	L. F. Lelievre.
7 _____	John H. Myers _____	W. J. Boshell.
Washington County (No incorporated towns)		
Wilcox County		
_____	L. G. Coleman _____	J. T. Lawler.
urg _____	A. C. Moore _____	R. J. Goode Sr.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS OR SUPERINTENDENTS AND TREASURERS.—Continued

CITY OR TOWN.	PRINCIPAL OR SUPT.	TREASURER.
McWilliams	H. G. Huckabee.....	J. D. Shelley.
Pine Apple	B. B. McLeran.....	S. N. Stanford.
Pine Hill	R. L. Griffin.....	J. B. Rogers.
	Winston County	
Salemville	L. L. James.....	B. H. Smith.

OFFICERS STATE AND COUNTY SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

MRS. R. L. FAUCETT, President.....Prattville, Ala.

MISS CLARA PITTS, Secretary Treasurer.....Montgomery, Ala.

COUNTY	NAME	ADDRESS
Autauga.....	Mrs. H. S. Doster.....	Prattville.
Baldwin.....	Miss Mary G. Byrne.....	Bay Minette.
Barbour.....	Miss Lessie Jenkins.....	Clayton.
Bibb.....	Miss Bessie Kirchler.....	Coleanor.
Blount.....	Miss Ruby Julian.....	Cleveland.
Bullock.....	Miss Juliet Hixon.....	Perote.
Butler.....	Mrs. J. M. Stabler.....	Chapman.
Calhoun.....	F. H. Watson.....	Anniston.
Chambers.....	Miss Claude Wallace.....	Five Points.
Cherokee.....	Miss Lillie Mathews.....	Leesburg, R. 1.
Chilton.....	J. L. Johnson.....	Maplesville.
Choctaw.....	Mrs. H. J. Bruister.....	Butler.
Clarke.....	Mrs. J. S. Davidson.....	Thomasville.
Clay.....	Miss Mabel Louise Jones.....	Ashland.
Cleburne.....	Mrs. M. A. Turner.....	Heflin.
Coffee.....	Mrs. W. Y. Rainer.....	Elba.
Colbert.....	E. Christian.....	Sheffield, R. 1.
Conecuh.....	Miss Sarah E. Luther.....	Castleberry.
Coosa.....	Mrs. H. H. King.....	Kellyton.
Covington.....	L. E. Brown.....	Andalusia.
Crenshaw.....	Claude L. Rhodes.....	Highland Home.
Cullman.....	Miss Fannie Rosson.....	Cullman.
Dale.....	Mrs. J. M. Carmichael.....	Ozark.
Dallas.....	Mrs. T. M. Martin.....	Plantersville.
DeKalb.....	Miss Frank Dobbs.....	Fort Payne.
Elmore.....	Miss Alberta Barnett.....	Eclectic.
Escambia.....	Mrs. G. W. L. Smith.....	Brewton.
Etowah.....	Mrs. W. E. Striplin.....	Gadsden, 609 Tur- rentine.
Fayette.....	H. W. May.....	Fayette.
Franklin.....	Mrs. B. H. Sargent.....	Russellville.
Geneva.....	J. M. Holly.....	Samson.
Greene.....	Miss Bessie Smith.....	Eutaw.

COUNTY SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PRESIDENTS—Continued

COUNTY	NAME	ADDRESS
Hale.....	J. H. Akin.....	Akron.
Henry.....	Miss Ella Mae Whaley.....	Shorterville.
Houston.....	R. H. Southerland.....	Webb.
Jackson.....	Mrs. J. L. Armstrong.....	Stevenson.
Jefferson.....	Mrs. E. B. Erwin.....	Boyles.
Lamar.....	Mrs. E. R. Harris.....	Vernon.
Lauderdale.....	Miss Elizabeth A. Rasch.....	Florence.
Lawrence.....	T. J. Wear.....	Moulton.
Lee.....	Mrs. Walter Cullers.....	Opelika.
Limestone.....	Mrs. Kate Hine.....	Athens.
Lowndes.....	Mrs. Joseph Russell.....	Lowndesboro.
Macon.....	Mrs. A. S. Danner.....	Tuskegee.
Madison.....	Mrs. Hassie Farley.....	Madison.
Marengo.....	J. R. Myrick.....	Walker Springs.
Marion.....	Mrs. E. B. Fite.....	Hamilton.
Marshall.....	Miss Camilla Lynn.....	Guntersville.
Mobile.....	Miss Annie E. Krassin.....	Mobile, R. F. D., Toulminville.
Monroe.....	Miss Annie McMurphy.....	Drewry.
Montgomery.....	Mrs. T. M. Francis.....	Montgomery.
Morgan.....	Mrs. R. H. Speake, care J. L. Echols.....	Decatur.
Perry.....	Miss Anna LeVert.....	Sprott.
Pickens.....	Miss Lilla Latham.....	Carrollton.
Pike.....	Miss Clara Sullivan.....	Troy, R. 5.
Randolph.....	Miss Mattie Edwards.....	Wedowee.
Russell.....	Mrs. A. L. Mathis.....	Rutherford.
Shelby.....	Mrs. John S. Pitts.....	Columbiana.
St. Clair.....	Miss Francina Singleton.....	Ragland.
Sumter.....	Miss Minnie Dorough.....	Ward.
Talladega.....	Mrs. M. T. Linder.....	Talladega.
Tallapoosa.....	Mrs. R. E. Hodnette.....	Dadeville.
Tuscaloosa.....	Mrs. H. B. Searcy.....	Tuscaloosa.
Walker.....	Mrs. J. H. Cranford.....	Jasper.
Washington.....	Miss Fannie Johnson.....	Frankville.
Wilcox.....	Mrs. I. W. Jones.....	Camden.
Winston.....	Mrs. H. U. Mashburn.....	Double Springs.

**NAMES AND POST OFFICE ADDRESSES OF THE MEMBERS
OF THE COUNTY BOARDS OF EDUCATION OF THE
VARIOUS COUNTIES OF ALABAMA.**

The County Superintendent, whose name appears last under each county, is ex-officio a member of the County Board. The terms of the present County Superintendents expire October 1, 1917. The terms of the other members of the County Boards of Education expire August, 1916.

AUTAUGA COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
J. D. Rice.....	Prattville
J. N. Cook.....	Deatsville
J. C. Herman.....	Jones
G. S. Houston.....	Statesville
L. E. Byrum.....	Jones

BALDWIN COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
Frank F. Earle.....	Blacksher
W. R. White.....	Bay Minette
Chas. Barclay.....	Lillian
W. D. Randall.....	Montrose
J. S. Lambert.....	Bay Minette

BARBOUR COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
W. L. McGee.....	Bakerhill
Geo. H. Dent.....	Eufaula
B. F. Gary.....	Comer
J. T. Jackson.....	Clio
J. T. Searcy.....	Clayton

BIBB COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
J. T. Ellison.....	Centerville
N. E. Stewart.....	Blocton, R. 4
J. T. Fuller.....	Centerville
W. H. Thomas.....	Ashby, R. 1
A. W. Hayes.....	Centerville

BLOUNT COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
W. L. Armstrong.....	Bangor, R. 8
A. M. Hinds.....	Summit
W. A. Moore.....	Altoona, R. 2
J. T. Brown.....	Cleveland
John Weston.....	Cleveland, R. 1

BULLOCK COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
T. M. Norton.....	Midway
D. A. Hixon.....	Perote
S. J. Rutland.....	Fitzpatrick
Chas. E. Gholston.....	Sardis
G. R. Hall.....	James

BUTLER COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
Wilton Johnson.....	Georgiana, R. 6
N. C. Cook.....	Georgiana
Mrs. E. D. Thames.....	Greenville
Ambrose Murphy.....	Forest Home
C. H. Lewis.....	Greenville

CALHOUN COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
T. S. Gray.....	Ohatchie
J. O. M. Hardwick.....	Piedmont
J. W. Harris.....	Choccolocco, R. 1
N. J. Stephens.....	Wellington, R. 1
H. T. Persons.....	Anniston

CHAMBERS COUNTY.

NAME	POST OFFICE
J. V. Trammell.....	Five Points
Webster McRae.....	Buffalo
W. P. Allen.....	LaFayette, R. 7
L. Lanier.....	Langdale, R. 1
G. M. Barnett.....	LaFayette

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

NAME	POST OFFICE
W. A. Snead.....	Key
W. M. Hicks.....	Leesburg
W. J. Lasseter.....	Cedar Bluff
J. W. Browder.....	Gaylesville
John H. Blair.....	Center

CHILTON COUNTY.

NAME	POST OFFICE
Wm. J. Billingsley.....	Thorsby
J. C. Vesey.....	Maplesville
L. A. Callaway.....	Cooper
T. J. Dorminy.....	Jemison
W. T. Bean.....	Clanton

CHOCTAW COUNTY.

NAME	POST OFFICE
Forest Allen.....	Mt. Sterling
W. R. Christopher.....	Naheola
T. B. Shoemaker.....	Silas
H. A. Pawe.....	Silas
W. J. Dansby.....	Butler

CLARKE COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
J. F. Gillis.....	Grove Hill
Jno. L. Scruggs.....	Coffeeville
J. W. Matthews.....	Jackson
T. H. Tyson.....	Thomasville
T. L. Head.....	Grove Hill

CLAY COUNTY.

NAME	POST OFFICE
A. C. House.....	Goodwater
C. D. Mitchell.....	Lineville
J. D. Knight.....	Lineville
W. L. Owen.....	Ashland
W. T. Harwell.....	Ashland

CLEBURNE COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
J. W. Grubbs.....	Heflin, R. 3
J. W. Bennett.....	Fruithurst, R. 1
N. J. McMahan.....	Hopewell, R. 1
J. W. Laminack.....	Fruithurst, R. 1
G. B. Boman.....	Heflin

COFFEE COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
G. M. Heath.....	Enterprise, R. 1
A. M. McCullough.....	Elba, R. 1
G. T. Hildreth.....	Clintonville, R. 1
W. J. Brown.....	Victoria, R. 1
C. H. Byrd.....	Enterprise

COLBERT COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
Henry Cobb.....	Cherokee
P. H. Ligon.....	Tuscumbia, R. 3
F. R. King.....	Leighton
W. H. Chambers.....	Barton
Joe Walker.....	Tuscumbia

CONECUH COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
E. J. McCreary.....	Evergreen
T. A. Jones.....	Garland, R. 1
Dr. E. L. Kelley.....	Repton
Dr. R. T. Holland.....	Castleberry
R. E. L. Key.....	Evergreen

COOSA COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
W. J. Steele.....	Schley
S. A. Thomas.....	Nixburg
N. C. Fulmer.....	Goodwater, R. 3
W. F. Darden.....	Weogufka
Jeff Sox.....	Rockford, R. 2

COVINGTON COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
H. D. Childre.....	Elba, R. 7
G. M. Terrell.....	Opp, R. 2
W. R. Bennett.....	Red Level, R. 1
J. B. Jones.....	Andalusia, R. 1
H. J. Brogden.....	Andalusia

CRENSHAW COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
J. W. Turner.....	Luverne
J. N. Fail.....	Ft. Deposit, R. 1
W. P. McSwean.....	Brantley
C. C. Bright.....	Bradleyton
T. A. Capps.....	Luverne

CULLMAN COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
Geo. Ashwander.....	Hanceville
E. T. Knight.....	Cullman, R. 1
John M. Goodwin.....	Cullman, R. 4
W. H. Waldrop.....	Baileytown
D. V. Smith.....	Cullman

DALE COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
D. S. Cain.....	Ozark
J. F. Lewis.....	Ozark, R. 5
O. D. Gissendanner.....	Pinckard
J. C. Barnes.....	Ariton
R. L. Marchman.....	Pinckard

DALLAS COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
J. B. Ellis.....	Selma
J. E. Terry.....	Plantersville
J. Lyt Edwards.....	Polk
Jno. G. Chisholm.....	Selma
D. M. Callaway.....	Selma

DEKALB COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
Ira J. Crump.....	Albertville, R. 1
C. G. Ward.....	Chavies, R. 1
B. N. Price.....	Valley Head
B. W. Moore.....	Valley Head, R. 1
J. Valdor Curtis.....	Ft. Payne

ELMORE COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
S. L. Hornsby.....	Tallassee
W. C. Powell.....	Wetumpka
B. B. Martin.....	Seman
J. S. Goree.....	Deatsville
G. H. Howard.....	Wetumpka

ESCAMBIA COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
J. H. Henley.....	Bradley
J. E. Finlay.....	Brewton
W. T. Mayo.....	Pollard
J. E. McCoy.....	Atmore
W. S. Neal.....	Brewton

ETOWAH COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
W. C. Stephens.....	Keener, R. 1
J. B. Mathis.....	Boaz, R. 7
O. P. Willis.....	Ohatchie, R. 2
T. C. Banks.....	Attalla
O. P. Willis.....	Ohatchie, R. 2
S. C. McDaniel.....	Gadsden

FAYETTE COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
G. A. Studdard.....	Corona, R. 1
W. D. Newman.....	Covin, R. 2
L. S. Bobo.....	Winfield
W. T. Kizzire.....	Fayette, R. 4
Alex Smith	Fayette

FRANKLIN COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
W. M. Hollimon.....	Spruce Pine
J. J. Dillard.....	Russellville, R. 3
H. L. Wimberly.....	Russellville, R. 6
W. C. Hurst.....	Russellville
T. H. Roberson.....	Russellville

GENEVA COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
J. W. Griffin.....	Slocomb
Jno. D. Wilson.....	Chancellor
R. L. Kelley.....	Hartford
A. E. White.....	Samson
J. W. Steely.....	Hartford

GREENE COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
D. G. Mays.....	Boligee
C. I. Eatman.....	Mantua
Dr. Oscar Duncan.....	Mt. Hebron
J. D. Steele, Jr.....	Eutaw
W. P. Archibald.....	Knoxville

HALE COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
W. M. Spencer.....	Gallion
L. L. Williams.....	Greensboro
J. C. Tidmore.....	Moundville
C. M. Elliott.....	Stewart
G. N. Williams.....	Greensboro

HENRY COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
J. F. Hasty.....	Columbia, R. 3
M. L. Barnes.....	Haleburg, R. 1
J. T. McClendon.....	Abbeville, R. 4
W. M. Lingo.....	Clopton, R. 1
E. C. Glover.....	Abbeville

HOUSTON COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
W. L. Lee.....	Columbia
J. C. Lee.....	Taylor
J. W. Riley.....	Cottonwood
R. B. Forrester.....	Cowarts
Jno. M. Odom.....	Dothan

JACKSON COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
J. P. Williams.....	Trenton
A. H. Moody.....	Kyles
T. E. Morgan.....	Langston
T. T. Foster.....	Stevenson
C. S. Brewton.....	Scottsboro

JEFFERSON COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
H. M. Byars.....	Johns
J. W. Minor.....	Ensley
T. S. Rogers.....	Morris
C. R. West.....	Maben
P. M. McNeil.....	Birmingham

LAMAR COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
J. E. Armstrong.....	Sulligent
I. J. Smith.....	Blowhorn
S. V. Waldrop.....	Kennedy, R. 1
Jno. F. Hays.....	Melborne
E. R. Harris.....	Vernon

LAUDERDALE COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
J. W. Spain	Waterloo
G. F. Potts	Waterloo
Elmer L. Koonce	Cloverdale
H. C. Warren	Rogersville
D. O. Warren	Florence

LAWRENCE COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
M. J. Taylor	Town Creek, R. 1
T. F. Almon	Moulton
J. D. L. Byers	Moulton
J. D. French	Pitt
W. S. Dill	Moulton

LEE COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
J. R. Evans	Opelika, R. 4
C. S. Yarbrough	Blanton, R.F.D.
T. A. Whatley	Opelika, R. 2
W. C. Hays	Smith's Station
J. A. Albright	Opelika

LIMESTONE COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
John H. Maples	Elkmont
R. J. Hamilton	Ripley
J. W. Jackson	Bethel, Tenn., R. 2
N. R. Nichols	Athens
M. K. Clements	Athens

LOWNDES COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
Dr. W. B. Crum	Ft. Deposit
Dr. J. H. Kimbrough	Lowndesboro
R. H. Favor	Drane
E. D. Rolen	Benton
H. R. Williamson	Hayneville

MACON COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
T. Y. Connor	Tuskegee
W. A. Stevenson	Notasulga
Y. S. Edwards	Society Hill
P. M. Lightfoot	Shorter
W. B. Riley	Tuskegee

MADISON COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
Gordon Bennett	Gurley
C. E. Phelps	Huntsville, R. 1
A. H. Lewis	Madison
F. C. Love	New Market
S. R. Butler	Huntsville

MARENGO COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
W. W. Barr	Nanafalia
E. M. Moseley	Thomaston
J. B. Hearin	Demopolis
C. Hawkins	Vineland
B. F. Gilder	Linden

MARION COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
J. A. Ford	Hackleburg, R. 1
T. A. Roberts	Winfield
H. H. Sizemore	Guin
Anderson Wiginton	Hackleburg
H. W. McKenzie	Hamilton

MARSHALL COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
J. R. Smith	Boaz, R. 6
Jas. O. Johnston	Union Grove
B. F. Sims	Albertville, R. 6
D. L. Kennamer	Grant
R. Lee Barnes	Albertville

MOBILE COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
John T. Cochrane.....	Mobile
Harry T. Hartwell.....	Mobile
Dr. Lee Roe.....	Mobile
A. G. Quina.....	Mobile
G. T. Jordan.....	Citronelle
G. R. Bancroft.....	Mobile
Dr. D. T. McCall.....	Mobile
Michael J. Vickers.....	Mobile
R. P. Roach.....	Mobile
S. S. Murphy.....	Mobile

MONROE COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
C. W. Jackson.....	Monroeville
A. T. Ellis.....	Jeddo
J. D. Forte.....	Chestnut
J. B. Harper.....	Beatrice
J. A. Barnes.....	Jones Mills

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
Dr. F. C. Stevenson.....	Montgomery
J. T. Morrison.....	Sellers
Dr. T. E. Rushing.....	Pike Road
G. H. Shackelford.....	Hope Hull
G. W. Covington.....	Montgomery

MORGAN COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
P. Patillo.....	Hartselle
J. S. Davis.....	Trinity
G. W. Peck.....	Somerville, R. 3
R. L. Garner.....	Hartselle, R. 1
J. C. Tidwell.....	New Decatur

PERRY COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
A. F. Armstrong.....	Marion
A. M. Spessard.....	Uniontown
E. Swann.....	Marion
J. G. Wallace.....	Sprott
Chas. C. Johnson.....	Marion

PICKENS COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
W. H. Storey.....	Carrollton
J. B. Hodo.....	Reform
J. I. Keasler.....	Reform
C. B. White.....	Aliceville
J. W. Dowdle.....	Carrollton

PIKE COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
C. C. King.....	Troy
J. I. Chancey.....	Troy, R. 3
J. R. Cochran.....	Shellhorn
W. H. Wilks.....	Perote, R. 2
J. M. Sanders.....	Troy

RANDOLPH COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
Thos. J. Lovvorne.....	Newell
E. R. Coswell.....	Roanoke, R. 2
A. K. Brooks.....	Delta, R. 3
Jno. L. Gregg.....	Wadley
J. N. Word.....	Wedowee

RUSSELL COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
T. S. Davis.....	Hurtsboro
W. G. Dudley.....	Opelika, R. 8
B. G. Jennings.....	Seale
O. M. Wiggins.....	Girard, R. 1
F. M. deGraffenried.....	Seale

SHELBY COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
S. S. Crumpton.....	Columbiana, R. 1
J. B. Griffin.....	Maylene
J. M. Frost.....	Montevallo, R. 1
J. T. J. Wilder.....	Vincent
S. P. Williamson.....	Sterrett, R. 1

ST. CLAIR COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
Dr. J. O. Gray.....	Eden
Geo. L. Byers.....	Springville
Alex. Gardner.....	Ragland
M. A. Coker.....	Ashville
Perkins McLendon.....	Ashville

SUMTER COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
Jno. H. Norville.....	Livingston
C. A. Elliott.....	Emelle
A. J. McElroy.....	Cuba
J. R. Larkin.....	Coatopa
R. B. Callaway.....	Livingston

TALLADEGA COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
J. H. Lawson.....	Talladega
W. D. Davis.....	Lincoln
C. A. Killough.....	Alpine
F. Moss.....	Childersburg
M. T. Linder.....	Talladega

TALLAPOOSA COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
J. J. Graves.....	Alexander City
J. A. Sanders.....	Camp Hill
Jos. C. McIntosh.....	Dadeville, R. 2
J. A. Ashurst.....	East Tallassee
Geo. L. Bell.....	Dadeville

TUSCALOOSA COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
P. B. Traweek.....	Northport
J. R. Bell.....	Coker
T. E. Norris.....	Tuscaloosa, R. 1
R. A. Clarke.....	Cottondale
Perry B. Hughes.....	Tuscaloosa

WALKER COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
G. T. Smith.....	Prospect
Lynn Palmer.....	Dora
Will Hendrix.....	America
J. F. Hawkins.....	Carbon Hill
A. S. Scott.....	Jasper

WASHINGTON COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
R. D. Hooks.....	Toinette
J. D. Blount.....	Koenton
A. E. Rogers.....	Bigbee
G. W. Coaker.....	Fruitdale
W. S. Pearce.....	Koenton

WILCOX COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
Lee McMillan.....	Gastonburg
R. M. Hope.....	Sunny South
R. L. Spurlin.....	Camden
Simon Patterson.....	Pine Apple
W. M. Cook.....	Camden

WINSTON COUNTY

NAME	POST OFFICE
W. R. Bonds.....	Double Springs
N. S. Reeve.....	Double Springs
J. R. Daves.....	Addison
M. L. Aaron.....	Arley
J. M. Burns.....	Double Spgs., R. 1

TABULATION BY COUNTIES, BIENNIAL CENSUS, 1916

COUNTIES	NO. OF CHILDREN			WHITE		COLORED		Number Who Have Passed the Seventh Grade.		
	White	Colored	Male	Total	Female	Male	Female	White	Color'd	Total
Autauga	2,785	3,983	6,768	1,454	1,331	1,989	1,994	388	31	419
Baldwin	5,455	1,868	7,323	2,848	2,607	945	923	650	12	662
Barbour	4,232	8,453	12,685	2,233	1,999	4,096	4,357	851	175	1,026
Bibb	5,650	2,789	8,439	2,935	2,715	1,427	1,362	525	5	530
Blount	8,297	397	8,694	4,367	3,930	215	182	336		336
Bullock	1,550	11,016	12,566	758	792	5,567	5,449	513	146	659
Butler	5,011	7,468	12,479	2,541	2,470	3,760	3,708	875		875
Calhoun	10,720	4,861	15,581	5,400	5,320	2,373	2,488	1,081	131	1,212
Chambers	6,336	7,905	14,241	3,241	3,095	3,940	3,965	996	69	1,065
Cherokee	6,223	804	7,027	3,262	2,901	421	383	359	2	361
Chilton	6,676	1,565	8,241	3,444	3,232	829	736	840	9	849
Choctaw	2,898	4,672	7,570	1,457	1,441	2,379	2,293	394	53	447
Clarke	4,506	6,504	11,010	2,387	2,119	3,255	3,249	770	74	844
Clay	6,724	901	7,625	3,450	3,274	441	460	679	1	680
Cleburne	4,640	239	4,879	2,327	2,313	128	111	389	2	341
Coffee	7,837	2,312	10,149	4,056	3,781	1,155	1,157	1,026	18	1,044
Colbert	5,655	3,849	9,504	2,861	2,794	1,949	1,900	705	153	858
Conecuh	4,020	4,087	8,107	2,096	1,924	2,013	2,074	589	31	620
Coosa	3,884	2,901	6,285	1,743	1,641	1,458	1,443	414	4	418
Covington	9,964	3,255	13,219	5,178	4,786	1,639	1,616	1,294	31	1,325
Crenshaw	5,415	2,901	8,316	2,748	2,667	1,443	1,458	717	33	750
Cullman	10,877	147	11,024	5,636	5,241	94	53	807	2	809
Dale	5,945	2,167	8,112	2,994	2,951	1,092	1,075	710	9	719
Dallas	2,848	16,467	19,315	1,426	1,422	8,023	8,444	973	641	1,614
DeKalb	10,849	293	11,142	5,613	5,236	128	165	690	5	695
Elmore	5,863	4,707	10,570	3,004	2,859	2,295	2,412	894	34	928
Escambia	5,686	2,028	7,714	2,933	2,753	1,022	1,006	333		333
Etowah	11,708	2,164	13,872	5,890	5,818	1,074	1,090	1,658	58	1,716
Fayette	6,155	817	6,972	3,172	2,983	431	386	538	9	547
Franklin	6,417	396	6,813	3,305	3,112	176	220	537	5	542
Geneva	8,363	1,685	10,048	4,225	4,138	866	819	900	21	921
Greene	822	5,648	6,470	414	408	2,778	2,870	145	84	229
Hale	1,874	8,894	10,768	968	906	4,460	4,434	344	376	720
Henry	3,733	3,910	7,643	1,900	1,833	1,913	1,997	499	8	507
Houston	3,881	3,381	11,762	4,275	4,106	1,668	1,713	1,026	34	1,060
Jackson	10,522	1,025	11,547	5,441	5,081	512	513	868	4	872
Jefferson	43,373	32,094	75,467	22,200	21,173	15,439	16,655	8,193	3,036	11,229
Lamar	5,707	1,308	7,015	2,935	2,772	673	635	519	8	527
Lauderdale	9,535	2,589	12,124	4,824	4,711	1,281	1,308	969	99	1,068
Lawrence	5,829	2,167	7,996	3,052	2,777	1,079	1,088	513	57	570
Lee	4,066	7,700	11,766	1,975	2,091	3,753	3,947	1,068	358	1,426
Limestone	6,583	3,491	10,074	3,420	3,163	1,739	1,752	800	56	856
Lowndes	1,067	9,613	10,680	534	533	4,858	4,755	356	164	520
Macon	1,202	7,915	9,117	634	568	3,856	4,059	341	160	501
Madison	9,712	5,928	15,640	5,084	4,628	2,969	2,959	996	161	1,157
Marengo	2,968	9,728	12,696	1,480	1,488	4,886	4,842	624	75	699

TABULATION BY COUNTIES, BIENNIAL CENSUS, 1916—Continued

COUNTIES	NO. OF CHILDREN			WHITE		COLORED		Number Who Have Passed the Seventh Grade.		
	White	Colored	Male	Total	Female	Male	Female	White	Color'd	Total
Marion	7,410	180	7,590	3,774	3,836	96	84	664	-----	664
Marshall	10,911	434	11,345	5,557	5,354	216	218	1,012	1	1,013
Mobile	14,230	10,885	24,615	7,257	6,973	4,884	5,501	3,742	1,355	5,097
Monroe	4,101	5,584	9,685	2,103	1,998	2,765	2,819	566	33	599
Montgomery	7,469	21,947	29,416	3,700	3,769	10,696	11,251	2,268	771	3,039
Morgan	9,364	2,706	12,070	4,886	4,478	1,310	1,396	1,089	158	1,247
Perry	2,398	8,991	11,389	1,188	1,210	4,506	4,485	595	159	754
Pickens	4,735	5,520	10,255	2,382	2,353	2,795	2,725	828	112	940
Pike	5,410	5,793	11,203	2,803	2,607	2,857	2,936	795	67	862
Randolph	7,076	2,231	9,307	3,636	3,440	1,126	1,105	882	33	915
Russell	1,538	8,676	10,264	315	773	4,350	4,326	354	23	377
Shelby	6,840	2,269	9,109	3,573	3,267	1,153	1,116	838	37	875
St. Clair	6,942	1,557	8,499	3,495	3,447	763	789	533	-----	533
Sumter	1,921	10,043	11,964	963	958	5,033	5,010	536	26	562
Talladega	7,093	6,591	13,684	3,605	3,488	3,271	3,320	962	59	1,021
Tallapoosa	7,409	4,292	11,701	3,853	3,556	2,175	2,117	1,310	131	1,441
Tuscaloosa	10,025	6,402	16,427	5,209	4,816	3,142	3,260	885	99	984
Walker	11,497	1,334	13,331	6,003	5,494	931	903	1,027	81	1,108
Washington	2,782	2,001	4,783	1,461	1,321	1,011	990	293	2	295
Wilcox	1,868	9,372	11,740	997	871	4,892	4,980	565	262	827
Winston	4,923	6	4,934	2,564	2,364	1	5	308	-----	308
Total.....	444,060	336,306	780,366	227,944	216,116	166,465	169,841	59,744	9,853	69,597

GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF SCHOOLS OF ALL CLASSES, 1915-16

NAME OF SCHOOL.	ENROLLMENT		TEACHERS EMPLOYED		Value of Buildings, Sites and Equip- ment	Total Amount Expended
	White	Colored	White	Colored		
Public Schools	344,481	158,621	8,142	2,615	\$ 9,202,382	\$ 4,595,440
County High Schools	6,112		202		854,952	222,417
District Agricultural Schools	1,427		47		206,158	65,678
Normal Schools	2,173	2,839	73	248	2,138,357	728,494
University of Alabama	1,589		114		1,410,000	175,696
Alabama Polytechnic Institute	2,204		68		753,000	161,523
Alabama Girls Technical Institute	942		66		515,500	61,825
Alabama School for Deaf and Blind	286	54	33		415,000	74,875
Alabama Boys Industrial School	503		6		169,498	54,808
Northeast Alabama Agricultural & Ind. Inst.	375		9		25,725	9,354
Private and Denominational Schools	9,175	9,223	537	379	4,757,564	920,703
Ala. Reform School for Juvenile Negro Law Breakers		249		2	26,800	19,785
Grand total	369,270	170,986	9,297	3,244	\$20,472,936	\$ 7,090,598

**GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PUBLIC
SCHOOLS, 1915-16.**

	White	Colored	Total
1. Enrollment:			
a. In elementary and grammar grades	324,460	157,193	481,653
b. In high school grades (excluding county high schools)	20,021	1,428	21,449
Total enrollment	344,481	158,621	503,102
2. Average attendance:			
a. In elementary and grammar grades	199,632	99,705	299,337
b. In high school grades (excluding county high schools)	14,662	1,138	15,800
General average attendance	214,294	100,843	315,137
3. School terms or sessions, average length in days during year	129	105	121
4. a. Number of schools taught.....	4,758	2,087	6,845
b. Number of graded schools.....	4,534	1,688	6,222
5. No. of teachers employed:*			
a. Male	2,403	670	3,073
b. Female	5,739	1,945	7,684
Total	8,142	2,615	10,757
6. Grades of certificates held by teachers:*			
a. Life	1,093	122	1,215
b. First	1,609	24	1,633
c. Second	3,059	573	3,632
d. Third	2,282	1,892	4,174
Total	8,043	2,611	10,654
7. a. No. of public school libraries.....	2,001	81	2,082
b. Number of volumes in libraries	213,580	9,039	222,619
c. Combined value of libraries.....	\$126,858	\$4,572	\$131,430
d. Number of teachers studying books selected by the Ala. Teachers' Reading Circle.....	4,170	706	4,876
8. a. Number of schoolhouses deeded to the state.....	2,003	126	2,129

**GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PUBLIC
SCHOOLS 1915-16—Continued.**

	White	Colored	Total
b. Number of schoolhouses deeded to the county.....	128	29	157
c. Number of schoolhouses deeded to the district.....	1,673	665	2,338
d. Number of schoolhouses deeded to private owners (churches, lodges, societies, etc.)	833	1,220	2,053
Number of schoolhouses owned by cities.....	121	47	168
e. Total number of schoolhouses*	4,758	2,087	6,845
f. Value of schoolhouses and sites	\$7,434,626	\$782,024	\$8,216,650
g. Estimated value of seats, desks, and all other equipment	\$759,933	\$94,369	\$854,302
h. Number of schoolhouses entirely or partially supplied with patent desks.....	2,730	316	3,046
9. Average yearly salary of teachers in rural districts:*			
a. Male	\$431	\$178	\$375
b. Female	\$366	\$155	\$313
10. Total salaries paid teachers.....	\$3,138,144	\$420,155	\$3,558,299
11. Amount expended during the year by the School Improvement Association	\$100,778	\$8,337	\$109,115
12. Total number of visits by the county superintendent to the rural schools of the county	7,618	1,980	9,598

*The apparent discrepancy between the "number of teachers holding certificates" and the "number of teachers employed" is accounted for by the fact that some few teachers are not required to hold certificates when teaching only certain subjects upon which examinations are not held: viz., German, French, Manual Training, etc., and that the law exempts Mobile county teachers from holding State certificates.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT*

RECEIPTS:

13. Balance from previous year.....	\$ 50,847
14. From Public Funds (includes General Fund, Poll Tax, and County Fund).....	*3,013,679
15. From general property taxes, loans, bond sales and unpaid warrants (not special county tax).....	167,182
16. From town appropriation.....	452,565
17. From sales of property and proceeds of insurance adjustments.....	23,962
18. From matriculation and incidental fees.....	274,471
19. From supplement by patrons.....	232,124
20. From state and local sources for alteration and erection of schoolhouses.....	219,069
21. From all other sources.....	161,541
Total.....	\$4,595,440

DISBURSEMENTS:

22. Salary of County Superintendents.....	\$ 100,300
Salary of City Superintendents.....	60,488
23. Salaries of Assistant Superintendents.....	32,684
Salaries of Supervising Principals.....	63,039
	\$ 256,511
24. Salaries of principals.....	814,735
25. Salaries of teachers.....	2,617,337
Total salaries of teachers, including supervisors.....	\$3,688,583
26. Other expenses of supervision (includes board meetings, stenographers and office supplies).....	18,256
27. Wages of janitors and their helpers.....	66,729
28. Fuel, water, light, power, janitors' supplies and other expenses of operation.....	80,737
29. Repairs and replacement of equipment, insurance and other upkeep charges.....	77,940
30. New buildings and grounds, alterations of old buildings (not repairs).....	317,038
31. New equipment (not replacements).....	69,563
32. Teaching supplies (crayons, erasers, tablets, textbooks furnished, etc.).....	27,597
33. Other expenses.....	141,513
34. Balance on hand.....	107,484
Total.....	\$4,595,440

*For a detailed statement see "Amounts available from balance on hand, General Fund, Bonus, Poll Tax, County Tax."

ENROLLMENT, ATTENDANCE, LENGTH OF TERM, SCHOOLS TAUGHT, GRADED SCHOOLS
TEACHERS, GRADES OF CERTIFICATES, LIBRARIES.—Continued.

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Enrollment				Average Attendance				Length of Term		No. of Schools Taught	
	White		Colored		White		Colored		White	Colored	White	Colored
	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades				
Catauga County Rural Districts	1474	85	1649		888	56	999		117	73	39	3
Fayetteville, City of	450		250	10	400		185	6	180	140	1	
Totals for County	1924	85	1899	10	1288	56	1184	6	136	85	40	3
Caldwin County	3698	168	992		2270	125	543		131	102	86	2
Harbour County Rural Districts	2984	180	3494		1902	140	2574		142	83	63	4
Maule, City of	353	102	177	30	296	89	90	23	180	180	2	
Totals for County	3337	282	3671	30	2198	229	2664	23	148	87	65	4
Hibb County	4350	176	1428	24	2674	137	871	16	122	115	61	1
Mount County	6282	68	220		3709	45	110		107	80	89	
Hullock County Rural Districts	796	148	4939		557	119	3359		151	80	34	4
Union Springs, City of	232	68	221	14	199	60	131	12	180	180	1	
Totals for County	1028	216	5160	14	756	179	3490	12	160	84	35	4
Butler County Rural Districts	3268	238	3297	24	2072	186	2167	17	110	80	78	4
Greenville, City of	237	74	185		212	66	100		180	180	1	
Totals for County	3505	312	3482	24	2284	252	2267	17	118	84	79	4
Calhoun County Rural Districts	5012	85	1069		2581	53	663		130	86	63	1
Anniston, City of	1250	143	496	3	1000	124	347	2	180	180	5	
Jacksonville, City of	173		85		124		43		180	160	1	
Bedmont, City of	399	61	75		285	52	43		180	100	2	
Totals for Cities	1822	204	656	3	1409	176	433	2	180	170	8	
Totals for County	6834	289	1725	3	3990	229	1096	2	149	119	71	2
Chambers County Rural Distr'ts	3820	395	2577	12	2777	263	1764	8	156	85	55	3
Annett, City of	960	80	300		530	70	250		180	160	2	
Totals for County	4780	475	2877	12	3307	333	2014	8	160	94	57	3
Cherokee County	4270	34	339		3311	29	265		105	66	70	1
Hilton County	5110	254	1011		3075	154	677		116	96	72	1
Choctaw County	2280	136	3065	7	1619	111	2026	6	123	58	58	3
Clarke County	3308	200	3218	2	690	46	647	1	122	72	86	4
Clay County	5697	273	438		2966	174	290		133	100	72	
Clayborne County	3581		162		1976		96		107	82	63	
Coffee County Rural Districts	5776	355	1241	40	3214	270	736	26	118	98	74	2
Enterprise, City of	345		148		233		114		180	140	1	
Totals for County	6121	355	1389	40	3447	270	850	26	122	103	75	2
Colbert County Rural Districts	2840	72	1571	26	1485	20	877	16	117	83	49	2
Beffield, City of	471	81	152		358	59	94		180	180	2	
Cusumma, City of	205	60	175	48	182	55	136	43	180	180	1	
Totals for Cities	676	141	327	48	540	114	230	43	180	180	3	
Totals for County	3516	213	1898	74	2025	134	1107	59	136	105	52	2
Conecuh County	3032	145	2836	15	1926	109	1667	3	109	92	71	3
Coosa County	2898	135	1314	29	1725	86	755	17	119	91	50	2
Covington County Rural Distr'ts	6223	297	1013		3832	315	770		114	90	94	1
Andalusia, City of	375	96	60		291	77	35		180	90	1	
Prata, City of	286		114		189		60		180	140	1	

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

ENROLLMENT ATTENDANCE, LENGTH OF TERM, SCHOOLS TAUGHT, GRADED SCH
TEACHERS, GRADES OF CERTIFICATES, LIBRARIES.—Continued.

No. of Graded Schools		No. of Teachers				Grades of Certificates								Number of Libraries		Number of Volumes		Value Librs
White	Colored	White		Colored		White				Colored				White	Colored	White	Colored	White
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Life	First	Second	Third	Life	First	Second	Third	White	Colored	White	Colored	White
39	11	9	48	9	22	5	10	25	17	1	1	2	27	21		1489		\$ 682
1	3		9	1	4	1	2	6								240		200
40	14	9	57	10	26	6	12	31	17	1	1	3	31	22		1729		882
86	20	20	97	6	15	11	17	53	36			3	18	42	2	4254	248	2027
61	39	28	51	16	28	10	12	36	22		1	3	40	28	3	1634	96	935
2	1	2	9	1	3	7	4			1				1		125		300
63	40	30	60	17	31	17	16	35	22	1	1	3	44	29	3	1759	96	1235
60	14	31	64	8	14	18	23	37	17	7		7	8	48	5	3102	494	2734
89	3	59	63		6	10	21	43	48				6	14	1	647	45	528
34	48	14	34	16	35	11	16	12	9			8	48	23		2120		1015
1	1	2	11	1	2	2	9			1		2		1	1	920	200	475
35	49	16	45	17	37	13	25	12	9	1		10	43	24	1	3040	200	1490
75	8	30	72	19	35	11	18	53	20	1		7	46	22		1624		940
1	1	2	8	1	2	4	6			2		2	1	1		800		400
76	9	32	80	20	37	15	24	53	20	1		9	47	23		2424		1340
63	19	31	59	3	19	12	20	32	26		1	6	15	28	1	1874	9	1080
5	2	5	27	2	5	11	16	4	1	1		3	3	3	1	600	100	600
1	1	1	4	1	1	1	3					1	1	7	1	200	12	70
2	1	2	8		1	1	5	2	2				1	1		300		250
8	4	7	39	8	7	13	24	6	3	1		4	5	11	2	1100	112	920
71	23	38	98	6	26	25	44	38	29	1	1	10	20	39	3	2974	121	2000
55	35	28	86	12	32	2	29	62	11	1		12	31	63	1	8730	66	3795
2	1	2	16	1	2	7	11					1	2	1		2000		3000
57	36	30	102	13	34	9	40	62	11	1		13	33	64	1	10730	66	6795
70	11	25	58	2	9	5	9	20	49			1	10	23		1656		694
72	14	54	47	10	12	9	10	37	45	1		4	17	45	1	3400	69	1560
44	13	25	52	20	20	7	13	35	22			6	34	14		1083		515
80	31	24	81	21	34	8	16	54	27	1		3	51	35	3	2891	92	1868
72	2	49	60	3	6	11	21	41	36				9	34		3096		1627
63	4	30	39	1	3	1	5	31	32			1	3	24		1508		660
65	17	42	73	11	12	9	19	39	48		1	5	17	10		1623		1015
1	1	1	6	1	1	3	1	2	1	1			1	1		80		40
66	18	43	79	12	13	12	20	41	49	1	1	5	18	11		1703		1055
33	15	20	37	4	18	8	12	28	14			6	16	21	2	1620	225	1640
2	1	1	11	1	2	2	6	4				2	1	2		600		250
1	1	1	7	1	5	2	4	1	1			2	2	1	1	240	250	250
3	2	2	18	2	7	4	10	5	1			2	4	3	1	840	250	500
36	17	22	55	6	25	7	22	33	15			2	10	19	24	2460	475	2140
71	36	14	80	18	27	7	10	37	40	3		3	39	16		1509		808
50	23	31	44	8	19	7	23	35	10	1		6	20	27	1	2251	217	915
87	10	58	68	5	11	4	15	51	56		1	2	13	30		2340		1084
1	1	2	12	1		7	5	1	1			1		1		537		500
1	1	2	5	1	1	4	3					1	1	1		225		7

ENROLLMENT ATTENDANCE, LENGTH OF TERM, SCHOOLS TAUGHT, GRADED SCHOOLS
TEACHERS, GRADES OF CERTIFICATES, LIBRARIES.—Continued.

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Enrollment				Average Attendance				Length of Term		No. of Schools Taught	
	White		Colored		White		Colored		White	Colored	White	Colored
	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades				
Totals for Cities	661	96	174		480	77	95		180	122	2	
Totals for County	6884	393	1187		4312	392	865		122	93	96	1
Crenshaw County	4446	229	1271	6	2547	134	769	5	104	87	79	2
Cullman County Rural Districts	8380	81	78		4503	57	46		105	100	114	
Cullman, City of	453				360				180		1	
Totals for County	8833	81	78		4863	57	46		110	100	115	
Dale County Rural Districts	4570	277	997	21	2853	196	593	9	125	60	68	1
Dzark, City of	228	84	95		162	76	80		180	80	1	
Totals for County	4798	361	1092	21	3015	272	673	9	130	62	69	1
Dallas County Rural Districts	906	111	5731		625	76	4091		155	97	42	1
Selma, City of	1004	230	655	20	863	215	445	89	180	180	4	
Totals for County	1910	341	6386	20	1488	291	4536	89	170	107	46	1
DeKalb County	8716	218	123		4280	153	67		133	65	101	
Elmore County	4349	356	1842	27	2665	263	1296	17	141	86	65	2
Escambia County Rural Distr'ts	3875	86	834		2520	66	492		113	106	81	1
Brewton, City of	226	71	90	2	192	58	50	2	180	140	1	
Totals for County	4101	157	924	2	2712	124	547	2	119	109	82	1
Etowah County Rural Districts	5195	75	400		2855	48	212		110	80	82	
Alabama City, City of	1170				620				180		2	
Attalla, City of	344		135		237		60		180	180	1	
Jacksden, City of	1483	201	525		1043	145	400		180	180	5	
Totals for Cities	2997	201	660		1900	145	460		180	180	8	
Totals for County	8192	276	1060		4755	198	672		139	148	90	
Fayette County	4667	24	466		2754	19	352		92	90	81	1
Franklin County Rural Districts	4619	117	183		2970	75	113		83	57	79	
Russellville, City of	220		125		165		58		160	80	1	
Totals for County	4839	117	308		3135	75	171		87	65	80	
Geneva County	4423	86	354		3172	54	188		101	57	66	
Greene County	679	64	3636	15	584	57	2651	13	135	82	28	1
Hale County Rural Districts	1198	81	2900	30	849	71	2375	19	104	90	54	1
Greensboro, City of	115	19	238		95	17	99		180	140	1	
Totals for County	1313	100	3138	30	944	88	2434	19	111	93	55	1
Henry County	2814	103	1906		1761	65	1201		117	77	39	2
Houston County Rural Districts	6114	191	1062		3114	125	632		128	71	68	1
Dothan, City of	987	237	198		621	192	91		180	165	8	
Totals for County	7101	428	1260		3735	317	723		138	83	71	1
Jackson County Rural Districts	7192	213	770		4360	161	474		92	63	113	1
Bridgeport, City of	361		53		222		34		170	90	1	
Totals for County	7553	213	823		4582	161	508		96	65	114	1
Jefferson County Rural Districts	14387	757	6547		8984	510	4261		142	143	143	7
Bessemer, City of	1404	367	1343		1285	318	1147		180	180	4	
Birmingham, City of	15461	2506	7914	580	12087	1960	4999	438	180	180	35	2
Totals for Cities	16865	2873	9257	580	13372	2278	6146	438	180	180	39	2
Totals for County	31252	3630	15804	580	22356	2788	10407	438	170	165	172	9

ROLLMENT, ATTENDANCE, LENGTH OF TERM, SCHOOLS TAUGHT, GRADED SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, GRADES OF CERTIFICATES, LIBRARIES.—Continued.

of died sols	No. of Teachers				Grades of Certificates								Number of Libraries		Number of Volumes		Value of Libraries		
	White		Colored		White				Colored										
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Life	First	Second	Third	Life	First	Second	Third	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	
2	4	17	2	1	11	8	1	1					2	1	2	762	575		
12	62	85	7	12	15	23	52	57		1	4	14	32		3102	1659			
23	46	84	5	21	12	21	49	48	2		9	15	11		770		475		
1	65	90		2	5	11	59	80			1	1	10		514		235		
1	1	8			2	3	4						1		240		100		
1	66	98		2	7	14	63	80			1	1	11		754		335		
16	40	51	4	12	15	13	40	23			1	15	40	1	2980	50	1550	20	
1	2	6	1	1	2	2	4				1	1	1		250		1000		
17	42	57	5	13	17	15	44	23			2	16	41	1	3230	50	2550	20	
91	6	52	18	73	15	13	22	8			6	85	26	2	3527	40	1539	20	
1	4	29	1	10	15	14	3		1		7	2	3	1	2200	300	2200	150	
92	10	81	19	83	30	27	25	8	1		13	87	29	3	5727	340	3739	170	
3	72	80	1	2	12	24	72	44			1	2	12	1	1085	505	350	100	
36	29	89	12	25	17	48	37	16	1	2	5	29	41		5506		2195		
15	16	95	8	11	6	15	42	48			4	15	16		927		403		
1	2	9	1	1	3	1	5	2				2	1		250		300		
16	18	104	9	12	9	16	47	50			4	17	17		1177		703		
6	25	79	3	3	8	14	37	45			2	4	32		1987		818		
1	1	12			3	1	8	1											
1		7	1	1	1	6					2		1		75		50		
2	5	31	1	5	11	19	4	2			2	4	1		6000		6000		
3	6	50	2	6	15	26	12	3			4	4	2		6075		6050		
9	31	129	5	9	23	40	49	48			6	8	34		8062		6868		
2	52	49	4	9	5	14	44	38	1		3	9	25		2222		1579		
5	58	54	1	5	13	15	39	45			1	5	39		2535		1176		
1	1	5	1		2	3	1				1		1		50		20		
6	59	59	2	5	15	18	40	45			2	5	40		2585		1196		
	49	77	2	5	5	17	61	48				7	1		71		80		
3	3	35	19	40	4	10	18	6	1	1	2	55	14		2053		970		
58	9	47	17	41	6	13	19	18	4	2	5	47	2	1	70	84	42	27	
1	1	4	1	2	3	1	1				1	2	1		75		100		
59	10	51	18	43	9	14	20	18	4	2	6	49	3	1	145	84	142	27	
9	26	38	10	17	4	9	24	27				27	25		1903		1185		
4	57	47	3	13	9	12	48	35			3	13	22		1769		719		
1	5	21	1	3	2	13	7	1			1	3	1		1500		1200		
5	62	68	4	16	11	25	55	36			4	16	23		3269		1919		
13	65	81	7	10	11	27	59	49			2	15	31		1943		970		
1		5		1	2		11	2			1		1		22		35		
14	65	86	7	11	13	27	60	51			3	15	32		1965		1005		
73	91	275	15	103	63	101	132	70	7		44	67	90	7	11129	222	5765	113	
3	5	36	1	15	16	10	10	4	1		7	8	4		675		700		
20	58	449	14	136	158	74	170	47	15	4	94	34	20	1	10850	1300	8635	733	
23	63	485	15	151	174	84	180	51	16	4	101	42	24	1	11525	1300	9335	733	
96	154	760	30	254	237	184	312	121	23	4	145	109	114	8	22654	1522	15100	846	

ENROLLMENT, ATTENDANCE, LENGTH OF TERM, SCHOOLS TAUGHT, GRADED SCHOOL
TEACHERS, GRADES OF CERTIFICATES, LIBRARIES.

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Enrollment				Average Attendance				Length of Term		No. of Schools Taught	
	White		Colored		White		Colored		White	Colored	White	Colored
	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades				
Lamar County	4819	180	783		2717	112	423		104	70	85	
Lauderdale County Rural Dist'ts	5529	117	877		2617	72	510		109	60	83	
Florence, City of	815	92	173		564	62	96		180	180	4	
Totals for County	6344	209	1050		3181	134	606		122	79	87	
Lawrence County	4279	88	1024		2488	46	724		97	57	74	
Lee County Rural Districts	1355	131	2942		869	90	1716		142	82	41	
Opelika, City of	461	129	332	14	375	116	208	13	180	160	2	
Phoenix, City of	325	25	48		250	20	30		160	160	1	
Totals for Cities	786	154	380	14	625	136	238	13	173	160	3	
Totals for County	2141	285	3322	14	1494	226	1954	13	156	92	44	
Limestone County	4718	56	863		2588	38	516		120	40	69	
Lowndes County	695	137	4541	10	548	111	3228	8	145	88	36	
Macon County Rural Districts	1045	65	5446		637	52	3080		160	100	30	
Tuskegee, City of	138	36	165		117	31	94		180	140	1	
Totals for County	1183	101	5611		754	83	3174		164	101	31	
Madison County Rural Districts	5926	245	2982	12	3753	186	1564	8	141	83	72	
Huntsville, City of	711	189	700	50	500	141	380	40	180	180	1	
Totals for County	6637	434	3682	62	4253	327	1944	48	146	103	73	
Marengo County Rural Districts	1989	233	4021	15	1375	157	2449	11	116	77	68	
Demopolis, City of	189	56	340		176	50	275		180	180	1	
Totals for County	2178	289	4361	15	1551	207	2724	11	124	87	69	
Marion County	5757	368	147		2886	217	108		86	60	89	
Marshall County	8128	335	320		4763	218	277		120	80	85	
Mobile County Rural Districts	4495	182	2705	18	3120	154	1773	16	162	154	60	
Mobile, City of	3761	815	1986	136	3141	703	1376	128	180	180	11	
Totals for County	8256	997	4691	154	6261	857	3149	144	172	166	71	
Monroe County	3219	183	2880		1966	96	1976		120	60	77	
Montgomery County Rural Dist's	1764	164	7804		1203	112	5114		160	100	50	
Montgomery, City of	2956	609	1961		2398	529	1627		180	180	10	
Totals for County	4720	773	9765		3601	641	6741		174	119	60	
Morgan County Rural Districts	6098	135	1170	3	3232	99	625	2	136	107	76	
Albany, City of	995	126	165	3	812	110	98	2	180	180	5	
Decatur, City of	370	94	273	22	285	85	236	19	180	180	1	
Totals for Cities	1365	220	438	25	1097	195	334	21	180	180	6	
Totals for County	7463	355	1608	28	4329	294	959	23	148	133	82	
Perry County Rural Districts	1395	123	4378	19	860	82	2668	8	140	92	45	
Marion, City of	210		77		203		36		170	170	1	
Totals for County	1605	123	4455	19	1063	82	2704	8	145	93	46	
Pickens County	3632	353	2498	13	2406	167	1649	10	107	83	76	
Pike County Rural Districts	3674	166	2335	2	1903	69	1254	2	112	51	67	
Troy, City of	462	71	486		380	64	237		180	180	1	
Totals for County	4136	237	2821	2	2283	133	1491	2	124	71	68	
Randolph County Rural Dist'ts	5200	381	1264		2788	244	840		110	81	74	
Dothan, City of	510	118	107		360	101	85		180	120	3	
Totals for County	5710	499	1371		3098	345	925		118	94	74	

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

ENROLLMENT, ATTENDANCE, LENGTH OF TERM, SCHOOLS TAUGHT, GRADED SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, GRADES OF CERTIFICATES, LIBRARIES.—Continued.

No. of Graded Schools		No. of Teachers				Grades of Certificates								Number of Libraries		Number of Volumes		Value of Libraries
		White		Colored		White				Colored								
White	Colored	Male	Female	Male	Female	Life	First	Second	Third	Life	First	Second	Third	White	Colored	White	Colored	White
85	11	55	62	8	9	14	20	37	46				3	14	10		751	403
82	16	38	71	2	15	3	9	55	42				2	15	40		2964	1300
4	1	2	19	1	2	9	6	5	1		1			3	1		375	20
86	17	40	90	3	17	12	15	60	43		1		4	15	43	1	3339	20
37	3	37	64	3	17	5	19	40	37				1	19	14		942	416
39	11	3	47	6	33	3	11	20	16	2			4	33	30		2402	1170
2	2	3	12	1	5	5	6	3	1				4	2	2	1	700	45
1	1		9	1	1	1		4	4	1				1				
3	3	3	21	2	6	6	6	7	5	1			4	3	2	1	700	45
42	14	6	68	8	39	9	17	27	21	3			8	36	32	1	3102	45
69		25	66	1	10	11	17	27	36					11	17		722	510
36	57	12	39	30	43	13	11	16	11	1			12	60	18	3	1268	412
30	52	1	34	1	63	5	15	12	3	6	4	17	37	17	8		1478	499
1	1	1	6	1	1	4	2		1				1	1			1600	
31	53	2	40	2	64	9	17	12	4	6	4	18	38	18	8		3078	499
69	86	40	76	10	33	23	25	48	20	3			40	66			4486	
1	1	4	15	2	10	10	8	1		3		9		1	1		2000	1000
70	37	44	91	12	43	33	33	49	20	6		9	40	67	1		6486	1000
64	21	14	77	18	32	9	27	44	11	2			5	43	32		2583	
1	1	1	7	1	5	4	3	1		1			1	4	1		950	
65	22	15	84	19	37	13	30	45	11	3			6	47	33		3533	
56		68	52	4	1	11	17	44	48				3	2	12		863	
85	6	73	54	1	5	11	36	49	41	1			2	3	72		5055	
60	41	9	136	8	54	3	30	71	41	1			23	38	35	5	4349	669
11	4	10	144	4	34	28	41	54	8	8			22	6	11	3	5273	395
71	45	19	280	12	88	31	71	125	49	9			45	44	46	8	9622	1064
77	47	21	91	17	30	10	14	46	42				2	45	34		2429	
49	73	13	60	18	85	25	22	21	5	4			11	88	35	7	3570	68
10	4	7	76	3	32	39	26	9	1	7			27	1	10	1	6438	200
59	77	20	136	21	117	64	48	30	6	11			38	89	45	8	10008	268
76	18	43	63	9	10	10	14	35	47	1			4	14	16		1126	
5	2	2	23	1	2	6	6	9	3				2	1	1		760	
1	1	1	10	1	4	5	2	3	1	1			2	2	1		250	
6	3	3	33	2	6	11	8	12	4	1			4	3	2		1010	
82	21	46	96	11	16	21	22	47	51	2			8	17	18		2136	
45	54	4	55	15	44	9	15	21	14	2	1	13	43	28			3015	
1	1	1	4	1		2	1	1	1	1				1			200	
46	55	5	59	16	44	11	16	22	15	3	1	13	43	29			3215	
74	47	30	88	24	31	11	17	50	40	1			6	48	49	5	3824	166
67	45	30	52	9	38	8	21	28	25	2			6	39	32	1	1920	25
1	2	1	15		4	12	3			1			2	1	1	1	800	25
68	47	31	67	9	42	20	24	28	25	3			8	40	33	2	2720	50
74	28	59	69	5	23	4	17	44	54				4	24	55		3255	
3	1	5	8	1	1	2	4	3	4				2	1			715	
77	29	55	77	6	24	6	21	47	58				4	26	56		3970	

ENROLLMENT ATTENDANCE, LENGTH OF TERM, SCHOOLS TAUGHT, GRADED SCHOOL
TEACHERS, GRADES OF CERTIFICATES, LIBRARIES.—Continued.

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Enrollment				Average Attendance				Length of Term		No. of School Taught	
	White		Colored		White		Colored		White	Colored	White	Colored
	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades				
Russell County Rural Districts	707	114	2502		546	94	1631		144	92	26	
Girard, City of	411	30	191	27	318	27	134	19	169	169	2	
Totals for County	1118	144	2693	27	864	121	1765	19	163	99	28	
Shelby County	5330	187	1800		4101	92	950		110	87	82	
St. Clair County	5412	255	692		3110	192	468		125	69	76	
Sumter County	1132	247	3194	2	954	187	1852	1	158	80	33	
Talladega County Rural Dist'ts	4350	200	3845		1987	127	2038		144	101	57	
Sylacauga, City of	283				207				180		1	
Talladega, City of	572	92	284		429	73	172		180	130	2	
Totals for Cities	855	92	284		636	73	172		180	130	3	
Totals for County	5205	292	4129		2623	200	2210		153	103	60	
Tallapoosa County Rural Dist'ts	4619	474	2576	8	2748	301	1574	6	122	86	79	
Alexander City, City of	286	74	116	8	216	63	70	6	180	180	1	
Totals for County	4905	548	2692	16	2964	364	1644	12	127	90	80	
Tuscaloosa County Rural Dist'ts	6554	231	2556		3926	168	1491		120	92	110	
Tuscaloosa, City of	1114	268	534	20	791	219	275	12	180	180	5	
Totals for County	7668	499	3090	20	4717	387	1766	12	132	106	115	
Walker County Rural Districts	8671	356	1726	50	5020	226	1034	38	93	110	101	
Jasper, City of	456		80		324		52		180	180	1	
Totals for County	9127	356	1806	50	5344	226	1086	38	98	113	102	
Washington County	2216	71	1001		1456	51	681		108	89	61	
Wilcox County	1324	251	2021	11	902	181	1246	7	156	83	54	
Winston County	2982	206			1471	126			83		57	
Rural Districts	280243	12717	135366	441	165535	8635	85133	284	118	90	4623	20
Totals for Cities	44217	7304	21827	987	34097	6027	14572	854	177	175	135	
Grand Total	324460	20021	157193	1428	199632	14662	99705	1138	129	105	4758	20

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

ENROLLMENT, ATTENDANCE, LENGTH OF TERM, SCHOOLS TAUGHT, GRADED SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, GRADES OF CERTIFICATES, LIBRARIES.—Continued.

No. of Graded Schools		No. of Teachers				Grades of Certificates								Number of Libraries		Number of Volumes		Value of Librs
		White		Colored		White				Colored								
White	Colored	Male	Female	Male	Female	Life	First	Second	Third	Life	First	Second	Third	White	Colored	White	Colored	White
26	43	6	30	12	33	11	8	15	2	3		6	36	20		1612		916
27	1	3	9	1	3	1	3	7		1		1	1					
28	44	9	39	13	36	12	11	22	2	5		7	37	20		1612		916
82	29	57	68	11	20	11	18	52	44	1	2	7	21	11		1017		710
76	18	29	85	2	16	7	9	50	48			1	17	39		3427		2323
33	36	11	48	20	18	6	19	25	9	1		1	36	14	3	1784	116	1470
53	41	24	61	7	47	8	12	36	29			3	51	27		1618		803
1		1	5			1	2	2	1									
2	3	1	18		3	8	7	2	2				3					
3	3	2	23		3	9	9	4	3				3					
56	44	26	84	7	50	17	21	40	32			3	54	27		1618		803
79	50	44	83	7	45	12	28	49	38	1		10	41	30		2260		1529
1	1	2	6	1	1	7		1		1			1	1		503		300
80	51	46	89	8	46	19	28	50	38	2		10	42	31		2763		1829
110	46	43	124	14	34	19	31	65	52	3		7	38	84		6456		2904
5	2	2	30	2	9	10	9	12	1	2		3	6	5	1	3063	50	1670
115	48	45	154	16	43	29	40	77	53	5		10	44	89	1	9519	50	4574
101	20	67	119	12	18	15	45	60	66	2		12	16	39	2	3066	725	1438
1	1	1	10	1	1	1	3	4	3	1		1		1		250		200
102	21	67	129	13	19	16	48	64	69	3		13	16	40	2	3316	725	1638
58	7	16	58	4	14	3	10	25	36	1			17	5		118		225
44	22	16	56	15	33	13	8	30	21	1		24	23	14		2193		1770
33		38	34			2	14	23	33					2		654		255
4399	1609	2248	4558	611	1623	666	1255	2700	2185	71	17	363	1783	1902	66	160649	5142	83725
135	79	155	1181	59	322	427	354	359	97	51	7	210	109	99	15	52931	3897	43133
4534	1688	2403	5739	670	1945	1093	1609	3059	2282	122	24	573	1892	2001	81	213580	9039	126858

ALABAMA TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE, SCHOOLHOUSES, OWNERSHIP, VALUE, VALUE OF EQUIPMENT, PATENT DESKS, AVERAGE SALARIES, TOTAL SALARIES, EXPENDED BY S. I. A., VISITS BY SUPERINTENDENTS.—Continued.

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Teachers Studying Books A.T.R.C.		Number of Schoolhouses										Value of School- houses and Sites— White.....
	White	Colored	State	White				Colored					
				County	District	Private Owners	Cities	State	County	District	Private Owners	Cities	
Autauga County Rural Districts.....	45	6	19		7	13		1	2	6	22		\$ 2309
Prattville, City of.....	9	3					1				1	2	1500
Totals for County.....	54	9	19		7	13	1	1	2	6	23	2	3809
Baldwin County.....	106	4	47		14	25		1		3	16		5606
Barbour County Rural Districts.....	46	13	23		36	4		3		12	28		3058
Eufaula, City of.....							2					1	2500
Totals for County.....	46	13	23		36	4	2	3		12	28	1	5558
Bibb County.....	95	10	28		24	9				4	12		7550
Blount County.....			33	42	12	2				1	5		4992
Bullock County Rural Districts.....	36	12	10		7	17		2		7	39		2144
Union Springs, City of.....	10						1					1	4000
Totals for County.....	46	12	10		7	17	1	2		7	39	1	6144
Butler County Rural Districts.....	47		38		31	9				28	17		3367
Greenville, City of.....	5						1					1	1400
Totals for County.....	52		38		31	9	1			28	17	1	4767
Calhoun County Rural Districts.....	90	22	41		11	11				1	18		5235
Anniston, City of.....	32	7					5				1	1	8100
Jacksonville, City of.....	4	2	1										
Piedmont, City of.....	8					1	1					1	4000
Totals for Cities.....	44	9	1				6					3	12100
Totals for County.....	134	31	42		11	12	6			1	19	3	17335
Chambers County Rural Districts.....	79	6	32		19	4		4		30	1		9930
Lanett, City of.....	16					2					1		5200
Totals for County.....	95	6	32		19	6		4		30	2		15130
Cherokee County.....	50	3	25		31	14					11		4675
Chilton County.....	92	26	26		44				1	10	7		4210
Choctaw County.....	34	5	38		10	10				8	31		3132
Clarke County.....	60	20	24		51	11		3		30	16		6066
Clay County.....	54	3	40		31	1				8			9025
Cleburne County.....	11		29		26	8					4		3965
Coffee County Rural Districts.....	40	4	38	4	26	6		3	1	3	15		8001
Enterprise, City of.....	2						1					1	200
Totals for County.....	42	4	38	4	26	6	1	3	1	3	15	1	8201
Colbert County Rural Districts.....	28	2	24	1	16	8				15	6		3640
Sheffield, City of.....	3						2					1	2800
Fuscomb, City of.....	4						1					1	2500
Totals for Cities.....	7						3					2	5300
Totals for County.....	28	9	24	1	16	8	3			15	6	2	8940
Conecuh County.....	49	29	29		37	5		6		13	20		3255
Coosa County.....	40	3	29		16	5		1		18	4		3803
Livingston County Rural Districts.....	77		42	1	39	12				15			6581
Andalusia, City of.....							1				1		7000
Prattville, City of.....	7	1					1				1		2000

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

ALABAMA TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE, SCHOOLHOUSES, OWNERSHIP, VALUE, VALUE EQUIPMENT, PATENT DESKS, AVERAGE SALARIES, TOTAL SALARIES, EXPENDED BY S. I. A., VISITS BY SUPERINTENDENTS.—Continued.

Value of School-houses and Sites—Colored	Value of Equipment		S'h'houses suppl'd with Pat. Desks		Average Yearly Salary				Total Salaries Paid Teachers		Amount Spent by A. S. I. A.		No Vis by Cou Supts. & Assistants	
	White	Colored	White	Colored	Male	Female	Male	Female	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored
5350	3400	416	25		306	289	107	98	16626	3119	235		31	
2500	1500	75	1	3		550	225	157	4950	855	165	35		
7850	4900	491	26	3	306	330	119	107	21576	3974	400	35	31	
1850	6259	98	55	1	409	321	177	153	39296	3356	1730	64	146	
9125	3190	699	27	4	417	340	124	111	29013	5100	528	4	107	
2500	2000	500	2	1	1350	530	405	180	7470	945				
11625	5190	1199	29	5	479	368	141	117	36463	6045	528	4	107	
19870	11443	2476	48	7	446	375	365	192	37830	5608	1373	10	141	
6835	6835		32		278	241		54	31556	327			87	
10965	3100	841	28	2	647	411	110	95	23029	5097	298	63	99	
5000	2700	575	1	1	1500	505	315	236	8535	787	57	114		
15965	5800	1416	29	3	754	433	122	103	31564	5884	355	177	99	
140	6565	120	42		375	298	140	120	32706	6860	1895		87	
2700	1600	250	1	1	1220	515	360	180	6563	720				
2840	8165	370	43	1	428	319	151	124	39269	7680	1895		87	
4700	5877	685	49	1	408	302	211	128	30455	3057	365	2	87	
10900	10000	500	5	2	1212	510	490	303	19845	2504				
2520	160	1	1		731	240	60	2925	300			260		
2000	800	100	2	1	1005	433	140	5475	140					
14520	10800	760	8	4	1153	517	410	245	28245	2944		260		
19220	16677	1445	57	5	545	388	311	159	58700	6001	365	262	87	
15075	16000	3000	55	4	525	391	193	135	48322	6636	1392	20	119	
2000	5000	500	2	1	1343	320	200	150	7800	500				
17075	21000	3500	57	5	580	380	194	127	56122	7136	1392	20	119	
2000	5440	210	38		317	241	108	68	21921	830			86	
3905	4498	266	38	2	369	263	159	109	32297	2900	661	23	117	
10600	4290	1060	26	2	372	283	96	76	24036	3451	1017		24	
9005	6310	662	40	3	442	309	145	92	35617	6173	1065	120	32	
2950	7885	425	36		429	296	176	136	38781	1345	884		95	
650	4042	85	16		273	247	200	86	17884	457	155		60	
10680	9692	418	32	3	813	240	145	120	30657	3039	616	148	123	
600	500	50	1	1	1200	519	350	210	4310	560	190			
11280	10192	468	33	4	333	261	162	127	34967	3599	806	148	123	
4365	3682	572	24	4	329	320	133	108	18420	2476	253	200	53	
1600	1200	300	2	1	1338	480	324	201	6626	727	450	93		
4000	1050	500	1	1	1200	474	675	162	4530	1485		624		
5600	2250	800	3	2	1269	479	445	175	11156	2212	450	717		
9965	5932	1872	27	6	414	372	255	126	29576	4688	703	917	53	
7650	4990	1345	40	7	316	247	162	115	25178	6023			100	
9395	5735	735	25		356	315	246	131	24875	4460	145	53	119	
3730	10165	485	23		356	225	186	147	35975	2547	1997		136	
	3500		1	1	1125	562	215		9000	215				
1500	1000	25	1	1	770	495	350	60	4015	410				

LABAMA TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE, SCHOOLHOUSES, OWNERSHIP, VALUE, VALUE OF EQUIPMENT, PATENT DESKS, AVERAGE SALARIES, TOTAL SALARIES, EXPENDED BY S. I. A., VISITS BY SUPERINTENDENTS.—Continued.

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Teachers Studying Books A.T.R.C.		Number of Schoolhouses										Value of School- houses and Sites— White
	White	Colored	White					Colored					
			State	County	District	Private Owners	Cities	State	County	District	Private Owners	Cities	
totals for Cities	7	1				1	1				2		90000
totals for County	84	1	42	1	39	13	1				2		155815
renshaw County	55	3	29	5	34	11		2	6	7	11		50175
ullman County Rural Districts	70		44		61	9					1		66215
ullman, City of	3						1				1		18000
totals for County	73		44		61	9	1						84215
ale County Rural Districts	37	3	37		26	5					16		60790
ark, City of	6						1				1		18000
totals for County	43	3	37		26	5	1				17		78790
allas County Rural Districts	28	2	6	3	8	25		3	1	2	85		12680
alma, City of							4					1	126000
totals for County	28	2	6	3	8	25	4	3	1	2	85	1	138680
eKalb County	29		40		59	2		1		2			94150
lmore County	90	1	47		18					4	32		109720
scambia County Rural Districts	67	5	51	2	22	6				12	3		36843
ewton, City of							1					1	30000
totals for County	67	5	51	2	22	6	1			12	3	1	66843
towah County Rural Districts	34		36		1	45					6		19050
labama City, City of						2							
ttalla, City of	7						1				1		19000
adsden, City of	36	6				5					1	1	110000
totals for Cities	43	6				6					2	1	129000
totals for County	77	6	36		1	47	6				8	1	148050
ayette County	66	1	22		44	15		2		11			41350
ranchlin County Rural Districts	14	2	43		18	18		1		1	3		41650
ussellville, City of	6	1					1				1		8000
totals for County	20	3	43		18	18	1	1		1	4		49650
eneva County	22		43		21	2					7		66143
reene County	35	2	2		22	4		1		22	38		24600
ale County Rural Districts	12	4	16		18	20		8	1	5	44		16950
reensboro, City of							1				1		16500
totals for County	12	4	16		18	20	1	8	1	5	45		33450
enry County	40	8	23		13	3		1		16	10		30200
ouston County Rural Districts	46		23		32	13		1		11	4		62300
othan, City of							3					1	150000
totals for County	46		23		32	13	3	1		11	4	1	212300
ackson County Rural Districts	119	9	42		36	35				5	12		83125
ridgeport, City of	2						1				1		10000
totals for County	121	9	42		36	35	1			5	13		93125
efferson County Rural Districts	268	73	46	2	40	55		2	1	8	62		243171
essemer, City of							4				1	2	135650
irmingham, City of						2	33				8	12	1366846
totals for Cities						2	37				9	14	1502496
totals for County	268	73	46	2	40	57	37	2	1	8	71	14	1745667

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

ALABAMA TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE, SCHOOLHOUSES, OWNERSHIP, VALUE, VALUE EQUIPMENT, PATENT DESKS, AVERAGE SALARIES, TOTAL SALARIES, EXPENDED BY S. I. A., VISITS BY SUPERINTENDENTS.—Continued.

Value of School-houses and Sites—Colored	Value of Equipment		S'h'houses suppl'd with Pat. Desks		Average Yearly Salary				Total Salaries Paid Teachers		Amount Spent by A. S. I. A.		No Vis by Cot Supts. Assista
	White	Colored	White	Colored	White		Colored		White	Colored	White	Colored	
					Male	Female	Male	Female					
1500	4500	25	2	2	948	537	282	60	13015	625			
5230	14665	510	25	2	372	288	214	138	48990	3172	1997		136
5065	5525	556	27	2	281	208	160	125	30395	3425			128
	8148		50		262	225		206	37481	412	4720		66
	1000		1		1147	488			5046		140		
	9148		51		278	247		206	42527	412	4860		66
3650	8950	500	53	2	382	278	75	90	29408	1380	1375	100	197
500	1000	100	1	1	1100	465	250	100	4990	350	250		
4150	9950	600	54	3	421	297	110	91	34398	1730	1625	100	197
190	1492	11	27		720	452	97	97	27814	8827	768		141
12000	10000	2000	4	1	1742	752	900	310	28776	4004			
12190	11492	2011	31	1	1128	558	139	123	56590	12831	768		141
900	8640	110	31	1	343	255	180	90	45070	360	1666	8	141
11200	12993	1335	59	3	514	327	136	116	43970	4519	1240	16	243
3940	4840	306	40	3	293	286	172	133	31859	2839	1569	500	125
1000	1000	150	1	1	1080	473	280	210	6415	490	150		
4940	5840	456	41	4	414	302	184	138	38274	3329	1719	500	125
	4122	105	49		302	273	166	83	29135	747	705	5	184
			2		1500	403			6338				
	1000		1	1	471	360	202		3297	563	100		
6000	7765	300	5	2	1236	513	450	216	22100	1534	100	60	
6000	8765	300	8	3	1280	486	405	214	31735	2097	200	60	
6000	12887	405	17	3	491	354	262	171	60870	2844	905	65	184
3500	4890	390	32	1	259	223	200	165	24398	2278	468		150
1675	4894	180	29	1	274	190	184	103	26346	699			42
400	250	20	1	1	800	408	160		2840	160	40		
2075	5144	200	30	2	282	210	172	103	29186	859	40		42
	7130	25	28		333	264	97	81	36636	598			62
4095	3260	415	21	2	750	367	111	109	15108	6469	278	102	92
8875	2500	1000	12	12	429	303	134	120	18090	7207	208	10	47
2000	1250	350	1	1	1500	585	300	90	3540	480			
10875	3750	1350	13	13	536	325	143	119	21930	7687	208	10	47
5065	3965	371	23		302	281	104	66	18530	2165	544		37
4850	5183	315	31		368	271	115	93	33710	1673	803		172
2500	15000	500	3	1	1003	600	495	248	17633	1237			
7350	20183	815	34	1	419	373	239	122	51343	2910	803		172
1750	8656	350	34	1	343	229	123	86	40899	1723	6946		83
	1000	150	1	1	426		162		2131	162	150		
1750	9656	500	35	2	343	241	123	93	43030	1885	7096		83
47775	37176	10450	129	55	635	419	356	241	173125	30197	5640	870	742
11350	14250	1500	4	3	1236	605	540	267	27953	4545	200	75	
118944	94425	11875	35	20	1354	652	641	364	371416	58485	15000		
130294	108675	13375	39	23	1345	649	634	354	399369	63030	15200	75	
178069	145851	23825	168	78	926	566	495	307	572494	93227	20840	945	7

ALABAMA TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE, SCHOOLHOUSES, OWNERSHIP, VALUE, VALUE OF EQUIPMENT, PATENT DESKS, AVERAGE SALARIES, TOTAL SALARIES, EXPENDED BY S. I. A., VISITS BY SUPERINTENDENTS.—Continued.

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Teachers Studying Books A.T.R.C.		Number of Schoolhouses										Value of School- houses and Sites— White.....
	White	Colored	White					Colored					
			State	County	District	Private Owners	Cities	State	County	District	Private Owners	Cities	
Lamar County	69		41		33	11					1	16	50600
Lauderdale County Rural Districts.....	104	6	44		27	12					7	10	53771
Florence, City of.....			1				3					1	27000
Totals for County	104	6	45		27	12	3				7	10	80771
Lawrence County	21	4	41		27	6		2			7	10	80411
Lee County Rural Districts.....	28		20		18	3		10			26		35500
Opelika, City of.....							2				1	1	60000
Phoenix, City of.....	1						1					1	7500
Totals for Cities.....	1						3					2	67500
Totals for County	29		20		18	3	3	10			27	1	103000
Limestone County	48		45		15	9					11		38600
Lowndes County	38	56	9		14	13		9			12	36	18650
Macon County Rural Districts.....	25	11	18	1	5	6		19			25	10	19660
Muskegee, City of.....							1					1	18000
Totals for County	25	11	18	1	5	6	1	19			25	11	37660
Madison County Rural Districts.....	108	35	31	3	29	9		2			17	24	77971
Huntsville, City of.....		12					1					1	50000
Totals for County	108	47	31	3	29	9	1	2			17	24	127971
Marengo County Rural Districts.....	33		31		20	17		1			3	41	43690
Demopolis, City of.....							1					1	30000
Totals for County	33		31		20	17	1	1			3	41	73690
Marion County	69		37		31	21					4	1	43750
Marshall County	87		43		42						6		73350
Mobile County Rural Districts.....	145	62		47		13			11		30		70300
Mobile, City of.....	75	15				1	10					1	405380
Totals for County	220	77		47		14	10		11		31	3	475680
Monroe County	55	3	37		27	13		2	4	32	9		43250
Montgomery County Rural Districts.....	66	72	17		15	18		4		20	72		32300
Montgomery, City of.....						1	9				1	3	365271
Totals for County	66	72	17		15	19	9	4		20	73	3	397571
Morgan County Rural Districts.....	42	4	32	1	31	12				8	10		84390
Albany, City of.....	1						5				1	1	60000
Decatur, City of.....	4	3					1					1	25000
Totals for Cities.....	5	3					6				1	2	85000
Totals for County	47	7	32	1	31	12	6			8	11	2	169390
Perry County Rural Districts.....	26	6	15		18	12		6			48		22311
Marion, City of.....	3						1				1		5000
Totals for County	29	6	15		18	12	1	6			49		27311
Pickens County	80	4	35		18	23		5			12	30	80400
Pike County Rural Districts.....	53	3	21		43	3				44	1		44171
Froy, City of.....							1				2		30000
Totals for County	53	3	21		43	3	1			44	12		74171
Sandolph County Rural Districts.....	79		39	2	30	3		1		24	3		54121
Wetumpka, City of.....	12					1	2					1	55000
Totals for County	91		39	2	30	4	2	1		24	3	1	109121

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

ALABAMA TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE, SCHOOLHOUSES, OWNERSHIP, VALUE, VALUE OF EQUIPMENT, PATENT DESKS, AVERAGE SALARIES, TOTAL SALARIES, EXPENDED BY S. I. A., VISITS BY SUPERINTENDENTS.—Continued.

Value of School-houses and Sites—Colored	Value of Equipment		S'h'houses suppl'd with Pat. Desks		Average Yearly Salary				Total Salaries Paid Teachers		Amount Spent by A. S. I. A.		No V by Co Supts Assist
	White	Colored	White	Colored	White		Colored		White	Colored	White	Colored	
					Male	Female	Male	Female					
190	5334	10	28	.....	244	227	112	82	27605	1634	748	46	10
2625	8347	455	46	.....	325	284	75	73	32514	1240	6096	8	175
4000	2000	200	4	1	1087	419	860	180	10136	720	35	15	.....
6625	10347	655	50	1	363	313	170	85	42650	1960	6131	23	175
1600	1819	315	49	.....	241	214	97	96	22586	1924	.....	.....	76
11125	3216	1342	31	10	700	447	126	115	23095	4546	631	.....	68
1000	7500	150	2	2	1355	552	400	208	10692	1440	400	25	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	495	360	120	4454	480	40	.....	.....
1000	7500	150	3	3	1355	528	380	193	15146	1920	440	25	.....
12125	10716	1492	34	13	2055	975	506	308	38241	6466	1071	25	68
.....	6255	.....	52	.....	305	281	45	40	26171	445	.....	.....	210
16268	2333	894	22	3	650	427	146	123	24455	9666	490	891	58
51865	1720	2527	23	26	1000	491	196	178	17693	11410	.....	.....	131
2500	3000	200	1	1	1200	600	315	175	4800	490	100	20	.....
54365	4720	2727	24	27	1100	507	256	178	22493	11900	100	20	131
3225	9310	490	65	.....	519	334	116	112	46176	4840	1293	136	277
4500	3000	1000	1	1	1200	545	608	274	12990	3960	500	125	.....
7725	12310	1490	66	1	581	369	198	149	59166	8800	1793	261	277
6300	4614	345	41	2	564	377	107	73	36961	4272	845	.....	63
2000	2500	800	1	1	1500	594	675	241	5662	1881	150	.....	.....
8300	7114	1145	42	3	626	400	137	96	42623	6153	995	.....	63
475	4295	50	23	.....	224	174	95	75	24280	455	.....	.....	85
1200	11696	200	58	.....	371	267	80	80	41480	480	1817	.....	97
5060	8300	860	55	11	532	443	216	232	64978	14256	2507	764	120
22500	39105	3000	11	4	1112	586	490	281	95504	11535	783	70	.....
27560	47405	3860	66	15	837	516	307	251	160482	25791	3290	834	120
6035	5258	752	49	.....	307	247	87	82	28926	3929	1221	163	154
11735	6070	1090	34	2	723	502	150	133	39505	14023	2530	341	150
26226	39900	3645	10	4	1685	728	675	323	67161	12366	.....	.....	.....
37961	45970	4735	44	6	1059	628	225	185	106666	26389	2530	341	150
5200	7016	300	33	1	325	262	161	138	30481	2829	463	60	163
1000	2600	100	5	2	1118	563	405	236	15197	867	80	10	.....
5000	2000	500	1	1	1680	558	450	225	7260	1350	.....	.....	.....
6000	4600	600	6	3	1305	562	428	229	22457	2227	80	10	.....
11200	11616	900	39	4	389	365	209	172	52938	5056	543	70	163
5100	2865	340	31	6	783	367	141	121	23329	7439	1031	1302	15
.....	650	40	1	1	1500	490	360	.....	3460	360	.....	.....	.....
5100	3515	380	32	7	926	376	155	121	26789	7799	1031	1302	15
14326	7657	1414	57	7	327	250	124	75	32801	5301	357	6	99
14890	6515	975	50	1	357	304	107	80	26531	4005	2106	115	32
500	4500	250	1	2	1800	486	.....	281	9090	1125	.....	.....	.....
15390	11015	1225	51	3	404	345	107	99	35621	5180	2106	115	32
5685	7150	695	40	.....	315	235	118	106	32008	3034	3875	90	12
1000	1800	200	3	1	876	404	240	195	7610	435	150	.....	.....
6685	8950	895	43	1	366	253	138	135	39618	3469	4025	90	.....

LABAMA TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE, SCHOOLHOUSES, OWNERSHIP, VALUE, VALUE OF EQUIPMENT, PATENT DESKS, AVERAGE SALARIES, TOTAL SALARIES, EXPENDED BY S. L. A., VISITS BY SUPERINTENDENTS.

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Teachers Studying Books A.T.R.C.		Number of Schoolhouses										Value of School- houses and Sites— White
			White					Colored					
	White	Colored	State	County	District	Private Owners	Cities	State	County	District	Private Owners	Cities	
Russell County Rural Districts.....	36	23	17		9			11		12	20		42575
Irard, City of.....	3	1					2					1	24000
Totals for County.....	39	24	17		9		2	11		12	20	1	66575
Helby County.....	121	26	30	1	34	17				11	18		81250
St. Clair County.....	77		29	1	26	20					18		76650
Sumter County.....	35	14	15		9	9		4	1	18	13		58000
Talladega County Rural Districts.....	44	10	25	2	11	19				30	24		39370
Tallapoosa, City of.....							1						2000
Talladega, City of.....							2				2	1	40000
Totals for Cities.....							3					1	42000
Totals for County.....	44	10	25	2	11	19	3	10		30	26	1	81370
Tallapoosa County Rural Districts.....	64	5	32	3	36	8				18	32		72575
Alexander City, City of.....							1					1	20000
Totals for County.....	64	5	32	3	36	8	1			18	32	1	92575
Tuscaloosa County Rural Districts.....	57	17	34		57	19				22	24		56011
Tuscaloosa, City of.....							5				1	1	103200
Totals for County.....	57	17	34		57	19	5			22	25	1	159211
Walker County Rural Districts.....	120	5	34		40	27				3	17		86290
Walker, City of.....							1				1		30000
Totals for County.....	120	5	34		40	27	1			3	18		116290
Washington County.....	31	1	26	2	9	24		2			14		18850
Wilcox County.....	11		10	3	19	22		2		11	14		38215
Winston County.....	35		27	2	19	9							55670
Rural Districts.....	3918	648	2000	128	1673	822		126	29	665	1188		\$3657275
Totals for Cities.....	252	58	3			11	121				32	47	\$3777351
Grand Total.....	4170	706	2003	128	1673	833	121	126	29	665	1220	47	\$7434626

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

ALABAMA TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE, SCHOOLHOUSES, OWNERSHIP, VALUE, VALUE OF EQUIPMENT, PATENT DESKS, AVERAGE SALARIES, TOTAL SALARIES, EXPENDED BY S. I. A., VISITS BY SUPERINTENDENTS.—Continued.

Value of School-houses and Sites—Colored.....	Value of Equipment		S'h'houses suppl'd with Pat. Desks		Average Yearly Salary				Total Salaries Paid Teachers		Amount Spent by A. S. I. A.		No by C Supt Assn
	White.....	Colored.....	White.....	Colored.....	White		Colored		White.....	Colored.....	White.....	Colored.....	
					Male.....	Female.....	Male.....	Female.....					
18700	4790	1857	24	10	812	443	132	131	18151	5807	693	327	49
200	3800	100	2	1	653	533	526	240	6763	1246			
18900	8590	1957	26	11	759	463	162	140	24934	7053	693	327	49
2050	9950	385	56	3	393	311	139	90	43523	3329	796		86
	9591		42		460	276	120	110	36842	1996	6700		101
11840	8759	1486	21	4	678	493	142	109	31137	4808	47	84	58
7670	3105	757	44	3	507	205	362	143	34258	8157	794		176
	200		1		1350	540			4050				
800	2000	50	2	3	2025	605		146	12916	438			
800	2200	50	3	3	1588	591		146	16966	438			
8470	5305	807	47	6	598	425	362	143	51224	8595	794		176
8170	9184	692	46	12	366	276	241	116	39035	6857	481	77	126
2500	5000	600	1	1	1380	502	405	100	5770	505			
10670	14184	1292	47	13	410	290	255	116	44805	7362	481	77	126
9330	10930	1338	87	6	332	148	285	135	49554	6662	1711	37	91
8500	8500	600	5	2	1700	450	654	267	23011	3307	836		
17830	19430	1938	92	8	393	356	186	163	72565	9969	2547	37	91
42600	12561	3321	48	6	326	228	323	202	48982	7512	1542	46	163
	2500	11	1	1	1670	464	450	270	6312	720	243		
42600	15061	3332	49	7	351	246	340	205	55294	8232	1785	46	163
675	2955	140	25	1	333	223	119	114	18265	2075			
3025	4298	396	31		611	420	77	70	33289	3462			
	2933		10		296	263			20200		156		65
\$508184	\$450588	\$ 54443	2595	237	\$ 371	\$ 306	\$ 148	\$ 126	\$2230487	\$ 294772	\$ 80469	\$ 6811	7618
273840	309345	39926	135	79	1290	591	482	301	907657	125383	20309	1526	
782024	759923	94369	2730	316	431	366	178	155	3138144	420155	100778	8337	7618

RECEIPTS

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Balance from previous year	From public funds (in- cludes general fund, poll tax, bonus, and county fund)	City or town appropriation	General property taxes, loans, bond sales (not special county tax)	From sales of property, and proceeds of insur- ance adjustments	Maintenance and incidental fees	Supplement by Patrons	From State and local sources for alteration & erect'n of sch'houses	From all other sources	Total
Catauga Co. Rural Dists.	\$ 146	\$ 19930	\$	\$	\$	\$ 150	\$ 813	\$ 642	\$ 390	\$ 2192
Wattville, City of	146	5500				1282				692
Totals for County	146	25430				1432	813	642	390	2885
Caldwin County	3251	41652	534			1946	208	1187	2446	5122
Harbour Co. Rural Dists.	148	31483	80		450	2729	1497	1064	1096	3854
Waukegan, City of	100	5300	1933			1767				910
Totals for County	248	36783	2013		450	4496	1497	1064	1096	4764
Webb County	594	31330	557			3342	15438	2775	401	5443
Montgomery County	61	31859				1348	1498	900		3566
Hollock Co. Rural Dists.	126	28450	1822			1032	1736	953	1318	3543
Union Springs, City of		6000	4556						49	1060
Totals for County	126	34450	6378			1032	1736	953	1367	4604
Butler Co'ty Rural Dists.		38517	500			1889	1482	850	1154	4439
Greenville, City of	586	5600				2210				839
Totals for County	586	44117	500			4099	1482	850	1154	5278
Calhoun Co. Rural Dists.		37452	309			1781	1051	1360	2130	4408
Union, City of	2133	17230	2600	38126		5163				6524
Jacksonville, City of		2707				534			815	405
Edmond, City of		3900	1200			1000			1050	715
Totals for Cities	2133	23837	3800	38126		6687			1865	7644
Totals for County	2133	61289	4109	38126		8468	1051	1360	3995	12053
Chambers Co. Ru'l Dists.	669	45369	1700			1504	7910	5502	5284	6793
Wanet, City of		5640	985						16727	2335
Totals for County	669	51009	2685			1504	7910	5502	22011	9129
Cherokee County	290	21652				804	2442	1855	323	2736
Hilton County	22	30704	1000			729	5292	681	594	3902
Choctaw County	516	27227				380	1867	2156	1104	3325
Clarke County	217	37515	1478			2981	3258	772	3132	4935
Clay County	183	27788	1365		750	3722	6713	1250	4600	4636
DeBorne County	16	18104				1240	601	812	1140	2191
Jefferson Co'ty Rural Dists.	904	31997	200			2133	1959	5269	1102	4356
Enterprise, City of		3200	15			2269				547
Totals for County	904	35197	215			4392	1959	5269	1102	4903
Colbert Co. Rural Dists.	335	21902				317	914	20385	1069	4492
Sheffield, City of		4450	2550			1727			598	932
Wesley, City of		3554	1153			1772				648
Totals for Cities		8004	3708			3499			598	1580
Totals for County	335	29906	3708			3816	914	20385	1667	6073
Concho County	1	29578	2034	56		1698	2315	3564	2057	4130
Coosa County	87	22439				94	8284	496	1886	3328
Livingston Co. Ru'l Dists.	1615	32463	335			4708	3519	3332	5532	5150
Madison, City of		3984	2131			4746				1086
Marion, City of		2020	1124			1738				488

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

RECEIPTS—Continued

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Balance from previous year	From public funds (includes general fund, poll tax, bonus, and county fund)	City or town appropriation	General property taxes, loans, bond sales (not special county tax)	From sales of property, and proceeds of insurance adjustments	Matriculation and incidental fees	Supplement by Patrons	From State and local sources for alteration & erect'n of sch'houses	From all other sources
Totals for Cities		6004	3255			6484			
Totals for County	1615	38467	3590			11192	3519	3332	5532
Crenshaw County	4	28392				40	7821	110	162
Cullman Co. Rural Dists.	284	37453	400			1279	3313	7303	2127
Cullman, City of	928	2000	1742	3317		791			2
Totals for County	1212	39453	2142	3317		2070	3313	7303	2129
Dale County Rural Dists.		26857	300			4121	1050	1275	1845
Ozark, City of		2750	1250			2805			
Totals for County		29607	1550			6926	1050	1275	1845
Dallas Co. Rural Dists.	2220	36423				1028	935	24	95
Selma, City of	1443	19519		13773		7016			1599
Totals for County	3663	55942		13773		8044	935	24	1694
DeKalb County	105	32156				1679	14295	4071	4135
Elmore County		38513	1400			43	11514	16799	4961
Escambia Co. Ru'l Dists.	329	37573				484	2088	1830	2730
Brewton, City of		5540				2000			60
Totals for County	329	43113				2484	2088	1830	2790
Etowah Co. Rural Dists.	3	30148				279	1486		542
Alabama City, City of	835	5150	3245						
Attalla, City of	189	3517	1400		500	1475			2
Gadsden, City of	966	12528	3901	10060		2081			
Totals for Cities	1990	21195	8546	10060	500	3556			2
Totals for County	1993	51343	8546	10060	500	3835	1486		544
Gayette County	2217	23700				2157	3379		582
Franklin Co. Rural Dists.	138	25357					3903	2930	914
Russellville, City of		1600				1670			
Totals for County	138	26957				1670	3903	2930	914
Geneva County		30663	198			604	9104	690	394
Greene County	3867	20372	900			986	304	436	813
Hale County Rural Dists.	57	26584			200	439	452	8368	162
Greensboro, City of		3350				1177			138
Totals for County	57	29934			200	1616	452	8368	300
Henry County		19894				1456	1452	328	200
Houston Co. Rural Dists.	254	35954	277			2478	1796	3635	311
Dothan, City of	489	8748	2500			13400			
Totals for County	743	44702	2777			15878	1796	3635	311
Jackson Co. Rural Dists.		38411	1758			1684	5542	675	4195
Bridgeport, City of	39	1859	826						
Totals for County	39	40270	2584			1684	5542	675	4195
Jefferson Co. Ru'l Dists.	1037	193712		2615	650	7558	21660	14904	17242
Bessemer, City of		25000	12500	29592		300			58
Birmingham, City of		242953	239484		3677	50022			304
Totals for Cities		267953	251984	29592	3677	50322			362
Totals for County	1037	461665	251984	32207	4327	57880	21660	14904	17604

RECEIPTS—Continued

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Balance from previous year	From public funds (in- cludes general fund, poll tax, bonds, and county fund)	City or town appropriation	General property taxes, loans, bond sales (not special county tax)	From sales of property, and proceeds of insur- ance adjustments	Mortgage and incidental fees	Supplement by Patrons	From State and local sources for alteration & erect'n of schoolhouses	From all other sources	Total
Lamar County	122	24417	1978			2585	2749	745	1694	3429
Landersdale Co. R'l Dists.		34362				496	914	10460	637	4686
Florence, City of	89	6836	3740			2802			15	1343
Totals for County	39	41198	3740			3298	914	10460	652	6030
Lawrence County	113	25627						600		2634
Lee County Rural Dists.	24	22343	50			1263	1001	500	517	2569
Opelika, City of	21	5435	5902			4045				1540
Phoenix, City of	94	4493	737			1526				685
Totals for Cities	115	9928	6639			5571				2225
Totals for County	139	32271	6689			6834	1001	500	517	4795
Limestone County	781	28640	1000			900		7458		3877
Lowndes County	54	34857				859	1501	6495	2393	4615
Macon County Ru'l Dists.	378	30785				373	740	3693	1103	3707
Nuskegee, City of		2724	1796			1420				594
Totals for County	378	33509	1796			1793	740	3693	1103	4301
Madison Co. Rural Dists.	310	54019				2060	811	11020	3504	7172
Mountville, City of		8972	9526	40000		802				5930
Totals for County	310	62991	9526	40000		2862	811	11020	3504	13102
Marengo Co. Rural Dists.	31	41886	775		200	406	100	100	999	4449
Memphis, City of		5368	1800			1256			335	875
Totals for County	31	47254	2575		200	1662	100	100	1334	5325
Marion County	503	23368				510	3046	200	188	2781
Marshall County	157	40022				1780	8560			5051
Mobile Co. Rural Dists.	207	108516			315	7157		18028	2091	13631
Mobile, City of		187203								13720
Totals for County	207	245719			315	7157		18028	2091	27351
Monroe County	322	30251				1078	2168	1631	3159	3860
Montgomery Co. R. Dists.	364	56260				1625	1147	1424	2080	6290
Montgomery, City of	174		92500							9267
Totals for County	538	56260	92500			1625	1147	1424	2080	15557
Morgan Co. Rural Dists.	101	34519	327	7964	10104	3304	2397	585	237	5953
Albany, City of	38			16244		4402			3	2068
Ocautur, City of	1858	3850		4627		2011				1234
Totals for Cities	1896	3850		20871		6413			3	3303
Totals for County	1997	38369	327	28835	10104	9717	2397	585	240	9257
Perry County Ru'l Dists.		31915		150		242	349	1850	3552	3805
Marion, City of	2458	3373				990				682
Totals for County	2458	35288		150		1232	349	1850	3552	4487
Pickens County	516	34117	2180		1853	5817	2673	2981	2224	5236
Wake County Rural Dists.		29039				1501	1627	1680	2496	3634
Wake, City of		5922	6477			135			65	125
Totals for County		34961	6477			1636	1627	1680	2561	48
Polk Co. Ru'l Dists.	38	29316				1255	6454	4503	2434	
Polk, City of							1084			

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

RECEIPTS—Continued

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Balance from previous year	From public funds (includes general fund, poll tax, bonus, and county fund)	City or town appropriation	General property taxes, loans, bond sales (not special county tax)	From sales of property, and proceeds of insurance adjustments	Matriculation and incidental fees	Supplement by Patrons	From State and local sources for alteration & erect'n of sch. houses	From all other sources
Russell Co. Rural Dists.	75	23706	1000			1422	2127	1456	1794
Girard, City of		5000	1937			1151			1210
Totals for County	75	28706	2937			2573	2127	1456	3004
Shelby County	118	39393	1247	658	4375	3663	2472	3410	6062
St. Clair County	357	31366	1825			2367	6942	5162	1034
Sumter County	3	36395	250			2091	214	3137	3271
Talladega Co. Ru'l Dists.	11020	38823	489			1734	3763	2173	1670
Sylacauga, City of	39	3159				1148			80
Talladega, City of		10854	1888			2012			80
Totals for Cities	39	14013	1888			3160			1750
Totals for County	11059	42836	1877			4894	3763	2173	
Tallapoosa Co. R'l Dists.	123	40735	1212		350	3006	4764	3673	1657
Alexander City, City of		2900	2000			2320			950
Totals for County	123	43635	3212		350	5326	4764	3673	2607
Tuscaloosa Co. R'l Dists.	1873	50907				2074	8780	3380	3878
Tuscaloosa, City of	293	15150	8000			9074			50
Totals for County	2166	66057	8000			11148	8780	3380	3928
Walker Co. Rural Dists.	567	40810	1162		324	11291	4180	2848	8900
Jasper, City of		2760	875			3797			385
Totals for County	567	43570	2037		324	15088	4180	2848	9285
Washington County		19688				47	1455	250	234
Wilcox County	241	35670			214	1872	626	232	706
Winston County	31	20836				189	589	212	364
Rural Districts	\$ 37979	\$2382156	\$ 30642	\$ 11443	\$ 19785	\$128809	\$231040	\$219069	\$187046
Totals for Cities	12868	631523	421923	155739	4177	150662	1084		24495
Grand Total	50847	3013679	452565	167182	23962	274471	232124	219069	161541

DISBURSEMENTS

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Salaries of County Superintendents	Salaries of City Superintendents	Salaries of Assistant Superintendents	Salaries of Supervising Principals	Total Salaries of Superisors	Salaries of Principals	Salaries of Teachers
Autauga County Rural Dist.	\$ 1029				\$ 1029	\$ 3058	\$ 16687
Prattville, City of						900	4905
Totals for County	1029				1029	3958	21592
Baldwin County	2000		570		2570	8885	33767
Barbour County Rural Districts	1411				1411	6125	27988
Eufaula, City of		1800			1800	1305	5810
Totals for County	1411	1800			3211	7430	33298
Bibb County	1256				1256	13531	29907
Blount County	1080		187		1267	10319	21564
Bullock County Rural Districts	2000				2000	7807	20819
Union Springs, City of		2000			2000	1315	6007
Totals for County	2000	2000			4000	8622	26826
Butler County Rural Districts	1696				1696	11217	28355
Greenville, City of		1500			1500	360	5423
Totals for County	1696	1500			3196	11577	33778
Calhoun County Rural Districts	2324		2510		4834	9506	24006
Anniston, City of		2100			2100		20249
Jacksonville, City of							3225
Piedmont, City of		1200			1200		4415
Totals for Cities		3300			3300		27889
Totals for County	2324	3300	2510		8134	9506	51895
Chambers County Rural Dist.	2000				2000	18017	36941
Lanett, City of		1500		1185	2685	200	5415
Totals for County	2000	1500		1185	4685	18217	42356
Cherokee County	1020				1020	8432	14319
Chilton County	1500				1500	10062	25309
Choctaw County	1022				1022	9862	17625
Clarke County	1500		240		1740	7430	34360
Clay County	1200		300		1500	13080	27046
Cleburne County	680				680	3415	14876
Coffee County Rural Districts	1500		250		1750	13897	19799
Enterprise, City of		1200			1200	350	3320
Totals for County	1500	1200	250		2950	14247	23119
Colbert County Rural Districts	1196				1196	3883	17013
Sheffield, City of		1238			1238	324	5791
Tuscumbia, City of						1875	4140
Totals for Cities		1238			1238	2199	9931
Totals for County	1196	1238			2434	6082	26944
Conecuh County	1200		279		1479	8244	22957
Coosa County	1200		300		1500		29335
Covington County Rural Dist.	1500				1500	10969	31114
Andalusia, City of		1350			1350	1115	6750
Florala, City of		1000			1000	350	3075

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

Total	Balance on hand	Other Expenses	Teacher's Supp's (Crayons, Erasers, Tablets, Textbooks Furn'd, etc.)	New Equipment (not Replacements)	New Bldgs. and G'ds., Alterations of Old Bldgs. (not repairs)	Repairs, Replacement of Equipment, Ins., & other Upkeep Charges	Fuel, Water, Light, Power, Etc.	Wages of Janitors and other Employees	Other Expenses of Supervision	Total Salaries of Teachers, including Supervisors
\$ 21925	\$ 491	\$ 122	\$ 30	\$ 168	\$ 235	\$ 75	\$ 30	\$ 252	\$	\$ 20774
6928	435	146	70			110	90	252	20	5805
28853	926	268	100	168	235	185	120	252	20	26579
51224	381	1474	207	958	1431	835	387	250	79	45222
38547	456	180	116	268	1116	495	274	108	10	35524
9100	135	50	15	25	150	75	225	10	10	8415
47647	591	230	131	293	1116	645	349	333	20	43939
54437	1235	1467	512	774	2129	1946	1066	614		44694
35666	99	89		900			1348		80	33150
35437	238	2312	156	675	1230	242	388	36	34	30126
10605		439	46			270	224	304		9322
46042	238	2751	602	675	1230	512	612	340	34	39448
44392	317	216	327	289	828	428	212	432	75	41268
8396	463	40				233	187	190		7283
52788	780	216	367	289	828	661	399	622	75	48551
44083	466	1104	184	674	1407	528	1199	175		38346
65242	6525	25427			6873	1241	1162	1420	245	22349
4056			100			458	123	150		3225
7150	40	100	15	150	100	500	400	180	50	5615
16448	6565	25527	115	150	6973	2194	1685	1750	295	31189
120531	7031	26631	299	824	8380	2727	2884	1925	295	69535
67938	116	1338	318	832	3513	3389	1289	185		56958
23352		200	50	1000	12500	500	597	200	5	8300
91290	116	1538	368	1832	16013	3889	1886	385	5	65258
27366	478	110	63	256	1855	232	570		31	23771
39022	343	431	83	588	44	347	214	21	80	36871
33250	708	1188	79	372	1136	1114	144			28509
49353	448	1573	165	557	2020	306	349	186	219	43530
46366	385	607	218	387	1391	695	714	263	80	41626
21913	229	657	236	910	251	229	285	65	80	18971
43564	263	2072	130	1616	3285	613	129		10	35446
5474		128	22	130		70	119	135		4870
49038	263	2200	152	1746	3285	683	248	135	10	40316
44922	8004	414	93	1170	12580	119	400	50		22092
9325	573	264	20	50	450	82	265	248	20	7353
6484			20			90	179	180		6015
15809	578	264	40	50	450	172	444	428	20	13368
60731	8577	678	133	1220	13030	291	844	478	20	35460
41303	75	1478	270	1388	4231	731	201	185	64	32680
33286	65	382		448	702	411	363		80	30835
51504	1086	415	207	1070	3911	684	358	110	80	43583
10861		86	43	30		991	213	225	58	9215
4882		122	12		14	14	104	208		4425

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Salaries of County Superintendents	Salaries of City Superintendents	Salaries of Assistant Superintendents	Salaries of Supervis- ing Principals	Total Salaries of Superisors	Salaries of Principals	Salaries of Teachers
Totals for Cities		2350			2350	1465	9825
Totals for County	1500	2350			3850	12434	40939
Crenshaw County	1092		287		1379	12318	21502
Cullman County Rural Districts	1519				1519	11527	26458
Cullman, City of						1141	3905
Totals for County	1519				1519	12668	30363
Dale County Rural Districts	1400				1400	8298	22490
Ozark, City of		1350			1350	1100	2890
Totals for County	1400	1350			2750	9398	25380
Dallas County Rural Districts	2400				2400	7350	29291
Selma, City of		2700			2700	4200	25880
Totals for County	2400	2700			5100	11550	55171
DeKalb County	1800		150		1950	16839	28591
Elmore County	1484				1484	17327	31162
Escambia County Rural Dist.	1690		344		2034	8066	26632
Brewton, City of		1440			1440	280	5185
Totals for County	1690	1440	344		3474	8346	31817
Etowah County Rural Districts	1500				1500	6842	23040
Alabama City, City of		1500			1500		4838
Attalla, City of		810			810		3050
Gadsden, City of		2100		810	2910	2100	18624
Totals for Cities		4410		810	5220	2100	26512
Totals for County	1500	4410		810	6720	8942	49552
Fayette County	1200		107		1307		26676
Franklin County Rural Dist.	980				980	9222	17733
Russellville, City of						800	2200
Totals for County	980				980	10022	19333
Geneva County	1183				1183	15791	21443
Greene County	1200		300		1500	3320	18257
Hale County Rural Districts	1150		75		1225	5455	19842
Greensboro, City of						1800	2520
Totals for County	1150		75		1225	7255	22362
Henry County	800				800	7574	18121
Houston County Rural Districts	1200		1175		2375	8269	27114
Dothan, City of		2500			2500	2890	13480
Totals for County	1200	2500	1175		4875	11159	40594
Jackson County Rural Districts	1411		400		1811	7183	35439
Bridgeport, City of						777	1516
Totals for County	1411		400		1811	7960	36955
Jefferson County Rural Dist.	5000		10970		15970	74132	129190
Bessemer, City of		2200			2200	4040	26258
Birmingham, City of		4200	2700	50768	57668	1968	370265
Totals for Cities		6400	2700	50768	59868	6008	396523
Totals for County	5000	6400	13670	50768	75838	80140	525713

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DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

Total Salaries of Teachers, including Supervisors.....	Other Expenses of Supervision.....	Wages of Janitors and other Employees.....	Fuel, Water, Light, Power, Etc.....	Repairs, Replacement of Equipment, Ins., & other Upkeep Charges.....	New Bldgs. and Grds., Alternates of Old Bldgs. (not repairs).....	New Equipment (not Replacements).....	Teach'g Supp's (Crayons, Erasers, Tablets, Textbooks Furn'd, etc.).	Other Expenses.....	Balance on hand.....	Total.....
13640	58	430	317	1005		30	55	208		15743
57223	138	540	675	1689	3911	1100	262	623	1086	67247
35199	80	176	834				49	28	163	36529
39504	97	39	1070	476	3819	2359	99	325	4371	52159
5046		337	150	51	2646	139	15	120	276	8780
44550	97	376	1220	527	6465	2498	114	445	4647	60939
32188	46		330	195	1275	897	257	259	1	35448
5340	10	180	100	800		30	25	300	20	6805
37528	56	180	430	995	1275	927	282	559	21	42253
39041			234	315	12	164	123	204	632	40725
32780	960	1474	403	758	500	782		4393	1200	43350
71821	960	1474	637	1073	612	946	123	4597	1832	84075
47380			1500	258	5511	870	193	332	397	56441
49973	47	88	656	1325	18668	1289	250	587	347	73230
36732	267		174	602	1874	893	137	1129	3226	45034
6905	25	225					25	420		7600
43637	292	225	174	602	1874	893	162	1549	3226	52634
31382	80		142	216	202	116	201	119		32458
6338		399				280	13	1873	327	9230
3860	17	197	107	164		462	80	65	2131	7083
23634		883	1021	2262		618	327		791	29536
33832	17	1479	1128	2426		1360	420	1938	3249	45849
65214	97	1479	1270	2642	202	1476	621	3057	3249	78307
27983		145	836	250	25	165	46	46	2539	32035
27935			293	174	2639	449	57	97	1598	33242
3000		160	100			10				3270
30935		160	393	174	2639	459	57	97	1598	36512
38417			64	350	1322	303	347	351	499	41653
23077	26	175	395	670	157	239	74	316	2549	27678
26522			197	113	8293	194	63	374	506	36262
4320		111	131	55				48		4665
30842		111	328	168	8293	194	63	422	506	40927
21495		29	217	218	752	117	46	196	260	23330
37758		109	239	352	3320	915	444	1382	186	44705
18870	450	1153	891	1000			2422	351		25137
56628	450	1262	1130	1352	3320	915	2866	1733	186	69842
44433		205	486	1108	2863	975	154	159	1882	52265
2293		114	98	115		25	40	25	14	2724
46726		319	584	1223	2863	1000	194	184	1896	54989
219202	6	861	5221	5020	16181	4288	1833	4575	2101	259878
32498	100	1900	2600	1000	17000	2000	150	6650	3552	67450
429901	5580	29503	20178	16583	21689	2486	5479	5041		536440
462399	5680	31403	22778	17583	35689	4486	5629	11691	3552	603890
681691	5686	32264	27999	22603	54870	8774	7462	16266	5653	863268

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Salaries of County Superintendents	Salaries of City Superintendents	Salaries of Assistant Superintendents	Salaries of Supervis- ing Principals	Total Salaries of Superintendents	Salaries of Principals	Salaries of Teachers
Lamar County	1200		480		1680	8504	20735
Lauderdale County Rural Dist.	1600				1600	8307	25447
Florence, City of		1500			1500	360	8996
Totals for County	1600	1500			3100	8667	34443
Lawrence County	986				986	6110	18400
Lee County Rural Districts	1356				1356	5675	17420
Opelika, City of		1650			1650	1900	8582
Phoenix, City of						800	4184
Totals for Cities		1650			1650	2700	12716
Totals for County	1356	1650			3006	8375	30136
Limestone County	1800				1800	5099	21517
Lowndes County	1800		160		1960	10075	24046
Macon County Rural Districts	1260		650		1910	5730	23373
Tuskegee, City of						1515	3775
Totals for County	1260		650		1910	7245	27148
Madison County Rural Dist.	4000				4000	15645	35371
Huntsville, City of		1800			1800	3000	12150
Totals for County	4000	1800			5800	18645	47521
Marengo County Rural Dist.	1838				1838	11039	30195
Demopolis, City of						2175	5368
Totals for County	1838				1838	13214	35563
Marion County	1000		237		1237	8197	16538
Marshall County	1125				1125	30590	11370
Mobile County Rural Districts			2100		2100	21172	58121
Mobile, City of		3000		7848	10848	17132	79061
Totals for County		3000	2100	7848	12946	38304	137182
Monroe County	1650		100		1750	26672	6183
Montgomery County Ru'l Dist.	1800		2000		3800	11210	42318
Montgomery, City of		3000		1800	4800	10164	64563
Totals for County	1800	3000	2000	1800	8600	21374	107881
Morgan County Rural Districts	1850				1850	10531	22779
Albany, City of		1725			1725		14339
Decatur, City of		1680			1680	450	6480
Totals for Cities		3405			3405	450	20819
Totals for County	1850	3405			5255	10981	43598
Perry County Rural Districts	1357		300		1657	6840	23928
Marion, City of		1500			1500		2320
Totals for County	1357	1500	300		3157	6840	26248
Pickens County	1200		1010		2210	10003	28099
Pike County Rural Districts	1336				1336	4889	25647
Troy, City of		1800			1800		8415
Totals for County	1336	1800			3136	4889	34062
Randolph County Rural Dist.	1248				1248	12319	22723
Roanoke, City of		2000			2000		6045

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DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

Total Salaries of Teachers, including Supervisors	Other Expenses of Supervision	Wages of Janitors and other Employees	Fuel, Water, Light, Power, Etc.	Repairs, Replacement of Equipment, Ins., & other Upkeep Charges	New Bldgs. and G'ds., Alterations of Old other Upkeep Charges	New Equipment (not Replacements)	Teaching Supplies (Crays, Pens, Erasers, Tablets, Textbooks Furn'd, etc.)	Other Expenses	Balance on hand	Total
30919		187	577	193	1069	362	107	756	120	34290
35354	62		191	246	7200	3260	212	272	72	46869
10856	181	567	400	804	12	229	128	240	15	13432
46210	243	567	591	1050	7212	3489	340	512	87	60301
25496					600			150	94	26340
24451	180	20	128	125	375	251	117	24	27	25698
12132		585	835	242		75	59	1363	112	15403
4934	13	164	146	424	577	46	401	61	84	6850
17066	13	749	981	666	577	121	460	1424	196	22253
41517	193	769	1109	791	952	372	577	1448	223	47951
28416	76	60			6200	495			3532	38779
36081	26		332	1132	6391	328	131	1206	532	46159
31013	80		136	278	3169	686	72	492	1146	37072
5290		180	400	50			20			5940
36303	80	180	536	328	3169	686	92	492	1146	43012
55016	80	271	1273	1250	2527	1987	309	783	8228	71724
16950	200	765	900	200	34000	6000	185	100		59300
71966	280	1036	2173	1450	36527	7987	494	883	8228	131024
43072			125	66	690	398	36	10	100	44497
7543		288	333				25	570		8759
50615		288	458	66	690	398	61	580	100	53256
25972	56	55	510	102	200	8	26	760	126	27815
43085			1560	330					5544	50519
81393	2230	1092	1700	1443	4031	602	818	41011	1994	136314
107039	2228	4579	2171	5142	7412	3256	2048	3328		137203
188432	4458	5671	3871	6585	11443	3858	2866	44339	1994	273517
34605		20	279	440	1703	487	84	414	577	38609
57328	130	77	674	469	1277	938	201	863	943	62900
79527	1011	5051	2319	1548	273	563	1315	870	197	92674
136855	1141	5128	2993	2017	1550	1501	1516	1733	1140	155574
35160		287	617	749	16726	1209	690	1327	2773	59538
16064	180	755	401	442	2015	89	202	51	488	20687
8610		390	250	56		39	51	14	2936	12346
24674	180	1145	651	498	2015	128	253	65	3424	33033
59834	180	1432	1268	1247	18741	1337	943	1392	6197	92571
32425		85	125	157	4743	352	83	88		38058
3820	50	66	26	139			5	257	2458	6821
36245	50	151	151	296	4743	352	88	345	2458	44879
40312	80	340	1062	577	4747	1424	157	672	2990	52361
31872	80	79	281	1015	908	694	143	538	733	36343
10215	253	318	460	125	275	475	50	28	400	12599
32087	833	397	741	1140	1183	1169	193	566	1133	48942
36290	78		628	482	4753	1220	182	314	53	44000
8046	198	240	337	94	29	27	24	1006		10000

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Salaries of County Superintendents	Salaries of City Superintendents	Salaries of Assistant Superintendents	Salaries of Supervising Principals	Total Salaries of Superintendents	Salaries of Principals	Salaries of Teachers
Totals for County	1248	2000			3248	12319	28768
Russell County Rural Districts	1139		675		1814	6502	17456
Girard, City of		1250			1250	1832	4927
Totals for County	1139	1250	675		3064	8334	22383
Shelby County	1200				1200	16358	30494
St. Clair County	1282		597		1879	12402	26436
Sumter County	1399				1399	11235	24710
Talladega County Rural Dists.	2072				2072	10329	32086
Sylacauga, City of						1350	2700
Talladega, City of		2025		630	2655	1710	8989
Totals for Cities		2025		630	2655	3060	11689
Totals for County	2072	2025		630	4727	13389	43775
Tallapoosa County Rural Dists.	1350		976		2326	13427	32466
Alexander City, City of						3165	8110
Totals for County	1350		976		2326	16592	35576
Tuscaloosa County Rural Dists.	3000		1105		4105	15856	40360
Tuscaloosa, City of		2200			2200	4470	19648
Totals for County	3000	2200	1105		6305	20326	60008
Walker County Rural Districts	2000		1150		3150	20577	35917
Jasper, City of		1670			1670		5362
Totals for County	2000	1670	1150		4820	20577	41279
Washington County	757				757	4240	16100
Wilcox County	1372				1372	5805	30946
Winston County	1000				1000	3432	16788
Rural Districts	\$100300	\$	\$ 29984	\$	\$130284	\$735522	\$1789737
Totals for Cities		60488	2700	63039	126227	79213	827600
Grand Total	100300	60488	32684	63039	256511	814735	2617337

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DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

Total.....	Balance on hand.....	Other Expenses.....	Teach'g Supp's (Crayons, Erasers, Tablets, Textbooks Furn'd, etc.)	New Equipment (not Replacements)	New Bldgs. and G'ds., Alterations of Old Bldgs. (not repairs)	Repairs, Replacement of Equipment, Ins., & other Unkeep Charges.	Fuel, Water, Light, Power, Etc.....	Wages of Janitors and other Employees.....	Other Expenses of Supervision.....	Total Salaries of Teachers, including Supervisors.....
44335	276	240	965	576	4782	1247	206	1320	53	54000
25772	278	123	265	291	1745	483	84	2152	387	31580
8009		237	381	240			405		26	9298
33781	278	360	646	531	1745	483	489	2152	413	40878
48052	93	327	838	758	8208	864	129	261	1865	61398
40717	80		371	631	5185	1165	260	523	121	49053
37344	305	356	845	625	3204	312	114	803	1453	45361
44487	280	124	788	965	1557	482	268	491	10230	59672
4050		78	55	8			18	64	73	4346
13354	40	414	292	49	70	85	30			14334
17404	40	492	347	57	70	85	48	64	73	18680
61891	320	616	1135	1022	1627	567	316	555	10303	78352
48219	160	229	1369	356	3533	743	199	712		55520
6275		180	303	140	200	500	35	537		8170
54494	160	409	1672	496	3733	1243	234	1249		63690
60321	45	66	1185	454	4247	1333	296	965	1980	70892
26318	76	1955	704	1002		474	400	1140	498	32567
86639	121	2021	1889	1456	4247	1807	696	2105	2478	103459
59644	80	712	1313	1231	3600	1284	376	1115	727	70082
7032		260	206	59			33	227		7817
66676	80	972	1519	1290	3600	1284	409	1342	727	77899
21097	46		5	32	170	248	54	8	14	21674
38123		90	250	120	329	83	93	370	103	39561
21220	100		66	101	122	157	126	218	111	22221
\$2655543	\$ 6276	\$ 9107	\$ 40301	\$ 39679	\$210317	\$ 49488	\$ 13134	\$ 85409	\$ 83715	\$3192969
1033040	11980	57622	40436	38261	106721	20075	14463	56104	23769	1402471
3688583	18256	66729	80737	77940	317038	69563	27597	141513	107484	4595440

County	36	24	13	9	82	25	41	16	16	12	85	31	223	8	14	16	15	57	2	1	3	75	200	18000	500	350
Franklin	26	20	7	8	61	22	27	22	14	8	71	29	183	8	7	17	15	61	2	2	4	100	125	11000	1000	200
Geneva	27	12	8	6	53	32	32	20	6	9	67	155	120	4	6	17	16	46	2	2	4	457	350	10000	450	750
Henry	27	15	6	8	50	22	12	9	10	7	38	15	125	2	7	18	17	29	2	2	4	380	300	16000	1000	350
Houston	20	10	7	5	42	25	25	9	8	5	47	89	4	4	3	18	16	42	2	1	3	800	500	15000	350	500
Jackson	27	25	20	14	86	20	18	23	10	14	65	16	187	10	13	17	15	77	3	2	5	450	350	14000	500	350
Lamar	12	14	12	2	40	13	22	10	4	6	42	7	102	2	5	17	16	33	2	2	4	150	150	8000	1000	250
Lauderdale	29	7	14	12	82	24	26	11	13	10	60	32	178	9	9	18	16	55	3	2	5	225	130	8500	600	125
Lawrence	17	18	11	8	54	8	10	11	13	7	41	16	119	8	6	18	17	44	2	3	5	500	200	12000	1250	100
Lee	11	17	5	6	39	16	9	6	6	37	76	3	76	3	2	16	15	19	2	1	3	350	400	15000	700	300
Limestone	19	8	4	5	36	9	6	7	5	27	63	4	63	4	5	16	15	34	2	1	3	250	300	12000	1500	250
Lowndes	6	12	9	3	30	3	8	10	6	27	57	1	57	1	5	16	16	27	2	1	3	350	300	9000	600	400
Macon	10	9	11	4	34	14	11	8	7	40	74	3	74	3	7	16	16	21	1	1	2	60	50	15000	250	25
Madison	18	16	7	6	47	14	8	9	7	38	85	4	85	4	6	17	16	45	2	1	3	300	400	23000	500	600
Marengo	6	13	7	3	29	5	9	7	5	26	55	3	55	3	5	17	16	26	1	3	4	360	300	10000	1000	250
Marion	20	19	18	8	65	45	13	8	2	4	27	17	154	7	2	17	17	79	2	2	4	250	200	12000	1000	300
Marshall	36	15	20	11	82	23	33	15	7	5	60	142	8	4	17	16	75	2	1	3	250	175	25000	2000	200	
Monroe	17	17	12	8	54	23	13	13	9	58	112	8	112	8	4	17	16	80	1	3	4	200	100	15000	1000	500
Morgan	22	15	11	8	56	30	20	10	6	66	122	7	122	7	6	17	16	47	2	2	4	200	200	12100	1200	315
Perry	31	25	9	7	72	18	16	8	5	47	119	4	119	4	2	16	15	42	1	3	4	450	225	25000	2000	1000
Pickens	19	16	11	7	53	10	13	3	4	30	83	7	83	7	1	17	16	42	1	2	3	75	100	15000	500	300
Pike	20	8	5	8	41	7	6	11	7	31	72	3	72	3	6	17	17	25	2	1	3	250	300	16000	2000	200
Randolph	19	16	13	7	55	22	19	14	6	4	43	23	143	6	4	22	18	60	2	2	4	450	175	12500	1000	250
Shelby	21	16	23	8	68	13	8	17	10	48	116	7	116	7	10	17	16	65	2	1	3	213	150	13000	500	250
St. Clair	8	9	8	11	36	10	12	5	3	30	66	9	66	9	3	16	17	34	2	1	3	350	350	10000	800	250
Sumter	12	17	18	5	52	13	18	7	5	43	95	4	95	4	5	16	15	47	2	1	3	130	120	12900	575	250
Talladega	12	11	11	2	36	17	9	4	6	36	72	2	72	2	6	17	15	37	2	1	3	170	130	11000	750	140
Tallapoosa	16	9	8	9	42	17	10	7	7	41	83	6	83	6	7	17	17	27	2	1	3	429	400	12500	225	70
Walker	27	26	16	25	94	38	21	14	20	93	187	22	187	22	18	17	16	76	2	3	5	*5000				
Wilcox	18	12	16	7	53	10	13	3	8	34	87	6	87	6	7	15	14	44	1	3	4	425	375	10000	400	400
Winston	15	6	7	3	31	23	6	3	3	15	24	93	3	3	8	17	15	36	2	2	4	35	25	10250	1000	75
Totals	1145	801	560	376	2882	383	1000	719	493	374	2586	311	6112	294	325	17	16	2687	103	99	202	16322	\$ 13005	\$772500	\$ 50232	\$ 17215

Value of site: school building burned during session.

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS

Financial—Receipts and Disbursements

COUNTIES	Balance from Previous Year	State Appropriation	Town or City Appropriation	County Board of Education	Board of Revenue or Commission- ers' Court	Matriculation fees	From all other Sources	Overpayment or Indebtedness
Autauga	\$ 155.15	\$ 3,000.00				\$ 490.00	\$ 377.65	
Barbour		3,000.00				495.00	250.00	
Bibb		3,000.00		2,000.00		800.00	125.00	
Blount		3,000.00				635.00	.88	
Bolton	161.91	3,000.00		40.00	300.00	397.50	84.93	
Chambers		3,000.00		385.00		442.50	74.90	
Cherokee	105.90	3,000.00				277.50	81.15	
Chilton		3,000.00	270.00	420.00		808.00		
Choctaw	18.26	3,000.00				147.50		
Clarke	.56	3,000.00		420.00		417.95	781.91	
Clay		3,000.00				670.00	1,551.03	
Clayborne	12.89	3,000.00				220.00	100.00	53.4
Coffee	3.00	3,000.00	1,250.00			1,015.00		
Colbert	10.24	3,000.00				312.85	272.80	
Conecuh	1.57	3,000.00		875.00	250.00	350.00	89.26	193.7
Coosa		3,000.00				342.50	266.72	
Covington	.59	3,000.00				262.50		
Cullman		3,000.00		250.00	250.00	777.25	36.00	.1
Dallas	84.97	3,000.00				525.00		
DeKalb		3,000.00				354.00	49.88	
Elmore	60.70	3,000.00		225.00		576.50	275.81	
Escambia	375.19	3,000.00		875.00		472.50	39.50	
Etowah		3,000.00				1,232.50	435.00	220.0
Fayette		3,000.00		585.00		1,348.00		
Franklin	31.48	3,000.00		300.00		767.50	115.32	
Geneva	5.77	3,000.00	85.00			931.50	8.00	
Henry		3,000.00	275.00	400.00		1,065.00	33.50	
Houston		3,000.00				383.50	34.00	
Jackson		3,000.00	500.00	500.00		1,405.00		
Jamar	18.54	3,000.00		450.00		489.00		
Jasper		3,000.00		675.00	100.00	790.00	498.51	
Lawrence	10.68	3,000.00		150.00	200.00	530.00	209.34	
Lee		3,000.00		245.48		330.00		
Limestone	148.78	3,000.00				242.50	182.15	
Lowndes	4.39	3,000.00		200.00	67.25	300.00	46.46	
Macon		3,000.00		200.00		340.00	36.00	
Madison	170.67	3,000.00	104.00			733.90	15.29	
Maricopa		3,000.00		270.00		297.50	110.00	
Marion	90.65	3,000.00	11.00	180.00		689.00	123.84	
Marshall		3,000.00				508.00	109.65	
Monroe		3,000.00		600.00		477.50	169.75	
Morgan	314.77	3,000.00		263.00		557.50	147.15	
Perry	2.04	3,000.00		500.00		647.00		
Pickens		3,000.00	230.00	200.00	150.00	468.00		
Pike		3,000.00				428.00	27.15	25.0
Randolph		3,000.00		500.00		632.50	49.50	
Shelby		3,000.00		250.00		512.50	31.50	
Clair	233.25	3,000.00				300.00	100.00	
Terrell	20.12	3,000.00		225.00		425.00	2.50	
Wade		3,000.00				320.00	62.00	15
Wilcox		3,000.00				305.00	91.25	

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS—Continued Financial—Receipts and Disbursements

Total	Salary of Principal	Salaries of other Teachers	Wages of Janitors	Fuel, Water, Lights, Etc.	Rep'r & Replacement of Equipment, Insurance and other Upkeep Charges	New Grounds and Buildings, Alterations of Old Buildings (not repairs)	Other Expenses	Balance on hand
\$ 4,022.80	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,985.00	\$ 90.00	\$ 100.00	\$	\$ 175.00	\$ 155.86	\$ 66.94
3,746.00	1,350.00	1,475.00	150.00	175.00	280.00		238.11	76.89
5,925.00	2,000.00	3,150.00	126.00	195.25	225.50	75.25	153.00	
3,635.88	1,600.00	1,665.00	139.40	79.43	82.61	19.99	49.55	
3,984.34	1,500.00	1,839.95	67.50	271.27	276.87	24.75	4.00	
3,902.40	1,400.00	1,935.00	90.00	82.87	196.39		79.92	118.22
3,414.55	1,500.00	1,350.00	72.00	56.85	235.41	16.72	129.80	53.77
4,498.00	1,375.00	2,040.00	180.00	431.32	213.20	25.00	218.45	20.03
3,165.76	1,300.00	1,600.00	45.00		112.50		91.67	16.59
4,620.42	1,400.00	2,115.00	90.00	206.65	72.50	423.31	304.15	8.81
5,221.03	1,400.00	2,070.00	96.15	140.46	135.46	870.72	227.50	280.74
3,385.85	1,200.00	1,530.00	45.00	55.75	387.50	16.25	151.35	
5,268.00	1,350.00	3,090.00	135.00	327.00	149.00		52.84	164.16
3,595.89	1,500.00	1,440.00	95.00	58.00	292.41		81.22	129.26
4,759.55	1,500.00	2,470.00	122.50	280.02	139.51	95.61	151.91	
3,609.22	1,320.00	1,575.00					714.22	
3,263.09	1,172.50	1,852.50	16.00				222.09	
4,313.35	1,400.00	2,070.00	135.00	303.88	249.22		154.75	
3,609.97	1,500.00	1,480.00	50.00	100.00	125.00	50.00	99.29	205.68
3,403.88	1,350.00	1,440.00	90.00	102.80	210.00		101.54	109.54
4,138.01	1,350.00	1,992.00	153.70	204.16	365.50		70.00	2.65
4,762.19	1,500.00	2,296.75	80.00	50.10	29.95	27.11	215.71	562.57
4,887.50	1,500.00	1,259.50	270.00	450.00	523.00	250.00	635.00	
4,933.00	1,500.00	1,995.00	165.00	905.69	164.00		44.40	158.91
4,214.30	1,400.00	2,115.00	182.50	122.94	155.12	122.00	56.35	60.39
4,030.27	1,500.00	1,905.00	90.00	85.00			450.27	
4,773.50	1,350.00	2,250.00	192.50	210.25	296.92	133.39	230.58	9.86
3,417.50	1,500.00	1,324.50	100.00	32.19	180.00	25.00	199.81	56.00
5,405.00	1,500.00	2,790.00	225.00	235.00	150.00		505.00	
3,957.54	1,600.00	2,070.00	54.00	53.71	124.23		49.18	6.44
5,063.51	1,500.00	2,325.00	135.00	182.82	158.52	383.42	377.81	.94
4,100.02	1,500.00	1,950.00	108.00	175.94	223.58		97.50	45.00
3,575.48	1,625.00	1,546.69	90.00	155.00	60.00	20.00	78.79	
3,523.43	1,500.00	1,500.00	55.00	171.82	263.70			32.91
3,618.10	1,500.00	1,530.00	90.00	152.55	206.25		127.84	11.46
3,576.00	1,500.00	1,440.00	100.00	228.08	146.89		52.92	108.11
4,023.86	1,500.00	1,620.00	108.00	150.00	140.00		79.95	425.91
3,677.50	1,500.00	1,485.00	73.00	59.96	112.00	313.12	126.40	8.02
4,094.49	1,700.00	1,965.00	45.00	148.07	113.95	4.00	118.47	
3,617.65	1,500.00	1,450.00	210.00	125.00	200.00		132.65	
4,247.25	1,500.00	2,025.00	81.00	86.00	100.00		438.95	16.30
4,282.42	1,300.00	2,160.00	72.00	242.73	42.35		69.94	395.40
4,149.04	1,500.00	1,760.07	90.00	178.50	210.00		307.14	103.33
4,048.00	1,500.00	1,400.00	105.75	140.70	227.95	230.00	37.30	406.30
3,480.15	1,500.00	1,440.00	72.00	306.78	92.00		64.30	5.07
4,182.00	1,400.00	2,160.00	126.00	93.22	170.67	114.11	98.64	24.36
3,794.00	1,500.00	1,440.00	82.85	102.11	191.29	406.46	64.78	6.51
3,633.25	1,500.00	1,305.00	49.00	398.25	206.41	20.00	100.00	54.59
3,672.62	1,400.00	1,415.00	90.00	77.20	572.62		116.32	1.48
3,482.00	1,500.00	1,485.00	83.00	146.46	127.90		139.64	
3,497.15	1,375.00	1,530.00	111.20	103.52	188.82		84.11	14.1

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

Enrollment, Graduates, Teachers, Expenses per Pupil, Libraries,
Buildings, Equipment.

LOCATION	ENROLLMENT						
	Male					Female	
	Freshman	Junior	Sophomore	Senior	Total	Preparatory	Freshman
First District, Jackson	12	9	8	3	32		9
Second District, Evergreen	18	15	5	6	44	12	18
Third District, Abbeville	22	10	6	11	49		16
Fourth District, Sylacauga	28	20	15	12	75	15	27
Fifth District, Wetumpka	10	15	15	17	57	8	15
Sixth District, Hamilton	30	31	44	23	128	36	21
Seventh District, Albertville	51	22	25	28	126	50	21
Eighth District, Athens	37	28	11	15	91		21
Ninth District, Blountsville	22	14	11	13	60	25	21
Totals	230	164	140	128	662	146	169

FINANCIAL—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

LOCATION	Balance from last year	From State appropriation	From fees and incidentals	From all other sources
First District, Jackson	\$ 624	\$ 4500	\$ 732	\$ 4
Second District, Evergreen		4500	1009	4
Third District, Abbeville		4500	715	5
Fourth District, Sylacauga		4500	1529	5
Fifth District, Wetumpka	17	4500	2802	33
Sixth District, Hamilton	988	4500	1751	7
Seventh District, Albertville	319	4500	2490	10
Eighth District, Athens	2092	4500	1800	1
Ninth District, Blountsville		4500	1150	1
Totals	\$ 4040	\$ 40500	\$ 13478	\$ 76

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS—Continued.

Enrollment, Graduates, Teachers, Expenses per Pupil, Libraries, Buildings, Equipment.

ENROLLMENT					No. of Graduates	No. of Teachers	Value of Buildings and Sites	Value of Equipment	Scientific apparatus and teaching supplies	Number of volumes in Library	Value of Library		
Female			Grand Total										
Junior	Senior	Total		Preparatory									
8	10	39	71	3	5	2	2	\$ 7000	\$ 508	\$ 200	529	\$ 500	
9	5	43	15	114	5	4	1	6	15500	150	130	300	140
8	9	38	87	3	8	2	2	20000	1000	400	1200	1200	
14	9	63	12	165	10	9	2	3	30000	2000	500	2000	1000
12	10	55	15	135	16	10	3	2	42500	2600	1100	2000	1794
15	5	64	20	248	23	3	3	3	9200	36	*	100	100
15	17	73	45	294	21	14	3	5	30000	5000	200	400	500
15	13	79	170	14	12	3	1	20000	1200	500	3000	3000	
7	5	41	17	143	7	4	2	2	7500	200	300	400	200
103	83	495	124	1427	102	69	21	26	\$ 181700	\$ 12694	\$ 3330	9929	\$ 8434

FINANCIAL—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Total	Balance on hand	All other expenses	New grounds, buildings, alteration of old buildings (not repairs)	Repairs, replacement of equipment, insurance and other upkeep charges	Fuel, Water, Lights, Janitors Supplies, Etc.	Wages of janitors and farm hands	Salary and expenses of secretary-treasurer	Salaries of other teachers	Salary of President	Total
\$ 6264	\$ 1409	\$ 90	\$ 218	\$ 743	\$ 219	\$ 60	\$ 60	\$ 2025	\$ 1500	\$ 6264
5958	1333	150	230	215	400	60	60	2270	1300	5958
5741	432	573	173	134	529	60	60	2300	1500	5741
6936	409	877	622	123	566	60	60	2695	1500	6936
10621	25	2422	284	275	622	60	60	5005	1700	10621
7950	24	2380	263	166	631	60	60	2736	1700	7950
8353	212	740	300	166	660	60	60	3715	1500	8353
7992	2933	65	65	150	544	60	60	2535	1700	7992
5858	24	1073	189	190	647	60	60	2175	1500	5858
\$ 65673	\$ 4064	\$ 10807	\$ 1692	\$ 2344	\$ 2152	\$ 4818	\$ 540	\$ 25456	\$ 13900	\$ 65673

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Enrollment, Graduates, Teachers, Libraries, Buildings, and Equipment.

LOCATION	ENROLLMENT						
	Normal			Academic			In model school
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Florence, Class A	131	279	410	74	250	324	161
Jacksonville, Class A	110	151	261	2		2	173
Livingston, Class A	22	230	252				
Troy, Class A	80	152	232	3		3	89
Daphne, Class B	4	22	26	17	17	34	72
Moundville, Class B	15	15	30	9	3	12	92
Montgomery (Colored)	83	189	272	29	63	92	254
Normal (Colored)	85	96	181	38	43	81	145
Tuskegee (Colored)	455	403	858	462	244	706	250
Total White	362	849	1211	105	270	375	587
Total Colored	623	688	1311	529	350	879	649
Grand Total	985	1537	2522	634	620	1254	1236

FINANCIAL—RECEIPTS.

LOCATION	Balance from previous year	From State appropriation	From fees and incidentals	All other sources	Overpayment or indebtedness
Florence, Class A	\$ 170	\$ 20000	\$ 9861	\$ 37199	
Jacksonville, Class A	1997	20000	3780	80370	\$ 13795
Livingston, Class A	1500	20000	2790		
Troy, Class A		20000	4566	351	2180
Daphne, Class B	19	5000	703	267	
Moundville, Class B	646	5000	1069	1500	
Montgomery (Colored)	2039	16000	3528	450	
Normal (Colored)	17	4000	2286	26526	
Tuskegee (Colored)	10264	4125	15800	390696	
Total White	\$ 4332	\$ 90000	\$ 22769	\$ 119687	\$ 15975
Total Colored	12320	24125	21614	417672	
Grand Total	16652	114125	44383	537359	15975

NORMAL SCHOOLS—Continued.

Enrollment, Graduates, Teachers, Libraries, Buildings, and Equipment.

Grand Total Enrollment	Number of Graduates				Teachers Employed		States represented	Counties of Alabama represented	Number of volumes in library	Value of library	Value of buildings and sites	Value of equipment
	Normal		Academic									
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female						
895	18	34			7	9	5	50	6150	\$ 7775	\$ 211000	\$ 25975
436	14	12	1		6	9	4	33	2500	3000	80000	12000
252	1	37			3	9	3	44	3000	3500	110000	10000
324	8	23			7	8	3	32	4100	2500	50000	7000
132	1	5	5	2	4	2	4	10	2000	2500	25000	5000
134		3	2	2	2	7	1	3	150	100	6000	1000
618	9	16			7	19	9	31	500	900	65000	5250
407	7	12	10	9	17	13	6	43	7500	6750	172300	31800
1814	67	68			121	71	32	51	22304	7204	1055558	231245
2173	42	114	8	4	29	44			17900	\$ 19375	\$ 482000	\$ 60975
2839	83	96	10	9	145	103			30304	14854	1292858	268295
5012	125	210	18	13	174	147			48204	34229	1774858	329270

FINANCIAL—RECEIPTS—Continued.

Total	Salaries of presidents	Salaries of other teachers	Salaries of treasurers	Wages of janitors	Fuel, water, light, janitors' supplies, and other expenses	Repairs and replacement of equipment, insurance and other upkeep charges	New grounds and buildings, alterations of old buildings (not repairs)	All other expenses	Balance on hand	Total
\$ 67230	\$ 2700	\$ 16540	\$	\$ 564	\$ 696	\$ 4679	\$	\$ 40164	\$ 1887	\$ 67230
119942	3000	16219			1136	6557	44526	48325	179	119942
24290	3000	14090		300	2564	2589		503	1244	24290
27097	3000	17235		552	1125	367	737	1483	2598	27097
5989	1920	3015		27	138	200		573	116	5989
8215	1800	4039		157	153	368		500	1198	8215
22017	2000	12377	250	500	2129	292			4469	22017
32829	1800	18312	350	986	4426	3188	1799	1947	21	32829
420885	756	140105	2266		90461	33133	49534	104356	274	420885
\$ 252763	\$ 15420	\$ 71138	\$	\$ 1600	\$ 5812	\$ 14760	\$ 45263	\$ 91548	\$ 7222	\$ 252763
476731	4556	170794	2866	1486	97016	36613	51333	106303	4764	476731
728694	19976	241932	2866	3086	102828	51373	96596	197851	11986	728694

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA.

UNIVERSITY, ALA.

December 4, 1916.

Superintendent W. F. FEAGIN,
Montgomery, Alabama.

My dear Mr. Superintendent:

I am transmitting to you the statistical information prepared by the treasurer. This information presents in compact outline the present status of the University of Alabama.

One year ago I stated that the numerical growth of the institution has exceeded every reasonable expectation; that its chief handicap is a lack of an adequate appropriation by the State; and that further numerical growth is not to be desired pending the time when larger financial resources are available.

Yet it has been impracticable to limit the number of students in such manner as is to be desired. We have, however, exercised rigid care in accepting students. The entrance requirements are being as rigidly enforced as in other state universities, and it seems unreasonable to reject Alabama students who have fully met these requirements. Less than three per cent of the student-body are "specials."

The summer school continues to grow with remarkable rapidity. Its influence is constantly extending in many directions. It is rendering invaluable service to the entire public school system. Precisely the same observation may be made concerning the development of the School of Education. It would be difficult to conceive just how the high schools of Alabama could be developed without the inspiration and co-operation of this great department.

The law school continues on a two-year basis for the simple reason that funds are not available to place it on a three-year basis. This is a serious situation. It ought to receive serious consideration at the hands of the legislature.

The University of Alabama continues to set the standard in the great matter of fixing and maintaining sound educational ideals in this commonwealth. It has on its rolls no long list of special and irregular students. It adheres to a sound definition of the "unit" of value for work done in a high school. It understands the difference between a standard and a sub-standard high school. It sets a

standard limit to the number of hours of work a student may be permitted to take in college. It insists that a college course should for the average youth cover a four-year period following a standard four-year high school course. It believes that any system that by any device makes possible anything less is an unwise and unsound system that is subversive of all standards. That is our fixed conviction, and that is our fixed policy.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE H. DENNY,
President.

REPORT OF UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA FOR SCHOLASTIC YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1916.

1. Year of First Opening, 1831.

2. Students and Teachers:	<i>Students</i>	<i>Teachers</i>
a. Department of Arts and Sciences.....	494	24
b. Department of Engineering.....	114	8
c. Department of Law.....	132	4
d. Summer School:		
(1) Professional Courses (including College Credit)	535	
(2) Certificate Courses.....	250	
Totals, Summer School.....	785	48
e. Department of Medicine.....	57	24
f. Department of Pharmacy.....	5	6
Grand Totals.....	1,587	114

3. Degrees conferred in 1916:

- a. A. B. Male, 35; Female, 18.
 - A. B. in Education. Male, 1; Female, 2.
- b. B. S. Male, 17; Female, 1.
 - B. S. in Engineering. Male, 8.
 - B. S. in Education. Male, 1.
- c. M. A. Male, 2.
- d. M. S. Male, 1.
- e. C. E. Male, 1.
- f. LL. B. Male, 40; Female, 1.
- g. M. D. Male, 18.

4. Libraries :
 - a. Number of bound volumes, 32,000.
 - b. Number of pamphlets, 16,000.
 - c. Total value of library, \$50,000.
5. Value of scientific apparatus, machinery and furniture, \$130,000.
6. Value of grounds. \$300,000.
7. Value of school buildings. \$780,000.
8. Value of dormitories, \$150,000.
Total value of school properties, \$1,410,000.
9. Amount of endowment fund, \$633,369.93.
10. Number of fellowships, 16.
11. Receipts for 1915-16 :
 - a. From Students' Fees, \$59,981.04, including board and room rent.
 - b. From productive funds, \$63,166.92, including \$36,000 Constitutional settlement of old State debt.
 - c. From State :
For maintenance, \$45,000, including \$5,000 for School of Medicine, \$5,000 for Summer School, and \$10,000 from conditional appropriation of 1911.
For building, nothing.
 - d. From United States Government, nothing.
 - e. From other sources, \$7,548.06.Total receipts, \$175,696.02, including Summer School and School of Medicine.

ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

AUBURN, ALA.

December 23, 1916.

Hon. WILLIAM F. FEAGIN,
State Superintendent of Education,
Montgomery, Alabama.

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to hand you herewith a report of the work of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute for the year 1915-16.

ATTENDANCE.

It is pleasing to record the continual growth in attendance of the Institution, the total attendance for the year excluding all duplicates being 2,204, which is by far the largest attendance in the history of the Institution.

STATISTICS.

The enrollment represents:

- (a) Four foreign countries—China, Mexico, Cuba and Russia.
- (b) Twelve states other than Alabama—Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.
- (c) Every county in the State of Alabama, with the exception of three. Some of the larger county delegations are as follows: Jefferson, 90; Montgomery, 28; Mobile, 24; Wilcox, 15; Calhoun, 14; Clay, 14; Coosa, 14; Etowah, 14; Talladega, 14; Madison, 13; Marengo, 12; Marion, 12; Pickens, 12; Pike, 12; Tallapoosa, 12; Clarke, 10; Crenshaw, 10; Lamar, 10; Shelby, 10; Choctaw, 9; Dale, 9; Dallas, 9; Hale, 9; Jackson, 9; Marshall, 9; Macon, 9; Barbour, 8; Escambia, 8; Morgan, 8; Sumter, 8; Baldwin, 7; Lauderdale, 7; etc.

383 of these students are over 21 years of age, approximately 43.1 per cent of the entire registration.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND MINES.

Established 1872.

(Number of Professors and Instructors, 24.)

Electrical Engineering, 117; Mechanical Engineering, 217; Civil Engineering, 61; Surveying, 145; Architecture, 15; Mechanical Drawing, 223; Descriptive Geometry, 79; Mechanic Arts, 401.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

(Number of Professors and Instructors, 25.)

Agronomy, 405; Animal Husbandry, 482; Horticulture, 472; Forestry, 14; Chemistry, 472; Chemical Laboratory, 197; Entomology, 51; Botany, 165; Veterinary Science, 91; Pharmacy, 48.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

(Number of Professors and Instructors, 18.)

English, 501; Political Economy, 54; History, 466; Mathematics, 480; Physics, 308; French, 30; German, 39; Spanish, 68.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Interest in the Military Department was more marked this year than in many years previous. Major McFarlan of the General Staff, United States Army, made the annual inspection of the Corps of Cadets and expressed himself as highly pleased with the bearing of the men, condition of the arms and equipment, and the maneuvers on the field.

FARM DEMONSTRATION WORK.

This department of College Extension work has made a most notable growth and has continued to arouse hope and enthusiasm among the adult men and women, as well as the boys and girls of our rural regions. The experimental work done under the Smith-Lever law was conducted in every county in the State.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS.

The report of the boys' and girls' clubs is as follows: Boys' Corn Clubs, enrollment, 3,782; Boys' Four-Crop Club, 490; Boys' Pig Clubs, 2,480; Girls' Caninng Clubs, 1,490.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SUMMER SESSION.

I beg leave to call special attention to the work of the Department of Education which has proved a success in every particular. The teacher-training thus afforded for the young men and women of the State fills a long-feit want and is equipping a very large number of excellent young teachers to go into the educational field. Professor

Zebulon Vance Judd, formerly Professor of Rural Education, University of North Carolina, and Professor Wyatt Childs Blasingame, formerly head of the Second District Agricultural School at Evergreen, have rendered excellent service in this department, and have contributed much of their time and energy to the cause of education throughout the State of Alabama.

The Summer Session of the College held under the auspices of Professor Judd as Director was eminently successful, 364 students being in attendance.

MAINTENANCE.

Despite the immense growth of the Institution in attendance and in development of different courses, the College has been unable to secure any additional income from the appropriations made by the Legislature of 1911. It is confidently hoped that when the condition of the treasury will permit, some of the crying needs of the College may be met, chief among which are:

(1) An adequate Veterinary Building, (2) a Chemical Building, (3) an adequate barn for herds, (4) an adequate herd for education of students in Animal Husbandry, (5) Farm Machinery Building, (6) ten Instructors in Mathematics, English, Animal Husbandry, Agronomy, and in the fundamental subjects taught by the Institution. The minimum sum immediately needed for these pressing demands is \$250,000.00.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. C. THACH,

President.

REPORT OF THE ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE FOR THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

1. Year of First Opening, 1872.

2. Students and Teachers:	<i>Students</i>	<i>Teachers</i>
a. Academic Departments (Required for all Courses)	567	13
b. Engineering and Mines.....	436	28
c. Agricultural Sciences.....	482	26
d. Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.....	73	*5

*And two lecturers.

e. Summer Session (1916).....	364	38
Totals Excluding Duplicates.....	1,244	89
f. Short Summer Courses in Agriculture at the Institution.....	960	.....
Grand Totals, Excluding Duplicates..	2,204	68
Farmers' Institutes held in the State.....	19	.....
Total Enrollment.....	1,835	
3. Degrees conferred:	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
†a. B. S.	95	1
b. M. S.	16	3
c. C. E.	4	.....
d. E. E., M. E., and E. M.....	13	.....
e. Ph. G.	8	.....
f D. V. M.....	23	.....
g. Ph. C.	2	.....
Totals.....	161	4
4. Libraries:		
a. Number of bound volumes, 26,500.		
b. Number of pamphlets, 5,500.		
c. Total value of Library, \$85,000.00.		
5. Value of Scientific Apparatus, Machinery and Furniture, \$100,000.00.		
6. Value of Grounds, \$18,000.00.		
7. Value of School Buildings and Plant, \$510,000.00.		
8. Value of Dormitories, \$40,000.00.		
Total Value of School Property, \$753,000.00.		
9. Amount of Endowment Fund, \$284,500.00.		
10. Number of Fellowships, 24.		

†B. S. in Agriculture, Pharmacy, Architecture, Chemistry, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Botany, Engineering (Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Mining).

11. Receipts for 1915-16:

a. From Students' Fees.....	\$ 14,744.60
b. From Productive Funds.....	21,440.00
c. From State:	
(1) For Inspecting Fertilizers, Oils, Feeds, Drugs, etc.....	\$ 52,601.30
(2) Equipment and Increase of Col- lege Plant	25,000.00
	<hr/>
Total from State.....	77,601.30
d. From United States Government.....	27,900.00
e. From Other Sources.....	19,837.39
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$161,523.29

The Experiment Station funds are entirely separate from the College income and by law cannot be used in any way for teaching, maintenance, or any College purpose.

ALABAMA GIRLS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

MONTEVALLO, ALA.

During the session 1915-16, the Training School for the use of the Normal students was successfully operated. The course of study, as prescribed by the State Department of Education, was fully carried out in connection with the regular work for graduation. Fifteen graduates were recommended for first-grade certificates.

Bloch Hall, the new technical building, was used for the first time during this session. The facilities are now provided for a great advancement in the curriculum in Home Economics, Chemistry, Physics, Bacteriology, Biology, Plant Culture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, putting the Institute fully abreast in these subjects with the leading institutions in the country.

Among other buildings needed now are a public hall, library, gymnasium, music hall, and an academic hall. It is very unfortunate that the State's finances are in such condition that the remainder of the conditional appropriations made in 1911 cannot be released in order that some of these buildings could be erected.

The first Summer School session was held in June and July, 1916. The work was in every way highly gratifying to the authorities. Two hundred and ninety students were in attendance.

T. W. PALMER,
President.

REPORT OF THE ALABAMA GIRLS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

1. Year of First Opening, 1896.		
2. Students and Teachers:	<i>Students</i>	<i>Teachers</i>
a. Academic Department.....	501	16
b. Technical Department	501	19
c. Summer School	290	26
d. Training School	151	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals, Excluding Duplicates.....	942	66

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3. Libraries:
- a. Number of bound volumes, 7,400.
 - b. Number of pamphlets, 2,150.
 - c. Total value of library, \$10,000.00.
4. Value of Scientific Apparatus, \$3,000.00.
Machinery, \$40,000.00.
Furniture (School Room), \$8,000.00.
Furniture, Dormitory, \$9,500.00.
5. Value of School Grounds, \$20,000.00.
6. Value of School Buildings, \$75,000.00.
7. Value of Dormitories, Power House, Laundry, Barns, Infirmary,
\$350,000.00.
Total Value of School Properties, \$515,500.00.
8. Receipts from Students, 1915-16:
- a. From Students' Fees.....\$ 7,587.03
 - b. From Productive Funds..... 18,238.41
 - c. From State:
 - For Maintenance 36,000.00
-
- Total Receipts.....\$ 61,825.44

ALABAMA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND.

TALLADEGA, ALA.

	<i>White</i>	<i>Colored</i>	<i>Total</i>
Enrollment	286	54	340
Average Attendance	260	48	308
Length of Term in Actual School Days.....	180	180	

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of Teachers Employed.....	14	19	33

Value of School Properties:

a. Buildings and Sites.....	\$375,000.00
b. School Furniture	40,000.00

Total.....\$415,000.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

State Appropriation	\$ 71,875.00
Appropriation for Insurance, etc.....	3,000.00
Total.....	\$ 74,875.00

Disbursements.

Salary of Principal.....	\$ 2,100.00
Salaries of Teachers.....	20,500.00
Total Salaries.....	\$ 22,600.00

Wages of Janitor and Helpers.....	\$ 12,211.33
Insurance, etc.	400.40
Expense of Maintenance.....	34,384.07
Cost of Fire Escapes.....	2,275.50
Cost of three Pianos.....	583.65

F. H. MANNING,
Principal.

ALABAMA BOYS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

EAST LAKE, ALA.

1. Enrollment :	<i>Number</i>
a. Elementary and grammar grades.....	496
b. Secondary grades	10
Total.....	506
2. Average age of pupils, years.....	14
3. Length of term, days.....	209
4. Average attendance, pupils.....	353
5. Number of teachers :	
a. Male	1
b. Female	5
Total.....	6
6. Value of school properties :	
a. Building and site.....	\$150,525.00
b. Furniture and equipment.....	18,972.65
Total.....	\$169,497.65

ANNUAL INCOME.

1. From State funds.....	\$ 52,462.50
2. From county appropriations.....	1,200.00
3. From tuition and incidentals.....	1,145.66
Total.....	\$ 54,808.16

JOHN H. CARR,
Principal.

NORTHEAST ALABAMA AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL
INSTITUTE.

LINEVILLE, ALA.

December 4, 1916.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE NORTHEAST ALA-
BAMA AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE FOR
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

1. Enrollment:	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
a. Elementary grades	130	116	246
b. Freshman class	37	33	70
c. Sophomore class	8	17	25
d. Junior class	10	11	21
e. Senior class	4	9	13
Totals.....	189	186	375
2. Pupils studying agriculture:			
a. Elementary grades	130	116	246
b. Higher grades	59	70	129
3. Pupils studying manual training.....	45	.....	45
Higher grades	45	.....	45
4. Pupils studying domestic science:			
a. Elementary grades		18	18
b. Higher grades		70	70
5. Teachers Employed	3	6	9
6. Expenses per pupil in higher grades:			
a. Board	\$ 110.00		
b. Books	10.00		
c. Incidentals	10.00		
Total.....	\$ 130.00		

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

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	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
7. Number of graduates for current year	3	5	8
8. Value of School Properties:			
a. Building		\$ 25,000.00	
b. School Furniture		600.00	
c. Apparatus and Supplies.....		125.00	
Total.....			\$ 25,725.00
9. Library:			
a. Number of volumes.....			1,500
b. Value of library.....		\$	600.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

10. From State appropriation.....	\$	3,000.00
11. From fees and incidentals.....		1,622.50
12. Apportionment from County Board.....		1,800.00
13. From City appropriation.....		1,365.45
14. From unpaid warrants.....		750.00
15. Balance from previous year.....		153.19
16. From all other sources.....		662.59
Total.....	\$	9,353.73

Disbursements.

17. Salary of Superintendent.....	\$	1,500.00
18. Salaries of other teachers.....		5,055.97
19. Wages of janitor and farm hands.....		191.55
20. Fuel, lights, power, etc.....		54.00
21. Other expenses		703.56
22. Repairs and insurance.....		205.00
23. Total outstanding bills for 1915-16.....		1,448.68
24. Deficit June 30, 1916.....		194.97
Total.....	\$	9,353.73

C. G. SHARP,
Superintendent.

ALABAMA REFORM SCHOOL FOR JUVENILE NEGRO LAW-
BREAKERS.

Mt. MEIGS, ALA.

1. Enrollment in elementary and grammar grades.....	249
2. Average age of pupils.....	13½
3. Length of term in days.....	80
4. Number of teachers.....	2
5. Value of school properties:	
a. Buildings and site.....	\$ 26,000.00
b. Furniture and equipment.....	800.00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$ 26,800.00

Annual Income.

6. From State funds.....	\$ 19,785.24
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A. SIMMS,
Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICS

OF THE

Private and Denominational Schools
of Alabama

1915-16

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS—WHITE.

NAME OF SCHOOL	Location	County	Denominational or Private	Enrollment							
				Male				Female			
				Elementary	Secondary	Collegiate	Total	Elementary	Secondary	Collegiate	Total
Academy of the Visitation	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic					29	27		
la. Presbyterian College	Anniston	Calhoun	Presbyterian		55	15	70		5		
la. Synodical College	Talladega	Talladega	Presbyterian	6			6	26	12	48	
theneum Orph. Home	Birmingham	Jefferson	Catholic	40	12		52	30	18		
thens College	Athens	Limestone	Methodist	3			3	14	92	91	
aker Graded School	Mobile	Mobile	Private	24			24	47	44		
aptist Colleg. Institute	Newton	Dale	Baptist	40	81		121	34	65		
arnes School	Montgomery	Talladega	Private	50	70		120				
las Berry's Priv. School	Sylacauga	Montgomery	Private	20			20	20			
'ham Coll. & Tr. School	Birmingham	Jefferson	Methodist		108	69	172		1	3	
lessed Sacrament Acad'y	Birmingham	Jefferson	Catholic	140			140	214	30		2
athedral Boys' School	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic	56			56				
onvent of Mercy	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic	30			30	40	20		
rane's School for Girls	Mobile	Mobile	Private	8			8	10	3		
owning Industrial School	Brewton	Escambia	Methodist					56	82		1
dgar's School for Boys	Montgomery	Private	Private	16	48		64				
lat Rock High School	Flat Rock	Jackson	Methodist	8	21		29	3	28		
aylesville Academy	Gaylesville	Cherokee	Baptist	17	37		54	14	24		
oodrich School	Huntsville	Madison	Private	24	75		99	26	73		
reene University School	Athens	Limestone	Private		75		75				
uest School	Guest	DeKalb	Private	25			25	16			
oward College	Birmingham	Jefferson	Baptist		63	166	229			41	
nmac. Concep. School	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic					204	9		2
idus'l. School & Gardens	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic	171			171				
appa Normal & Ind. Inst.	Joppa	Cullman	Congregational	45	36		81	38	31		
adson College	Marion	Perry	Baptist					48	59	126	2
nott High School	Mobile	Mobile	Private					80	46		1
ouise Short W.&O.Home	Evergreen	Conecuh	Baptist	63			63	55			
oulie Compton Seminary	Birmingham	Jefferson	Private	8			8	74	107	21	2
allalieu Seminary	Dothan	Houston	Methodist	62	15		77	64	16		
argaret Allen School	Birmingham	Jefferson	Private					19	47		
arion Institute	Marion	Perry	Private	12	120	60	192				
arion Female Seminary	Marion	Perry	Presbyterian					20	14		
cGill Institute	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic	20	70		90				
oble Institute	Anniston	Calhoun	Episcopal	8			8	35	15		
rphans' Home	Talladega	Talladega	Presbyterian	20			20	45			
ur Lady of Sorrows	Birmingham	Jefferson	Catholic	70	3		73	83	6		
iss Privett's School	Oxford	Calhoun	Private	11			11	5			
t. Aloysius School	Bessemer	Jefferson	Catholic	80	9		89	75	4		
t. Bernard College	St. Bernard	Cullman	Catholic	24	108	19	151				
t. Catherine's School	Birmingham	Jefferson	Catholic	59			59	53			
t. Francis' School	Blocton	Bibb	Catholic	33			33	69	3		
t. James' School	Gadsden	Etowah	Catholic	50	4		54	55	11		
t. Joseph's School	Brookside	Jefferson	Catholic	45			45	34	4		
t. Joseph's School	Florence	Lauderdale	Catholic	22	1		23	20	5		
t. Joseph's School	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic	100			100	86	20		1
t. Joseph's School	Sheffield	Colbert	Catholic	69	1		70	41	9		

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

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PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS—WHITE—Continued.

Enrollment— Grand Total	Pupils		Graduates		Teachers		Libraries		Value of Buildings and Sites	Value of Equipment	RECEIPTS				
	Day	Boarding	Male	Female	Male	Female	Number of Volumes	Value			From Endow- ment Fund	Benefactions and Bequests	Tuition and Incidentals	From all other Sources	Total Receipts
56	28	28		8		13	6000	\$ 10100	\$ 100000	\$ 3000			\$ 8000		\$ 8000
75	22	53	5		7		1200	600	75000	3000		9500	10000		19500
92	21	71		13	3	10	500	500	60000	2500		36	5250		5286
100	95	5				5	900	1500	100000	1200				180	1180
200	130	70		6		21	6000	5000	225000				13000	25000	38000
115		115		10		6	500	500	10000	500			3500		3500
220	105	115	15	14	3	3	300	300	20000	21500			3000		3000
120	18	102	8		6				20000						
40		40				1							380		380
176	75	101	10		11		5000	4000	180000	5000	800	1000	5000	8500	15300
384	72	312		1	2	13	350	510	80000	800			5000		5000
56		56				2									
90		90		1		4	100						1600		1600
21		21		2		3				80					
138	105	33		6		9	500	750	38389	600			8050	17864	25914
64		64	5		4		400	600	20000	500					
55	23	32		4	2	3			9000	65		1500	930		2485
92	66	26	3	4	1	3	500	500	15500	300			1390	1000	2390
198	10	188	3	2	2	3	300	350	15000	400			5000		5000
75	25	50	6		3		600	800	17000	500			3800	1100	4900
41		41			1				500	25			150		175
270	121	149	15	2	13	2	20000	25000	12000	12000	7500	10000	5745	8443	31688
213	100	113				6	1000								
171	171		12		8		350	500	75000		3600				3600
150		150			1	4	1200	700	3500	500		150	325	2000	2475
233	207	26		39	5	21	6000	5000			2026	203	35980	32197	70406
126		126		7		9	500		8000	500					
118	118					3					2500			15000	17500
210	40	170		21	1	17	1500			20000			21000		21000
167	62	95			2	4	3303	2100	10000	500	684	602	396	812	2484
66	12	54		7	2	7	3100	3000	60000	4000			9040	3000	12040
192	187	5	29		14				150000	7000			70520		70520
34	22	12		7	1	7	1000	1500	30000	500			5000		5000
90		90	7		5		7500	900		4500					
58		58		3	1	6	600		20000	2000			3123	1800	4923
65	65			4		2	250	200	30000	150	400	12467			12817
162		162		1		4			2000	300		84	669	636	1344
16		16				1									
168		168				6			25000	620			945		945
151	148	3	19		27		8000		125000	10000			7500	15000	22500
112		112				4			2500	250			70	50	120
105		105				2			650	175	450		63		578
120		120		1		4	165	350	8000	400		40		1400	1440
83		83				2			500	60			250		310
48		48				2	25	50	250	95			325		420
206		206		6		8							800		800
120		120				4	14	50	500	60			800		860

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS—WHITE—Continued.

NAME OF SCHOOL	Location	County	Denominational or Private	Enrollment							
				Male				Female			
				Elementary	Secondary	Collegiate	Total	Elementary	Secondary	Collegiate	Total
St. Mary's Convent School	Huntsville	Madison	Catholic	30			30	45			45
St. Mary's School	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic	111	6		117	92	21		113
St. Mary's School	Tuscumbia	Colbert	Catholic	34	5		39	17	6		23
St. Mary's of Loretto	Montgomery	Montgomery	Catholic					147	18		165
St. Patrick's School	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic	36	1		37	31	3		34
St. Paul's School	Birmingham	Jefferson	Catholic	95	6		101	112	14		126
St. Peter's School	Montgomery	Montgomery	Catholic	112			112				112
St. Vincent's School	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic	133	12		145				145
St. Vincent's Select School	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic					58	18		76
Sacred Heart Academy	Selma	Dallas	Catholic	58			58	90			148
Sacred Heart Academy	Cullman	Cullman	Catholic					25	7		32
Sacred Heart School	Cullman	Cullman	Catholic	101			101	99			200
Selma-Summerfield College	Selma	Dallas	Private		1	1	2		28	7	35
So. H. Snead Seminary	Boaz	Marshall	Methodist	179	50		229	206	77		283
Southern University	Greensboro	Hale	Methodist		47	99	146		3	12	158
Southern Industrial Inst.	Camp Hill	Tallapoosa	Private	14	60		74	10	35		49
Spring Hill College	Spring Hill	Mobile	Catholic	34	116	72	222				222
Stark's Univ. Home School	Montgomery	Montgomery	Private	10	43	1	54				54
Tennessee River Institute	Bridgeport	Jackson	Baptist	35	18		53	40	28		81
Thorsby Institute	Thorsby	Chilton	Congregational	22	11		33	16	13		46
University High School	Birmingham	Jefferson	Private	9	40		49				49
University Military School	Mobile	Mobile	Private	55	89		135				135
Woman's College of Ala.	Montgomery	Montgomery	Methodist							215	215
Miss Woodruff's School	Montgomery	Montgomery	Private	35			35	39			74
Yellow Pine Academy	Yellow Pine	Washington	Private		8		8	2	9		11
Totals				2582	1511	502	4595	2791	1211	578	4580

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS—WHITE—Continued.

Enrollment— Grand Total	Pupils		Graduates		Teachers		Libraries		Value of Buildings and Sites	Value of Equipment	RECEIPTS			
	Boarding	Day	Male	Female	Male	Female	Number of Volumes	Value			From Endowment Fund	Benefactions and Bequests	Tuition and Incidentals	From all other Sources
75		75				4	35	120	9000	300			900	
230		230				7	130	110	20000	800			1030	
62		62		4		3	100	100	2000	200			425	40
165	15	150		2		9	1125	1225		2700			2000	
71		71		1		3	75	100					550	
227		227		2	1	7	250	300	50000	200			1100	900
112		112				3	300	350	20000	1000			900	
145		145	5		5								1500	
76		76		4		7	800	1000	70000				1000	
148	7	141				6				700			400	
32	32			2		6	200	250	60000	1500			700	
200		200				5			2800				600	
37	32	5		2	1	5	2000	2000	75000	10000			1500	3560
512	198	314	2	11	1	7	2000	2000	85000	1000		2100	4900	
161	143	18	9	1	16		10750	12500	200000	10500	3783	11256	5443	3733
119	79	40	10	2	4	10	8000	3493	60300	25378		10192	2832	269
222	222		18		29		32000	50000					66000	
54	21	33	1		3		120	40	33300				4964	
121	23	98	4	6	2	2	100	50	25000	100		900	1000	
62	34	28	1	1	2	6	3500	2200	10000	1000		5000	1000	
49	1	48	5		3		300	400	12000	300			4000	
135		135	17		5	2	825	1250	20000	2500			12500	
215	167	48	34		6	15	4043	5000	310000	31807	1200	4117	37570	8766
74		74				4	100	85	2000				2126	
19	10	9				1				20			175	
9175	3032	6143	243	207	203	334	137610	\$166782	\$2614689	\$183585	\$22943	\$69147	\$391216	\$151250 \$

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS—COLORED.

NAME OF SCHOOL	Location	County	Denominational or Private	Enrollment							
				Male				Female			
				Elementary	Secondary	Collegiate	Total	Elementary	Secondary	Collegiate	Total
la. Christian Institute.....	Lum.	Lowndes.....	Christian.....	34	6		40	40	8		
arber Memorial Seminary.....	Anniston	Calhoun.....	Presbyterian.....					125	17		1
eloit Union School.....	Beloit.....	Dallas.....	Private.....	127			127	110			1
urrell Normal School.....	Florence.....	Lauderdale.....	Congregational.....	87	6		93	118	15		1
alhoun Colored School.....	Calhoun.....	Lowndes.....	Private.....	132	34		166	158	35		1
amden Academy.....	Camden.....	Wilcox.....	Presbyterian.....	128	8		136	204	13		2
athedral Col. School.....	Mobile.....	Mobile.....	Catholic.....	16			16	10			
athedral Creole School.....	Mobile.....	Mobile.....	Catholic.....	18			18	39			
entral Alabama Institute.....	Mason City.....	Jefferson.....	Methodist.....	55	11		66	43	34		
ermeron Institute.....	Mobile.....	Mobile.....	Congregational.....	61	46		107	107	86		1
ufaula Baptist Academy.....	Eufaula.....	Barbour.....	Baptist.....	39	11		50	85	15		1
opewell M. T. School.....	Furman.....	Wilcox.....	Private.....	36	8		44	40	6		
mmac'e Conception School.....	Mobile.....	Mobile.....	Catholic.....	60			60	70			
ackson Private School.....	Boykin.....	Escambia.....	Private.....	8	1		9	12	13	2	
nox Academy.....	Selma.....	Dallas.....	Presbyterian.....	244	10		254	309	27		3
owaliga A. & I. Institute.....	Benson.....	Elmore.....	Private.....	63			63	76			
ncoln Normal School.....	Marion.....	Perry.....	Congregational.....	176	40		216	124	53		1
omax Harmon H. & I. Inst.....	Greenville.....	Butler.....	Methodist.....	65	26		91	75	40		1
lles Memorial College.....	Birmingham.....	Jefferson.....	Methodist.....	66	39	5	110	101	45	1	1
iller's Nor. & Ind. School.....	Miller's' Ferry.....	Wilcox.....	Presbyterian.....	132	17		149	157	28		1
ontgomery Ind. School.....	Montgomery.....	Montgomery.....	Private.....					338			3
lt. Meigs Colored Institute.....	Waugh.....	Montgomery.....	Private.....	170			170	140			1
orth Ala. Bapt. Academy.....	Courtland.....	Lawrence.....	Baptist.....	33	2		35	53	13		
akwood Man. Tr. School.....	Huntsville.....	Madison.....	Adventist.....	40	58		98	43	50		
ayne University.....	Selma.....	Dallas.....	Methodist.....	140	56	15	211	185	88	2	2
ople's Village School.....	Mt. Meigs.....	Montgomery.....	Private.....	92			92	135			1
rairie Institute.....	Prairie.....	Wilcox.....	Presbyterian.....	51			51	76			
t. Anthony's School.....	Mobile.....	Mobile.....	Catholic.....	65			65	67			
t. Bernard's School.....	Mobile.....	Mobile.....	Catholic.....	71			71	69			
t. James' School.....	Mobile.....	Mobile.....	Catholic.....	52			52	65			
t. John's the Baptist.....	Montgomery.....	Montgomery.....	Catholic.....	61			61	53			
t. Joseph's College.....	Montgomery.....	Montgomery.....	Catholic.....	37	12		49				
t. Patrick's Creole School.....	Mobile.....	Mobile.....	Catholic.....	18			18	32			
t. Peter's School.....	Mobile.....	Mobile.....	Catholic.....	28	5		33	23	8		
t. Peter Clover School.....	Mobile.....	Mobile.....	Catholic.....	40			40	50			
t. Stephen's School.....	Fairford.....	Washington.....	Catholic.....	21			21	37			
elma University.....	Selma.....	Dallas.....	Baptist.....	57	48	12	117	81	83		1
herman Ind. Institute.....	Huntsville.....	Madison.....	Private.....	78			78	86			
now Hill N. & I. Inst.....	Snow Hill.....	Wilcox.....	Private.....	55	58		113	55	58		1
outh Ala. Bapt. College.....	Greenville.....	Butler.....	Baptist.....	55	1		56	65	6		
Southern N. & Ind. Inst.....	Brewton.....	Escambia.....	Private.....	16			16	20			
st.illman Institute.....	Tuscaloosa.....	Tuscaloosa.....	Presbyterian.....		47		47				
street Manual Tr. School.....	Richmond.....	Dallas.....	Private.....	95			95	105			1
talladega College.....	Talladega.....	Talladega.....	Congregational.....	181	65	46	292	199	73	48	3
homaston Academy.....	Thomaston.....	Marengo.....	Baptist.....	60	12		72	100	18		1
rinity School.....	Athens.....	Limestone.....	Congregational.....	119	2		121	140	14		1
ion Institute.....	Mobile.....	Mobile.....	Methodist.....	70	6		76	125	14		1
Totals.....				3252	635	78	3965	4345	860	53	52

Figures used are from 1914-1915.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS—COLORED—Continued.

Enrollment— Grand Total.....	Pupils		Graduates		Teachers		Libraries		Value of Buildings and Sites.....	Value of Equipment.....	RECEIPTS			
	Boarding.....	Day.....	Male.....	Female.....	Male.....	Female.....	Number of Volumes.....	Value.....			From Endow- ment Fund.....	Benefactions and Bequests.....	Tuition and Incidentals.....	From all other Sources.....
88	14	74	2	2	2	5	500	\$ 200	\$ 7000	\$ 350			\$ 352	\$ 1852
142	140	2	20		1	10	600	50	60000				5837	9000
237		237			1	5	50	20	3500	150		1280		
226	1	225			1	8	600	300	8500	1500			740	2904
359	92	267	10	2	8	23	3650	2150	51368	42235	4696	2500	1272	31639
353	34	319	5	6	2	7			10000	600			85	3800
26		26				1				50				
57		57		6		2				100			90	310
143	52	91	10	7	3	7	500	300	500000	6000			855	6594
300		300	3	16	2	8	500	300		2000			2200	2640
150	50	100	2	3	1	2			2000				600	528
90		90			1	1	20	40	1500	20			120	140
130		130		2		2			4000	500		100	90	540
36		36			1				175	25			60	25
590		590	3	5	2	15	300	75	30000	4000	900	6500	2770	3386
139	10	129	5	3	2	5	893	221	20319	4192		5000	65	3059
393	60	333			1	15	1000	800	20000	2000				
206	70	136	4	7	3	6	650	505	35865	856		2650	510	13
257	84	173	5	3	6	4	200	300	6500	2500		560	3210	3170
334	86	248	1	6	5	13	500	250	60000	6000		300	260	12760
338		338		16		10	1200		21000	7000		6886	1092	
310	14	296			1	6	1000	1300	20000	700			600	
101	14	87		2	2	2			4000				40	
191	98	93	5	6	7	6	500	500	45009	5200		10000	200	4500
486	120	366	28	30	5	10	350	275	75000	1000		500	598	6000
227	12	215	2	4		6	200	100	8550	880		3344	700	295
127	21	106	2	1	4	4			18000	600			85	3673
132		132				3								
140		140				2								
117		117				2			2000					200
114		114	1	1		3			25000	1000			225	
49	49				4		300	300	40000	300	200	6000	650	
50		50				1								160
64		64				1								
90		90		1		2							129	100
58		58				1								
281	99	182	10	20	7	11	1000	500	75000	1000		8979	5762	2359
164	2	162			2	2	2468	1200	7000	500		686	49	46
226	200	26	8	10	10	12	2000	1000	49233		1539	19930	1733	488
127		127	1	6	2	2			2000	150			500	
36	5	31			2	2	50	35	8450			1080	58	130
47	34	13			3		2000	500	75000	1000		6000	400	
200	3	197	4	4	3	4		50	10850	1057		3000	75	
612	198	414	7	13	14	25	16500	9000	301784	50960	6493	8373	5660	35793
190	8	182			1	2	7	24	1600	85			300	200
275		275	1	7		9	1793	500	13500	1000		2452	1051	82
215		215	1	5		3			2000	500			640	150
9223	1570	7653	140	194	109	270	39331	\$ 20795	\$1625703	\$146010	\$13828	\$96120	\$ 39663	\$136536

**AMOUNT AVAILABLE FROM BALANCE ON HAND, GENERAL FUND,
BONUS, POLL TAX, COUNTY TAX, RURAL SCHOOLHOUSE FUND
AND RURAL LIBRARY FUND.**

	Balance from previous year.	Three mill tax and State appropriation.	Bonus for levy- ing special county tax	Poll tax	County tax	Rural school- house fund	Rural library fund
Autauga	\$ 2.33	\$ 18,544.32	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,287.00	\$ 4,391.57	\$ 1,000.00	\$
Baldwin	1,841.20	20,065.02	1,000.00	1,444.50	22,296.07	591.25	70.00
Barbour	147.66	34,756.90		2,404.50		690.50	30.00
Bibb	594.34	23,122.86	1,000.00	2,512.50	4,875.63	450.00	
Blount	60.66	23,821.56	1,000.00	4,206.00	4,481.40		
Bullock	126.61	34,430.84		987.00			40.00
Butler	.49	34,192.46	1,000.00	2,064.00	5,342.67	271.40	30.00
Calhoun		42,691.94	1,000.00	4,125.00	14,386.63	1,665.53	90.00
Chambers	669.05	39,020.34	1,000.00	3,567.00	6,983.24	2,056.59	240.00
Cherokee	290.25	19,253.98		2,607.00			30.00
Chilton	5.80	22,580.34	1,000.00	3,237.00	4,663.80	110.00	140.00
Choctaw	516.38	20,741.80	1,000.00	1,657.50	3,588.54		80.00
Clarke	334.03	30,167.40	1,000.00	3,757.63	4,540.80	850.00	100.00
Clay	52.51	20,892.50	1,000.00	2,829.00	3,527.61	451.59	30.00
Cleburne	16.44	13,368.46	1,000.00	2,055.00	2,266.98	50.00	30.00
Coffee		27,808.26	1,000.00	4,411.50	5,054.02	2,004.67	
Colbert	38.80	26,040.96		2,508.00		900.00	70.00
Conecuh	1.29	22,213.18	1,000.00	1,558.50	4,923.93	775.63	
Coosa	87.50	17,220.90	1,000.00	1,686.00	2,484.56	360.31	
Covington	876.14	36,220.06		5,259.00		229.32	40.00
Crenshaw	497.30	22,785.84	1,000.00	2,229.00	4,051.08		
Cullman	284.82	30,205.76	1,000.00	3,844.50	5,521.84	1,000.00	
Dale	.20	22,226.88	1,000.00	2,499.00	4,638.23	82.00	60.00
Dallas	2,342.75	52,923.10		1,777.50			70.00
DeKalb	92.22	30,529.08		3,750.00		2,025.00	
Elmore	461.83	28,906.97	1,000.00	2,722.50	5,464.92	2,256.60	70.00
Escambia		21,136.36	1,000.00	1,723.50	20,603.68	901.95	10.00
Etowah		38,009.23	1,000.00	3,987.00	11,141.69		40.00
Fayette	1,884.90	19,103.28	1,000.00	2,494.50	3,351.50		
Franklin	138.67	18,667.62	1,000.00	3,846.00	3,800.23	300.00	40.00
Geneva	236.06	27,531.52		2,904.00		316.67	10.00
Greene	3,405.94	17,727.80		924.00			
Hale	425.36	29,504.32		1,243.50		600.00	
Henry	92.79	20,834.82		1,638.00		317.00	30.00
Houston	503.94	31,978.48	1,000.00	3,610.50	7,018.77	300.00	10.00
Jackson	4,769.85	29,646.23		3,279.00	3,354.83	300.00	130.00
Jefferson	1,799.22	206,779.58	1,000.00	25,686.00	211,037.48	3,158.33	240.00
Lamar	122.88	19,221.10	1,000.00	2,026.50	3,134.63	276.60	
Lauderdale	.26	33,219.76	1,000.00	2,949.00	7,152.97	3,417.30	100.00
Lawrence	113.72	22,184.29	1,000.00	2,160.00	3,692.81	276.60	30.00
Lee	24.44	32,238.84		1,978.50		200.00	40.00
Limestone	856.44	27,527.76		3,087.00		3,362.60	60.00
Lowndes	54.25	29,263.20		744.00		1,488.33	10.00
Macon	1,809.14	24,980.58	1,000.00	831.00	4,975.19	450.00	10.00
Madison	24.28	42,853.60	1,000.00	6,966.00	13,481.92	3,250.00	180.00
Marengo	2.02	34,787.04	1,000.00	3,070.50	6,236.91	500.00	
Marion	505.40	20,796.60		4,387.50		650.00	

**AMOUNT AVAILABLE FROM BALANCE ON HAND, GENERAL FUND,
BONUS, POLL TAX, COUNTY TAX, RURAL SCHOOLHOUSE FUND,
AND RURAL LIBRARY FUND—Continued.**

	Balance from previous year.....	Three mill tax and State appropriation.....	Bonus for levy- ing special county tax.....	Poll tax.....	County tax.....	Rural school- house fund.....	Rural library fund.....
Marshall	157.35	31,085.30	1,000.00	4,357.50	4,724.58	1,076.60	150.00
Mobile		67,445.10	1,000.00	5,803.50	137,017.07	1,000.00	50.00
Monroe	4,213.18	26,536.90	1,000.00	1,729.50	5,068.89	575.00	40.00
Montgomery	1,588.89	80,599.84		5,059.50		252.00	130.00
Morgan	1,916.10	33,071.80	1,000.00	4,078.50	4,881.80	125.00	60.00
Perry	2,885.06	31,180.66		1,564.50		550.00	
Pickens	78.00	28,098.70	1,000.00	2,052.00	3,840.41	1,100.00	180.00
Pike	7.46	30,696.22		3,000.00		353.72	80.00
Randolph		25,501.18	1,000.00	2,839.50	3,738.04	2,076.60	50.00
Russell	24.08	28,123.36		772.50		950.00	50.00
Shelby	503.04	24,958.66	1,000.00	4,557.00	8,062.80	1,000.00	
St. Clair	3,162.47	23,287.26	1,000.00	2,502.00	6,087.32		180.00
Sumter	3.03	32,781.36		1,402.50		450.00	
Talladega	11,035.85	37,478.16	1,000.00	2,608.50	11,597.65	885.83	30.00
Tallapoosa	1.50	32,060.74	1,000.00	3,451.50	5,838.68	1,125.50	60.00
Tuscaloosa	1,268.14	45,009.98	1,000.00	3,925.50	14,935.38	491.67	190.00
Walker	108.45	36,526.94	1,000.00	7,417.50	12,104.31	2,085.00	80.00
Washington	440.75	13,105.42	1,000.00	1,249.50	3,720.05		
Wilcox	338.32	32,027.60		1,282.50			80.00
Winston	1,005.37	14,319.16	1,000.00	2,718.00	2,616.55		
Totals.....	\$54,847.20	\$2,136,618.31	\$45,000.00	\$212,893.63	\$636,699.61	\$51,982.69	\$ 3,570.00

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR TEACHERS FOR YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1916.

	Total Number of Applicants	CERTIFICATES ISSUED					Rejections, Total	Per Cent Passed	Per Cent Rejected
		Life	First	Second	Third	Total			
December 22, 1915:									
White	1902	34	50	198	443	725	1177	38	62
Colored	802	1	1	71	239	312	490	39	61
Total	2704	35	51	269	682	1037	1667	38	62
April 19, 1916:									
White	3669	57	48	511	692	1308	2361	36	64
Colored	1138			62	337	399	739	35	65
Total	4807	57	48	573	1029	1706	3101	35	65

July 19, 1916:										
White										
Colored										
Total										
Total White										
Total Colored										
Grand Total										
	3427	108	396	561	645	1710	1717	50	50	
	1325	1	3	71	447	522	803	39	61	
	4752	109	399	632	1092	2232	2520	47	53	
	8998	199	494	1270	1780	3743	5255	42	58	
	3265	2	4	204	1023	1233	2032	38	62	
	12263	201	498	1474	2803	4976	7287	41	59	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS, OCTOBER 1, 1915, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1916.

RECEIPTS

Income from fees by applicants for teachers' certificates...\$16,788.87

DISBURSEMENTS

Postage, printing, clerical service, etc.....\$ 6,105.13

Conductors of examinations in the several counties..... 3,346.68

Salaries State Board of Examiners..... 3,600.00

Total.....\$15,508.90

Net income for the year..... 1,279.97

Total.....\$16,788.87

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pp. 1-92, see pp. 3-4.)

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
STATE OF ALABAMA

ANNUAL REPORT
1917



WM. F. FEAGIN
Superintendent of Education



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
STATE OF ALABAMA

ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE
SCHOLASTIC YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1917



WM. F. FEAGIN
Superintendent of Education



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STATE OF ALABAMA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

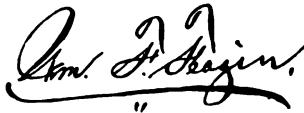
MONTGOMERY, October 1, 1917.

To His Excellency,
CHARLES HENDERSON,
Governor of Alabama.

Sir:

In conformity to law and in order to give the people of the State first-hand information about their school system, I am herewith transmitting to you the Annual Report of the State Department of Education for the year ending September 30, 1917.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. J. Hagin". The signature is written in a cursive style with a prominent flourish at the end.

State Superintendent of Education.

GENERAL STATEMENT

INTRODUCTORY

THE education of boys and girls is the first great care of a progressive state. The approved agency for the accomplishment of such a function is the school. The public provide the funds, furnish the children and, therefore, have a right to know whether the educational system is efficient. Any public institution, if worthy, should constantly be subjected to the white light of publicity and friendly criticism. In fact, it is only through the freest and fullest exercise of sympathy and interest by and toward those who are charged with a work of such magnitude as the administration and supervision of a state school system that the most helpful results can be realized and a suitable and constructive program projected.

According to the census returns in 1916, there were 444,060 white children of school age in Alabama and 336,306 negro children of school age. Engaged in teaching those of the above children who attended schools for whites were 2,359 men and 5,992 women, while in the schools for negroes 641 men and 1,931 women were employed.

For the collective school interests of the counties of the State there are required more than three hundred members of county boards of education, sixty-seven county superintendents, fifteen thousand school trustees and • ten thousand teachers; while the school affairs of cities of two thousand inhabitants or more call for the additional services of more than two hundred members of boards of education, and a goodly number of supervisors and special teachers. The legally constituted authorities

have a valuable adjunct in county and local school improvement associations, which are able to bring into the active service of the schools hundreds of public-spirited women and a somewhat smaller number of men.

It would appear, therefore, from the figures recited above and from the simple reflection, the school is the one agency that touches every home, whatever the class, character or creed of the parent, and for the further reason it is the institution which democracy has set up for the perpetuation and refinement of its traditions and ideals of government, that no patriotic and loyal citizen can escape the responsibility of informing himself about what is going on in educational affairs, and of cooperating with those who are clothed with the duty of making the schools function, so as to serve society and, therefore, the State in the most desirable way possible.


It will not be denied, even at this extraordinary time, when the world is shaken from center to circumference by the conflict between democracy and autocracy, and when the supreme point at issue is liberty versus tyranny, that no question should be allowed for a moment to dim our vision or withdraw our thought from our sacred duty to educate all the children of all the people for the more exacting demands that the future will inevitably bring. In this conviction, we are confirmed by the utterance of every statesman and educator of standing, who has spoken out on this subject, and by the practice of the European nations that are now sorely pressed by the vicissitudes of war. We cannot, if we would, escape the conclusion that, whatever the issue of the war may be, more skill and more ability will be needed in every field of human endeavor than has been needed in the past. The economic, social and moral problems growing out of the war will require men of keener intellects, better trained hands and nobler ideals than we have demanded hitherto.

No people will enjoy liberty fully until they are prepared

to understand what it cost and what its significance is, and when there looms up before us the immediate prospect of new standards of living, new opportunities for making a livelihood, and the reorganization of institutions and agencies for the promotion of the public weal, we find ourselves wondering how our equilibrium, as a state and as a nation, is to be restored. Here again, the conclusion forces itself upon us that we must adopt a liberal policy, not only of maintaining the school facilities that we now have but of so improving them that they will in every way be as well adapted to the new conditions as is our mechanism for the prosecution of war.

It should be borne in mind that the educational process is an evolutionary one,—not a gradual accretion from without, but a consistent development from within. A school system that best meets the needs of the State will unfold gradually, and in proportion as a healthful public sentiment warrants. We now and then presume from external evidence that wonderful transformations are taking place. When a more careful analysis is made, it appears that the present experience is but the logical outcome of a gradual process that has been slowly working toward a desirable end.

The Legislature of 1915 enacted laws that were absolutely necessary to the wise expansion of the public school system of Alabama. This legislation may have appeared to those of us who had not thought seriously of the matter, as exceedingly radical, but, when we give more careful consideration to it we find that every significant act was but the fruition of principles that had been contended for by leading educators for many years, and simply required resolution and courage to have them written into our fundamental law. Not only does the tardiness of the people in setting aside the ideals which they have set up for themselves make a way for leadership but it also serves as a check upon those who by virtue of their



places might otherwise let their enthusiasm lead them a little too far from the zone of safety.

LOCAL TAXATION

The most significant thing the 1915 Legislature did for education or for anything else, for that matter, was the submission of an amendment to the Constitution authorizing local taxation for schools, and the passage of a law making this amendment, if adopted, effective. Hardly less worthy was the companion measure which placed the public school system of each county under the direction of a board of education of five men of wisdom and ability, women being eligible, chosen by the people of the county and responsible for the faithful and wise administration of the schools.

It is needless to recall the campaign for the adoption of the local tax amendment, which was waged in every school district in the State and ratified by a substantial majority, except to call attention to the fact that the by-product of the campaign, namely, the focusing of the thought of the people on the schools, resulted in a friendly and sympathetic interest of incalculable value. Hardly had the amendment been adopted when county after county, desiring to realize upon the new privilege of revenue, equitably raised and wisely expended, called an election and put the issue of taxation squarely before the people. These county campaigns have in most instances been more hotly contested than the original campaign for the adoption of the amendment, for the reason that the amendment merely conferred a privilege, while the voting of the tax meant that property must make its actual contribution for the support of schools. The results of the county campaigns have been highly gratifying and justify the statement made above with reference to the

building up of a healthier interest in education on the part of the public.

Although the amendment was adopted in November, 1916, twenty-nine counties are already levying the tax, and only five that have called an election, have failed to vote favorably. In one county in which two elections have been called, the first proposed tax levy was voted down but at the second election it was carried by a substantial majority. Of the five counties that have failed to levy the tax, at an election called for the purpose, at least one is already taking steps to give the people another opportunity to say whether they will improve their schools. It should be remarked in passing that practically without exception no county has failed to levy the three-mill tax where a thorough campaign was waged, and the people were informed of its merits.

The special activities of the Department of Education during the year now closing, though varied, centered largely upon the levy of the three-mill tax in those counties that seemed to be ready to undertake it. While the progress made in training public sentiment is evidenced by the uniformly successful election returns, it is, of course, too early to say what the practical results will be, since the funds are just now becoming available. We may safely predict, however, from the plans already projected and the work already begun, that the following benefits will accrue in the immediate future:

1. Longer school terms.
2. Better school buildings and equipment.
3. Better teaching.
4. Closer supervision.
5. Deeper appreciation of the school.

The following counties have by election authorized the levy of the special school tax beginning with the year 1916-17:

County:	Rate.
Baldwin	3 mill
Bibb	3 mill
Calhoun	2 mill
Chambers	3 mill
Chilton	3 mill
Clay	3 mill
Colbert	3 mill
Conecuh	3 mill
Covington	3 mill
Elmore	2 mill
Escambia	(district) 3 mill
Etowah	3 mill
Franklin	3 mill
Geneva	3 mill
Houston	3 mill
Jefferson	3 mill
Lauderdale	3 mill
Limestone	3 mill
Madison	3 mill
Marshall	2 mill
Mobile	2 mill
Monroe	3 mill
Montgomery	3 mill
Pickens	3 mill
Shelby	3 mill
St. Clair	3 mill
Walker	3 mill
Washington	3 mill
Winston	3 mill

COUNTY BOARD LAW

Any plan for raising revenue on a relatively large scale should in the interest of economy and wisdom carry with it the necessary machinery for using the revenue so raised in the most effective and business-like way. That

is the explanation of the enactment of the county board law, which places the control of the schools in the hands of a county board of education consisting of five members, elected by the people from the county at large. This board has absolute authority to select the county superintendent of education, rearrange school districts, erect, repair and equip school buildings, transport pupils at public expense, and, in fact, exercise such authority as will make it possible to give the county as a whole a thoroughly modern school system. This law, while seemingly misunderstood by those inconvenienced by its operation, represents the most progressive thought of the leading school administrators of the country, and the effects of its enforcement will abundantly justify its enactment within a reasonable period of time.

Under the old plan of organization, the county superintendent of education not only was able to name a board in thorough sympathy with his own views but he could absolutely dominate the educational policy of the county. In fact, it was practically necessary for him to do this inasmuch as he had to be re-elected every four years, and, therefore, must so fashion his official conduct as to keep the good will of the public. He could not afford to take any very radical steps, however much they might be needed, for fear of losing public favor. Consequently it happened that the superintendent upon coming into office had associated with him an entirely new board, and the schools of the county were intrusted to inexperienced officials, who had not had the opportunity, nor frequently the desire, to understand the policy of the preceding administration. The superintendents who served under this plan were doubtless as good men, on the whole, as could be secured under such a system but they could not justify the system.

Now, however, the county superintendent has, in theory at least, become a supervisor of schools. The business

affairs of the administration rest directly upon men of proven experience and ability, who are responsible to the people of the county who elected them. The county superintendent is expected to give his entire time to the work of supervision, leaving the weightier business problems to the board and the clerical work to office assistants. A minority of the members of the board go out of office biennially, and, for that reason, progressive policies may be inaugurated by the board and the superintendent, without at the same time apprehending that they might be suddenly discontinued because of the unfavorable result of a political election. In other words, faithful school men may now hope to have their plans and policies given a fair trial before being summarily set aside.

The results that are already appearing in the counties of the State where the law has been given a fair trial show very plainly that a more experienced type of business man and a better prepared supervisor of schools are usually to be found. Of course, there are exceptions, but they are few.

The distinguishing thing about our present scheme of school organization is that it makes for the same character of business administration in our school system that is found in other departments of the public service, the county board of education being clothed with substantially the same powers that city boards of education, in our largest municipalities, have enjoyed for a long time. The advantages of the plan, if summarized, are as follows:

1. The effective administration of the schools of the county by a capable board of five members, elected from the county-at-large by the qualified electors, clothed with ample power and responsible only to the people—a board that will do its duty fearlessly, since a majority of its personnel cannot be changed at any single election.

2. The supervision of the schools of the county by a professionally trained county superintendent of educa-

tion with competent assistants elected by and responsible to the county board of education.

3. The consolidation of small rural schools into graded central schools, to which children are transported, when necessary with the attendant advantages of classified work, practical courses of study, better teachers, better schoolhouses and equipment, and social center activities.

4. The removal of the schools from the partisan influence of cheap politics.

In order to further the efficiency of the public school system and to agree upon certain policies that it was for the interest of the various county boards of education to work out together, a conference of county boards of education was called at the Capitol on Monday, December 4th, 1916, where the following program was carried out:

I. THE PURPOSE OF THE CONFERENCE.

II. BUSINESS SESSION.

1. Enrollment.
2. Comfort of members while in city.
3. Hours of meeting and of adjournment.

III. THE COUNTY BOARD LAW.

1. The reading of the act, section by section.
2. A general statement of the powers and duties of the board under the law.
3. Discussion.

IV. THE DUTIES OF THE BOARD.

1. **To Study Public School Conditions in the County.**
 - (a) The locations of school buildings, distances to other schools, roads, accessibility to pupils. (Charted.)
 - (b) The character and conditions of each building and grounds.
 - (c) The equipment of each school, desks, drinking apparatus, toilets.

- (d) The experience, qualifications and grade of certificate of each teacher employed.
- (e) The number of grades being taught by each teacher.
- (f) The enrollment and attendance in elementary grades; in high school grades.
- (g) The schools having improvement associations, libraries, boys' and girls' clubs.
- (h) Records and reports.
- (i) The attitude of each school toward the community.
- (j) The attitude of each community toward its school.

2. To Encourage Worthy Lines of Work.

- (a) The erection, repair and equipment of school buildings.
- (b) The visitation and supervision of schools by the county superintendent.
- (c) The county teachers' association.
- (d) The adult schools for the removal of illiteracy.
- (e) The teachers' reading circle.
- (f) The school improvement association.
- (g) The school library.
- (h) The observance of the four special days.
- (i) Attendance at county teachers' institutes on School Officers' and Patrons' Day.

3. To Plan for the Future.

- (a) The character and qualifications demanded of efficient county superintendents of education.
- (b) The qualifications and number of assistants to the county superintendent to be employed.
- (c) The number and kind of men for school trustees.

- (d) A more efficient and permanent teaching force.
- (e) Rules and regulations governing the schools.
- (f) The consolidation of schools and the transportation of pupils.
- (g) The enforcement of compulsory attendance.
- (h) The wisdom of calling an election for local taxation.

V. QUESTIONS, SUGGESTIONS AND DISCUSSIONS.

VI. SHALL THE COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION ORGANIZE A PERMANENT ASSOCIATION?

VII. RESOLUTIONS.

VIII. ADJOURNMENT.

This conference continued for three days during which time a complete interchange of ideas was had and some definite lines of action were agreed upon. The four resolutions which follow give some evidence of the temper of the boards:

RESOLUTION 1

Inasmuch as recent legislation will make possible increased funds for the maintenance and support of schools, thereby assuring suitable buildings, proper equipment, longer terms and better salaries; and inasmuch as the demands upon the schools are becoming greater from year to year; and inasmuch as the teacher more than any other factor determines the character and work of the schools; therefore,

Be it resolved by the County Boards of Education in conference assembled:

1. That we do hereby express our belief that professional training is necessary to the highest efficiency in teaching.

2. That a teacher who is content to hold a certificate of lower grade or to continue teaching without making any effort to secure specific professional training is lacking in the proper attitude toward her work.

3. That it is the duty of school officials to encourage teacher-training, and in filling positions, to give the preference, all things being equal, to those who have been especially trained for the work.

4. That as early as conditions will permit, we will employ as teachers in the schools only those who possess the requisite amount of scholarship and professional training.

RESOLUTION 2

Recognizing in the Teachers' and Young People's Reading Circle a practical agency for the professional training of teachers in service and for the cultivation of a taste in reading among children, and realizing that the establishment of a school library is a necessary adjunct to such a plan,

Therefore, be it resolved, by the members of the County Boards of Education of Alabama in conference assembled:

1. That each county board of education should require all teachers employed in the county to read the three professional books adopted annually by the State Reading Circle Board and to stimulate their pupils to take the course prescribed for young people.

2. That every worthy effort be made to induce the court of county commissioners or board of revenue to appropriate the necessary ten dollars to secure State aid in the installation of each library and that the county superintendent of education and teachers be urged to secure every library available each year.

RESOLUTION 3

Whereas applicants for teachers' certificates are rejected at each State examination because of similarity of answers and other evidences of cheating, and

Whereas such a practice is wholly repugnant to the profession of teaching; therefore,

Be it resolved, by the County Boards of Education of Alabama in conference assembled:

1. That we express our hearty disapproval of any semblance of unfairness on the part of any individual at any examination.

2. That we look with disfavor upon the employment of any person that may have been rejected by the State Board of Examiners because of evidence of unfairness.

3. That we request the State Superintendent of Education to send to the county boards of education, following each regular examination, a list of the names and addresses of all teachers throughout the State rejected because of evidence of unfairness.

4. That we urge upon those charged with the responsibility of conducting examinations in the several counties the wisdom of using due diligence in the detection and prevention of any semblance of unfairness.

RESOLUTION 4

Whereas, all the children of the State are entitled to reasonable educational advantages at public expense and,

Whereas, fees and supplements are being collected in many counties of Alabama in violation of the law and to the prejudice of many poorer children; therefore,

Be it resolved by the members of the County Boards of Education of Alabama in conference assembled, That it is the sense of this body that on and after October 1, 1917, all elementary public schools should be absolutely free.

It was the sense of the more than one hundred members present that the meeting had been a most profitable

one, and a unanimous decision was reached to meet again from year to year.

CONSOLIDATION

It has been the policy of the Department of Education to counsel deliberate action in the consolidation of schools. The history of the consolidation movement shows that where the work has been wisely done, the efficiency of the schools has been greatly increased. The chief obstacle to consolidation lies with the rural people themselves. They are, as a rule, conservative,—have a sort of sacred regard for the one-room school, and, therefore, often look with disfavor upon any plan that would remove a school building a little further from their own doors. This means that until a county board of education is willing to enter upon such work in a painstaking and comprehensive way, it would perhaps be better not to proceed at all.

Any program of consolidation that does not proceed from a thorough familiarity with the present and future geography and population of a county, as a rule, will likely result in mistakes that will in the end prove a hindrance to the consolidation movement. Furthermore, it must be absolutely understood that the principle underlying consolidation is not cheapness but efficiency. The properly consolidated school will cost more money but it will yield better returns upon the investment. There will be better qualified teachers, specializing upon specific grades of work, with better buildings and equipment, with better supervision, and, therefore, better instruction.

Prior to the Legislature of 1915, county boards had no authority to consolidate schools and transport pupils at public expense, therefore, but little had been done except in Mobile and Sumter counties. Since the enactment of the law, however, some seventy-five consolidations of va-

rious types have been effected and during the last scholastic year approximately seventeen hundred children were transported to school at public expense,—marked tendencies to consolidate appearing in Escambia, Jefferson, Lauderdale and Chambers. It is probably true that there is hardly a county in the State that is not now making some beginning in this wider field.

Perhaps, the most significant consolidation which took place last year was at Five Points in Chambers county. Where once was an old weather-beaten, dingy-looking building, consisting of a large room poorly equipped and insanitary, there now stands a splendid two-story building with six classrooms, a principal's office and a commodious auditorium and stage. The building is equipped in modern style and has electric lights, steam heat and sanitary toilets.

The Five Points School resulted from the consolidation of a two-room school at Five Points and from one-room schools at White Plains, Farmers and Fair View. The term of these schools had been seven months and the total attendance reached one hundred twelve. Since consolidating at Five Points, the term has been nine months and six teachers are employed. In the several schools during the year preceding the consolidation, thirteen high school pupils were in attendance, while during the first year of consolidation, forty-four pupils were pursuing high school work and one hundred twenty-eight elementary school work. The educational advantages have already been summarized:

“The enrollment and attendance of the new school as compared with the old, have materially increased; older pupils who had lost interest because of the inefficiency of one-teacher schools have again enrolled; tardiness is being eliminated; pupils are better graded and classified; teachers now find time to give a pupil training in nature study, agriculture, manual training, music and art; a

nine-months' school with pupils housed in a sanitary building has taken the place of a seven-months' term in small buildings, poorly heated, lighted and ventilated."

HOW TO CONSOLIDATE

In order to enter upon an intelligent consolidation program, the county board of education should make a careful and comprehensive study of the geography of the county and chart the information to show the following:

1. The location of school buildings.
2. The number of children of school age.
3. The roads and their condition.
4. Natural barriers.

Following this, the county superintendent should prepare a tentative plan for redistricting the county,—this information being submitted on a new map showing the proposed changes. After going over this matter carefully the board will be in a position to intelligently plan its county consolidation program.

It will not be necessary to enter upon an entire program at one time but it will be readily seen that the interests of all parts of the county will be best cared for if the complete plan is in mind before a beginning is made. There are some other precautions that county boards should take before beginning consolidation, namely, the provision of sufficient revenue through the necessary county and local tax levies to make sure that the consolidation program shall not miscarry because of a lack of funds.

In the last analysis, it should be borne in mind that painstaking care should be given to the work of planning and promoting consolidation. There will be those who will oppose and unexpected obstacles will confront. County boards of education may go about the work, however, with the assurance that the consolidated school itself is

the best argument with which to meet objections to it, and that a good school building, properly located and equipped, with a competent teaching force will soon remove all objections.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

SCHOOL POPULATION

According to the last biennial census which was taken in the summer of 1916, there are 444,060 white children of school age and 336,306 negro children of school age in Alabama. The number of whites has undoubtedly increased and the number of negroes decreased for reasons which will rapidly appear to those familiar with conditions.

ENROLLMENT

During the scholastic year covered by this report, 348,227 white children were enrolled in the public schools of the State or an increase of 3,746 over the enrollment for the preceding year of 344,481. In the elementary grades there was an increase of 3,089 and in the high school grades of 657 pupils. Using the figures of the last census, 78% of the white children of school age were enrolled. In schools for negro children the enrollment in 1915-16 was 158,621, a year later 156,729,—a decrease of 1,892. This result is obtained by deducting from the total decrease in the elementary schools which was 1,912, the actual increase in the high school grades which was 20. The percentage of children enrolled in negro schools for 1915-16 was 47.

The percentages given do not quite represent the actual enrollment because district agricultural schools, county high schools, private and denominational schools, pupils of school age in institutions of higher learning and children who have completed the elementary course of study

and gone to work are not taken into the count. Making due allowance for them, it is still not too much to say that 15% of the white children and 30% of the negro children in Alabama did not enter school during the year,—a condition which we may hope will be decidedly improved when another report is issued because of the compulsory attendance act which becomes operative October 1st, and because of a growing appreciation of educational values.

ATTENDANCE

The average attendance in schools for white in 1915-16 was 214,294, and in 1916-17 an increase of 5,740 brought the total up to 220,034. It is to be remarked that this net increase was the result of approximately a 3% increase in the number attending elementary grades and of a 24% increase in the number attending in high school grades. Based on the latest census returns, the percentage of attendance upon enrollment was 63. Because of the removal of negroes to the East and North, the average attendance in their schools showed a decrease of 3,459 over the number for 1915-16 of 97,384.

Using the school census as a basis, 50% of the white boys and girls were in average daily attendance and 29% of the negro boys and girls. Making due allowance for those of school age who attended district agricultural schools, county high schools, private, denominational and parochial schools, and institutions of college and secondary grade, the results are still far from satisfactory as the following tables will show:

ENROLLMENT

Rural			
Year.		White.	Negro.
1915-16.....		292,960	135,807
1916-17.....		293,389	133,325

Urban

1915-16.....	51,521	22,814
1916-17.....	54,838	23,404

ATTENDANCE**Rural**

Year.	White.	Negro.
1915-16.....	174,170	85,417
1916-17.....	178,666	82,660

Urban

1915-16.....	40,124	15,426
1916-17.....	41,368	14,724

From an examination of the above, it would appear that there has been a somewhat normal increase both in rural and in urban enrollment and attendance in white schools and a positive decrease in the case of negro schools. This latter condition is due to the leave-taking of the negroes as already suggested.

LENGTH OF TERM

The average length of term for all schools during the year was 122 days; for rural schools 110 days and for urban schools 176 days, an excess in favor of the latter of 66 days. These figures do not convey their real significance unless contrasted with those found in the report of the National Commissioner of Education where the average term for all schools in the United States is 35 days longer than in Alabama, that is, 157 days. In the case of urban schools, the Alabama term of 176 days is less by 8 than the corresponding average term for the country as a whole, while in rural districts, Alabama's average term of 110 days is 27 days less than the average term for the United States of 137 days. It will be seen that the average term offered in both urban and rural schools for

whites and negroes has remained practically constant. These figures furnish unquestionable evidence that our country boys and girls cannot secure advantages that compare favorably with the boys and girls in the cities under present conditions. The local tax levies in many counties of the State will make it possible to equalize these conditions another year thereby evening up an embarrassing situation that has tended to attract boys and girls away from farm life and the farm home.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

The number of schools taught during the year was 4,713 for white children and 2,042 for negro children. Ninety-six per cent of the schools for white and 80% of the schools for negroes were reported as graded. In 1915-16 there were 4,758 schools for whites and 2,087 schools for negroes taught in Alabama. The consolidation of schools, therefore, is seen to have been undertaken to some extent. This tendency will be considerably increased under the conditions now prevailing since local tax money provides the means both of erecting suitable buildings and of transporting pupils at public expense. Boards of education are clothed with authority to locate schools with reference to convenience, efficiency and economy and there is every reason to believe that this work will go steadily on.

TEACHERS—WHITE

Employed in giving instruction in the public elementary schools of the State were 8,351 teachers, an increase of 209 over the total number for the preceding year. Since the number of schools was decreased by 45, there were at least 254 teachers employed to assist in schools already using one or more teachers. This, of course, tended to relieve congestion and to make possible better work.

Of the teachers employed 2,359 were men and 5,992 were women,—a further increase of the already too great difference between the number of males and females. Inasmuch as during certain phases of development in the child's life, he needs the refining influence of women, there is some danger that we may overlook the fact that certain masculine characteristics are likewise essential. Tardiness in paying the salaries of teachers and the opportunities for remunerative employment abounding in other fields of work are operating to deprive the schools of the services of men. This is to be regretted and in fact must be remedied else the schools cannot do their best work.

TEACHERS' SALARIES

The amount paid for salaries in the public schools of the State amounted to \$3,145,604 for white teachers—an average annual salary of \$431 for each man and \$363 for each woman, almost precisely what they were the year before, and despite the fact that the high cost of living is constantly increasing. For the rural schools, the salaries of men and women were \$367 and \$304 respectively on the average, while in urban schools the corresponding figures were \$1,348 and \$595, in this last case a very slight increase for both sexes over the figures of the preceding year.

There would appear to be a too decided difference in the pay of men and women in urban schools, but this is due to the fact that but few men are employed and those who do serve occupy the position of principal which carries with it a considerably larger salary than that paid for grade work.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES

Of the 8,351 white teachers employed in the public schools during the year 8,245 held certificates as follows:

Life	1,182, or 14%
First Grade	1,724, or 21%
Second Grade	3,264, or 40%
Third Grade	2,075, or 25%

These figures are substantially the same as for the preceding year, there being a negligible increase in the number holding first and second and a slight decrease in the number holding third grade certificates. The above figures while not altogether satisfactory, fail to reveal one condition that is lamentable, namely, the excessive disadvantage of the country child as compared with the city child in the qualifications of the teachers offering instruction. When classified upon the basis of the grade of certificate held, the percentages for rural and urban territory are as follows:

	Rural.	Urban.
Life	10	37
First	19	32
Second	42	27
Third	29	4

It is hardly less than pathetic to note that 70% of the teachers in rural schools hold second and third grade certificates, and when short terms and poor buildings and equipment are added to the already decided disadvantage of the country child, it is impossible not to discover that rural boys and girls do not have an even chance. The law authorizing the certification of teachers on the basis of graduation will of necessity do something to increase the number of teachers holding the higher grades of certificate, but the fact is unquestionable that more revenue and better buildings and equipment will have to be provided for the rural schools if teachers of the proper qualifications work there for any longer time than is necessary to get the experience demanded by urban schools as a condition precedent to employment.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES—WHITE

Under the Alabama law institutes may be held at any time of the year. A limited number of field workers are employed and the institutes are held for the most part while the schools are in session with all the teachers of the county in attendance. The schedule is arranged in keeping with the wishes of the county boards of education, so far as this is practicable. This law has been in force now long enough to demonstrate its superiority over the former summer institute which necessitated the employment of a large corps of workers, some of whom were inexperienced in institute work, conflicted with summer sessions at institutions of higher learning and, by the very nature of the case, could not weld the teachers of a county into a coherent working body since those in attendance represented a great number of counties and were not interested in the special problems of the county in which the institute was held. Aside from this the instruction given in the summer institute was further weakened because much of it had vanished before the teacher had the opportunity to apply it in the classroom. Then, too, many teachers were interested in vacations, business and other activities which, with the oppressive heat of the summer season, left the teachers in no condition either mentally or physically to do intensive work.

Under the present plan, definite policies can be worked out for the betterment of the specific schools of the county. The county board of education, the county superintendent and the representatives of the State Department of Education can all concentrate upon those policies that vitally concern the public school system of the county. This is the only time in the year in many counties when its entire corps of teachers can be assembled, and while the schools are suspended during the progress of the institute, there can be no doubt that the increased

efficiency which comes from careful planning and study will in the end yield positive returns that could not come under the original plan.

The institute extends over a period of four days, beginning on Wednesday and closing on Saturday following. The work of the institute is both general and specific. During the general period the problems in which all the teachers of the county, as a unit, are interested are presented while in the special period subject-matter and methods adapted to teachers of elementary, grammar grade, and high school subjects are presented by trained workers. Saturday of the institute is devoted specially to the county teachers' association at which time the school problems of the county are frankly presented and discussed, the better organization of the county teachers' association and allied agencies is effected and specific plans outlined by the county board of education through the county superintendent. The teachers' institute, in this way, makes possible an intelligent understanding of school problems, gives young and inexperienced teachers first-hand contact with those who are well-seasoned and in a word harnesses the educational forces of the county for cooperative as well as individual effort.

The institutes are serving a distinct purpose in making possible improvement in service on the part of teachers, in stimulating a sympathetic interest in sanitary conditions, in a closer bond of sympathy between the home and the school and in the intelligent education of teachers and the public as to the merits of school legislation, as for example, local taxation.

In attendance at the teachers' institutes for whites during the year there were 8,083 teachers—2,351 men and 5,732 women, a decrease in the case of the former and an increase in the case of the latter. The percentages of certificates held by these teachers were as follows:

Life	16
First Grade	20
Second Grade	40
Third Grade	24

The children taught by these teachers were classified as follows:

Elementary Grades

First Grade	23%
Second Grade	15%
Third Grade	14%
Fourth Grade	13%
Fifth Grade	13%
Sixth Grade	12%
Seventh Grade	10%

High School Grades

First Grade	45%
Second Grade	29%
Third Grade	16%
Fourth Grade	10%

The average teaching experience of those employed in elementary grades, as shown by the enrollment cards was 35 months, and of those teaching in high school grades 27 months. The average term of service in any given locality was one and nine-tenths scholastic years. Sixty-four per cent of those in attendance reported that they were teaching their first year in the present locality. Of these teachers, 766 reported they were teaching manual training; 1,083, sewing; 437, cooking; 3,394, agriculture; 1,539, music; and 2,430, drawing. Pupils' clubs were reported as follows:

Literary	2,023
Corn	1,458

Pig	1,134
Canning	729
Poultry	164

So far as the training of the above teachers is concerned, 971 never went beyond the elementary course of study of seven grades, and the remaining 7,112 attended high school for an average of 26 months; 3,474 attended a normal school for an average of 18 months and 1,887 attended some college or university for an average of 25 months. Now that we have school laws that are modern, it behooves us to concentrate upon the professional training of teachers, for after all the work of instruction is the thing of greatest moment for the school.

PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY—WHITE

The value of schoolhouses and sites amounted in 1915-16 to \$7,434,626. In 1916-17 an increase of \$175,000 brought this total up to \$7,609,830. The value of school buildings in the 45 cities of two thousand inhabitants or more is considerably in excess of the value of school buildings in all the rural districts of the State, including towns of less than two thousand inhabitants—a condition that cannot be justified when we recall that 82% of the total population of Alabama lives in rural territory.

The value of the equipment in the above schools amounted on October 1, 1916 to \$759,933, and it grew during the year to \$824,433, a net increase of \$64,500. Here again, we have a concrete example of the widely divergent conditions in rural and urban territory. Every school in the city, without exception, is supplied with patent desks, while only 60% of the country schools are so supplied. It is true that State aid in the erection, repair and equipment of school buildings is designed to even up the situation. The desired relief, however, will never come in full until districts have been properly formed

and district taxation is levied for the specific purpose of erecting buildings and providing equipment.

TEACHERS—NEGRO

In the schools for negro children last year 641 men and 1,931 women were employed. There was a slight decrease in the number both of men and women due to the egress of negroes to other states. There were expended in the form of salaries upon the teachers so employed \$399,970, a decrease of \$20,185 over the preceding year. The average salary paid to each man was \$167 and to each woman \$152, and the length of the school term was 104 days.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—NEGRO

The grades of certificates held by that portion of the 2,572 teachers who were required to hold State certificates were as follows:

Life	120
First Grade	23
Second Grade	606
Third Grade	1,802

So far as the qualifications of the teachers are concerned there seems to be no improvement over the preceding year.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES—NEGRO

The enrollment in teachers' institutes for the year totaled 2,053—25% or 506 being males and 75% or 1,547 being females. These teachers held certificates as follows:

Life	102
First Grade	27
Second Grade	518
Third Grade	1,406

Twelve hundred eighty-six teachers were employed in one-room schools and 203 teachers were employed in that capacity for the first time. The average teaching life of those employed in elementary schools was 43 months and in high schools 29 months. While the average term of service in the present locality was 21 months. Special work in the following subjects was reported by teachers to the number indicated:

Manual training	553
Sewing	922
Cooking	377
Agriculture	802
Music	474
Drawing	846

The schools taught fostered clubs as follows: .

School Improvement	788
Literary	359
Corn	218
Pig	170
Canning	289
Poultry	118

The distribution of pupils by grades was as follows:

Elementary

First	33%
Second	19%
Third	15%
Fourth	13%
Fifth	12%
Sixth	6%
Seventh	2%

High School

First	60%
Second	24%
Third	18%
Fourth	8%

In the matter of professional improvement while in service, 238 reported as members of the Alabama Teachers' Reading Circle; 537 of the State Teachers' Association; 700 as members of county teachers' associations; 1,126 as subscribers to school journals and 504 as having attended some time during the year a six weeks' summer school.

It should not be inferred that the figures taken from the institute enrollment cards represent the exact status of the profession in Alabama. Many of our teachers holding the higher grades of certificates were not enrolled in the institutes having met the legal requirements by professional work of three weeks' duration at some institution of higher learning. Still others were engaged in private and denominational schools and did not have to attend, and a large number of others were employed in our institutions of higher learning. Be as charitable as we will, however, we cannot deny that the preparation of the teachers of the State is far below reasonable requirements, and that the school officials everywhere should wage an active campaign for teacher-training.

PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY—NEGRO

Schoolhouses and sites were valued last year at \$782,024, and this amount was increased during the present year to \$789,332. For rural districts, the property value of buildings and grounds amounted to \$503,987, and in urban districts \$285,345. The equipment of the above schools including seats increased in value from \$94,369 to \$95,646, and of this amount \$55,171 were reported for

rural districts and \$40,475 for urban districts. It is a deplorable fact to find that only 231 out of 1,964 schools, that is, one out of every eight in rural districts has patent desks, while all schools in urban districts were reported as being so supplied. There is still a relatively larger increase in the values of school buildings and equipment in the case of negroes than in the case of whites. This is to be explained, however, by the assistance given by philanthropists in other parts of the country, from participating in the benefits of which whites are excluded.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

The total of all public school funds for the year amounted to \$4,569,163, a decrease of more than \$25,000 over the amount for the year ending September 30, 1916. This falling off resulted largely from a decrease in the poll tax amounting to \$70,000 and in the receipts from fees and supplements amounting to \$22,541—these figures being somewhat offset by receipts from the dog tax and from one or two other sources. Fees and supplements were collected during the year amounting to \$484,054. This plan of raising revenue shows a substantial falling off and indicates a further unwillingness on the part of the people to pay a per capita tax on each pupil enrolled, which all thoughtful men agree is unfair and sometimes prohibitive. In fact, our courts have specifically held that no fee can be legally collected except for such perishable and necessary supplies as fuel and crayons.

Since the compulsory attendance law is to go into effect the beginning of the new year there will certainly be a further reaction against the collection of tuition fees. It is to be hoped that county boards of education will continue to discourage the levying of fees and see to it where longer terms are desired that the sources of taxation are utilized and the schools made absolutely free to all who would enter. It is certainly an inconsistent and inde-

fensible position to say that a pupil shall attend school and that he shall be required to pay for the privilege of meeting a legal demand which inures to the benefit of the State even more than to the individual.

CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS

A far-reaching stimulus to teacher-training is the recognition given to graduates of certain institutions of higher learning by act of the Legislature of 1915. Beginning with 1915, graduates of our Class "A" Normal Schools and with 1916 graduates of the Alabama Girls Technical Institute, receive teachers' certificates upon the basis of graduation. The same courtesy may be extended to graduates of similar institutions in other states provided their standards are, at least, equivalent to those here.

The Board of Examiners is also empowered to grant first grade certificates to graduates of institutions of higher learning, within and without the State, who finish a four-year college course, based upon a four-year high school course, and in addition successfully pursue a fixed number of hours of professional study for one full scholastic year. The law also authorizes the validation of certificates issued in other states for a period not to exceed the date of their original expiration, provided that the certificates issued elsewhere are unexpired state certificates and are granted upon the fulfillment of requirements as exacting as those upon which certificates of like grade are granted in Alabama.

The law also makes it possible to extend the certificate of any teacher for one year at a time and for a total of not more than four consecutive years, provided the holder of a certificate pursues a course of professional study of six weeks' duration at some institution of higher learning during the twelve months next preceding the date of the

expiration of the certificate. The study upon which the extension is based must be of a professional nature and within the limits fixed by the Board of Examiners. In addition to the above, examinations for the certification of teachers are conducted three times each year beginning on the third Monday of the months of April, July and December. The highest type of certificate,—the life grade,—can only be granted upon the completion of a certain number of years of actual teaching under an Alabama first grade certificate, and the successful passage of an examination on at least three professional books including the history of education.

During the year 1915-16, the total number of persons applying for teachers' certificates was 12,263,—4,976 of whom were successful, 3,743 white and 1,233 colored. For the year 1916-17 there were 10,562 applicants—4,945 of whom received certificates, 3,777 white and 1,168 colored. It is somewhat significant that the number of first grade certificates issued upon graduation as compared with the number issued as a result of examination were 409 and 271 respectively, while in the matter of extension, which totaled 578, the holders of third grade certificates were largely in a majority. The total number of validations of certificates issued in other states was 57, and, in this case, first grade certificates were more often recognized.

To those who are familiar with conditions in the State, it is evident that the new law has done a fine service in that it has caused the establishment of departments of education in many of our institutions of higher learning,—the list now including the University, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Alabama Girls Technical Institute, and the following private and denominational colleges: Howard, Birmingham, Southern, Woman's, Judson, and Athens. The influence of these institutions and the numbers

pursuing the educational courses show a healthful and growing sentiment favorable to the professionization of teaching.

The responsibility for the certification of teachers in Alabama rests upon a State Board of Examiners, consisting of the State Superintendent of Education, as ex-officio president and two appointive members—a man and a woman, the former being the secretary of the board. A card system of records is kept on file for the information of the school authorities of the State and for the protection of teachers, who have met the demands of the law. Each teacher applying for certification, validation or extension is required to pay a modest fee which goes to defray the expenses incurred in making the law effective. The receipts for the year 1916-17 totaled \$14,406.91, while the expenses incurred in making the law effective totaled \$14,328.83, leaving a net income for the year of \$78.08.

Full information about the plans of certification is printed and distributed yearly by the Board of Examiners. The subjects upon which examinations are based are constant but special announcements are made from time to time in literature for first and second grade applicants, and in the subject of History of Education, upon which the applicants for life certificates are required to stand. For the year 1916-17: Theory and Practice of Teaching and Class Management—Teaching the Common Branches, Charters; Psychology—Human Behavior, Colvin and Bagley; Reading—Essentials of Teaching Reading, Sherman and Reed.

It is highly desirable that the present law shall be further liberalized to authorize the certification of teachers of kindergarten, primary and grammar grade subjects and of teachers of special subjects in elementary and high schools.

ALABAMA TEACHERS' AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S READING CIRCLE

The Alabama Teachers' and Young People's Reading Circle is the creature of the Alabama Educational Association. Its purpose is to stimulate professional reading on the part of teachers, and the reading of books in the school library on the part of pupils. In order to make the work effective, local reading circles are established in the several counties of the State, and the three books adopted annually are used as a basis of work both in the county teachers' institute and in the county teachers' association. In those counties where the teachers' associations cannot meet as a unit throughout the year because of conditions of the weather and of the roads, the teachers meet in groups under district leadership and pursue the work in an organized way. Recognition is given by the State Board of Teachers' Examiners to the holders of Reading Circle certificates and diplomas. The books adopted for 1916-17 were as follows:

1. Better Rural Schools—Betts and Hall.
2. Health and the School—Burks.
3. Teaching the Common Branches—Charters (or Methods of Teaching in High School—Parker).

Recognition to be given for the completion of Reading Circle work by the Board of Examiners has been fixed for the different grades of certificates as follows:

Third Grade Applicants—Theory and Practice of Teaching and Class Management.

One reading circle certificate will exempt from two questions; two certificates from three questions; three certificates from four questions and four certificates or a diploma, from the entire examination on this subject.

Second Grade Applicants—Theory and Practice of Teaching and Class Management.

One reading circle certificate will exempt from two questions; two certificates from three questions; three certificates from four questions and four certificates or a diploma, from the entire examination on this subject.

First Grade Applicants—Psychology.

One reading circle certificate will exempt from one question; two certificates from two questions; three certificates from three questions and four certificates or a diploma, from the entire examination on this subject.

Life Applicants.

Two reading circle certificates will exempt from one question on each of the two professional books other than the history of education; three certificates from two questions on each of these books and four certificates or a diploma from the entire examination on these books.

All applicants for life certificates are required to write the examination on history of education.

Inasmuch as the Reading Circle year begins July 1, the adoption for the new year has already been made as follows:

1. Society, Its Origin and Development—King.
2. All the Children of All the People—Smith.
3. Language in the Elementary Schools—Leiper; The Teaching of English in the Secondary School—Thomas.

The value of the Reading Circle as an agency for the training of teachers in service is attested by the fact that during the year 1916-17 certificates were issued to 2,517 teachers and diplomas were awarded to 163 teachers.

RURAL SCHOOLHOUSE LAW

It has been an exceedingly difficult matter to have the present law authorizing aid in the erection, repair and equipment of rural schoolhouses understood. This is due

to the fact that, under the old law, the State in effect handed out \$200 to any community that declared the intention of erecting a building or making other improvements. Nobody had authority to see whether the conditions were ever met and it is known that in many instances the law was seriously abused. Aside from the laxity of the law, it was wrong in principle in that it gave the same help to every community providing the required two acres of land, no matter what the size of the building might be or what expenditure the community might make upon it.

The Legislature of 1915, however, amended the law so as to cure most of its defects. The money is no longer released until the building project has been completed according to plans and specifications furnished by the State Department of Education and final inspection made. Furthermore, the aid given in any instance is proportioned to the amount invested by the local community, and to the size of the building to be erected. From the looseness of the former plan to the business-like methods of the latter, was a long step, and it has been difficult to have even school officials familiarize themselves with the present procedure. Without any intention of bringing on trouble, communities have followed the old plan thereby embarrassing their own county superintendents and boards of education, as well as the State Department.

The complications have been great enough in some cases to make those who would avail themselves of State aid feel that there was too much red tape about the new plan to justify them in asking for aid. Now and then the county superintendent has become discouraged and advised either postponing the building enterprise or undertaking it without State aid.

More recently, the forms for making application have been consolidated and simplified wherever possible, and a state-wide effort has been made to acquaint all county

superintendents and boards of education with the proper procedure. It is believed that within another year, the law will not only have popularized itself with those who are to administer it but will be taken full advantage of by those counties that have levied the local tax, and, therefore, are in a position to use such money as a basis of making application for the one-third that the State stands ready to give upon suitable conditions.

Under the present law, \$134,000 is set aside annually for the erection, repair and equipment of schoolhouses in rural territory including towns of not more than four hundred inhabitants by the last Federal census, that is \$2,000 for each county. This annual appropriation is further augmented by the unexpended balances for the preceding year. These balances are lumped together at the close of the year and one sixty-seventh of the total amount is placed to the credit of each county. The share of each county for the year 1916-17 was \$4,784.23. Below will be found a tabulation of the expenditures for the erection, repair and equipment of rural school buildings for the year covered by this report:

Type of Building and Character of Improvement.	Number of Buildings.	Amount Expended.
One room buildings erected.....	36	\$27,757.23
Two room buildings erected.....	25	28,666.57
Three room buildings erected.....	16	28,653.35
Four room buildings erected.....	5	12,200.00
Five room buildings erected.....	10	42,000.00
Larger type erected	5	25,000.00
Rooms added	54	23,847.63
General repairs	53	17,690.14
Equipment	52	11,011.92
	256	\$216,826.84

From an examination of the figures above, it will appear that ninety-seven buildings were erected during the

year with State aid, and that the average cost of each was \$1,695. Of these, thirty-six were one-room buildings and sixty-one were buildings of two or more classrooms. If the old law had continued in force, there is no doubt that the number of one-room buildings would have been increased, the number of buildings of two or more classrooms decreased and all the buildings erected would probably have been of inferior quality.

It will also be noted that 159 schools received for repair or equipment \$52,549, and that the average expenditure for each school so aided was \$330. As already indicated, it is believed that the plans and literature recently prepared by the Department setting out the exact procedure, step by step, for securing State aid, place us in a position to enter upon a wise program of building particularly in those counties that have availed themselves of the machinery for raising revenue by local taxation, which makes all property contribute its just quota. This law is a significant movement for making possible school plants and equipment in the rural districts that will compare somewhat favorably with those to be found in the cities and towns.

RURAL SCHOOL LIBRARIES

By statutory provision the sum of \$100 is placed to the credit of each county annually for aid in establishing libraries in ten schools in rural districts. The unused balances from the several counties are added together and re-apportioned annually among the counties of the State also, so that for 1916-17 twenty-eight libraries were available for each county. One county, Jefferson, has taken every library available since the law became effective. The figures for the several counties follow:

**NUMBERS OF RURAL LIBRARIES ESTABLISHED WITH
STATE AID FOR EACH YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30th**

County.	1911- 1912	1912- 1913	1913- 1914	1914- 1915	1915- 1916	1916- 1917	Total
Autauga	10	2	8	0	0	11	31
Baldwin	10	10	18	18	7	4	67
Barbour	10	9	7	1	3	1	31
Bibb	10	14	18	19	0	24	75
Blount	10	0	4	0	0	0	14
Bullock	7	8	6	1	4	1	27
Butler	0	7	0	10	3	6	26
Calhoun	0	10	10	0	9	4	33
Chambers	0	0	18	19	24	28	89
Cherokee	0	10	11	4	3	7	35
Chilton	10	7	15	4	14	0	50
Choctaw	1	0	3	2	8	2	16
Clarke	0	11	18	7	10	3	49
Clay	10	7	10	1	2	3	33
Cleburne	3	6	10	4	3	4	30
Coffee	0	1	6	0	0	0	7
Colbert	0	2	8	6	7	0	23
Conecuh	4	3	3	3	0	2	15
Coosa	10	5	17	0	0	0	32
Covington	0	0	18	10	4	2	34
Crenshaw	0	0	4	2	0	0	6
Cullman	0	6	2	0	0	2	10
Dale	10	7	7	2	6	4	36
Dallas	10	14	11	6	7	4	52
DeKalb	0	1	10	0	0	0	11
Elmore	10	14	15	4	7	4	54
Escambia	1	1	0	7	1	14	24
Etowah	9	6	8	2	4	3	32
Fayette	0	8	18	1	0	0	27
Franklin	4	13	11	8	4	1	41
Geneva	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Greene	2	0	7	0	0	0	9
Hale	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Henry	9	7	6	1	3	0	26
Houston	3	5	7	5	1	3	24

County.	1911- 1912	1912- 1913	1913- 1914	1914- 1915	1915- 1916	1916- 1917	Total
Jackson	8	0	0	1	13	1	23
Jefferson	10	14	18	19	24	28	113
Lamar	0	0	3	2	0	0	5
Lauderdale	10	7	9	6	10	1	43
Lawrence	8	4	7	7	3	4	33
Lee	10	14	10	1	4	4	43
Limestone	0	5	4	4	6	3	22
Lowndes	3	0	11	4	1	1	20
Macon	8	14	0	2	1	0	25
Madison	10	14	18	12	18	13	85
Marengo	7	14	14	5	0	0	40
Marion	0	0	12	0	0	1	13
Marshall	10	14	18	9	5	0	56
Mobile	10	14	18	10	5	1	58
Monroe	7	0	17	3	4	0	31
Montgomery	10	14	18	6	13	6	72
Morgan	10	0	0	0	6	3	19
Perry	10	10	13	2	0	0	35
Pickens	4	14	18	15	18	0	69
Pike	10	1	5	2	8	0	26
Randolph	10	14	18	18	5	7	72
Russell	2	0	10	0	5	5	22
Shelby	0	0	6	2	0	12	20
St. Clair	0	12	12	11	18	12	65
Sumter	2	8	9	0	0	0	19
Talladega	10	10	4	1	3	4	32
Tallapoosa	10	10	8	0	6	1	35
Tuscaloosa	10	14	18	19	19	10	90
Walker	8	4	15	11	8	5	61
Washington	1	0	2	0	0	3	6
Wilcox	0	0	10	5	8	0	23
Winston	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Total.....	351	420	635	325	356	263	2,350

The number of libraries taken during the year 1916-17 shows a considerable falling off as compared with the number taken the preceding year. This has resulted from

two causes: First, the intense interest and effort put forth by school officials during the year from the adoption of the local tax amendment and for the levy of the three-mill tax. Second, the failure of county boards of revenue to donate the necessary \$10 and of the State to promptly cash its warrants.

The State Superintendent of Education and the Director of the Department of Archives and History constitute a Library Board. They prepare from year to year a list of libraries that may be purchased with State aid. It has been the policy of this Board to add three new libraries each year together with a miscellaneous list for wider choice. All books are furnished, under contract, at a price substantially less than the usual list price. Detailed information is contained in the Alabama Teachers' and Young People's Reading Circle Bulletin, which may be had upon application.

STATE SUPERVISION

The Legislature of Alabama has imposed upon the State Superintendent of Education the duty of supervising the schools. In the absence of any assistance from the State treasury, two rural school agents are employed with funds received from the General Education Board. These agents work out from the Department of Education and give their entire time and efforts to the improvement of rural schools. Both are genuinely interested and capacitated for work of such a nature, and the schools of the State have felt the touch of their genius along practically every line of endeavor. Week in and week out, day and night, they have toured the State, county by county, with no other purpose in view than to promote the cause for which the schools have been organized.

While the General Education Board has made it possible for these men of broad experience and training to give

their time and efforts to the State Department of Education, it has not in any way tried to influence or control their movements; in fact, the Board has absolutely given the services of these men over to the State Superintendent, who has as full authority to direct their work as if they were employed by the State itself. For this generosity the people of Alabama owe a genuine debt of gratitude, for without the work promoted by them, the educational history of Alabama during the last decade would have been far less glowing than it now appears.

A fair conception of what these rural school agents have done may be gained from a reading of their reports which follow.

Montgomery, Ala., September 30, 1917.

Hon. W. F. Feagin,
Superintendent of Education,
Montgomery, Ala.

Dear Sir:

Complying with your instructions, I am herewith submitting a report showing my official activities and the general progress made in developing rural schools in Alabama during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1917.

This report is intended to record the general development in the several fields of work in which I have been engaged. However, it is not my desire to have it appear that the results secured in the field as a whole are by any means to be credited to my efforts alone.

I have cooperated in many laudable movements which have been inaugurated to upbuild the rural school system in many counties of the State. I have gone whenever and wherever the opportunity presented itself and the time at my disposal permitted. However, it has been possible for me to answer only a small percentage of the calls made.

A compilation of figures taken from my monthly reports the past year shows the following:

Miles traveled by rail.....	15,263
Miles traveled by other conveyances.....	4,775
Total number of miles traveled.....	20,038
Meetings held	158
Conferences attended	36
Estimated attendance at meetings held.....	10,560

OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES

My work may be officially classified under two general heads—Field and Office Activities.

Field Work.

During the year the principal field activities in which I have been engaged are

a. Campaigning in the interest of the local tax amendment to the State Constitution.

b. Campaigning in the interest of the county and district tax levies.

c. Explaining the new school laws.

d. Aiding county boards of education in planning consolidated school districts.

e. Assisting rural communities to qualify for State aid in constructing modern school buildings.

f. Aiding in a survey of the county schools of Montgomery county.

g. Attending teachers' institutes and discussing such subjects as local taxation, consolidation of schools, sanitation and health, and construction of modern school buildings.

h. Attending educational gatherings.

Office Work.

The nature of this work was principally that of attending to a growing correspondence. A great stimulus given to the construction of modern school buildings under the

administration of the new rural schoolhouse law has greatly increased the correspondence which goes over my desk. Examining deeds to school sites, planning improvements of old buildings, and explaining the rural schoolhouse law in general, have engaged the major portion of the time spent at my desk during the past year.

Other matters, such as local taxation, county fairs, seventh grade examinations and commencements, and the preparation of material for bulletins, reports and general circular letters have required no small part of the time spent in the office each week.

(a) Local Tax Amendment Campaign.

At the general election on November 7, 1916, the local tax amendment to the Constitution allowing counties, and afterwards school districts, the right to levy a tax for school purposes was ratified by a majority of more than 20,000 votes. My entire time for five months prior to the election was given to this campaign.

During the time which elapsed between October 1st and November 7th, the date of the election, I was actively engaged in the campaign in eleven counties, traveling 3,526 miles by rail and 830 miles by other conveyances, making 80 addresses in advocacy of the measure to audiences composed in the aggregate of 4,342 persons.

(b) County Tax Campaigns.

During the year, the voters of twenty-eight counties have availed themselves of the privilege granted in the local tax amendment by levying a county tax. Twenty-four of that number levied three mills; the remaining four levied only two mills. A number of school districts in the State have availed themselves of a three-mill tax. Every district in Escambia county, except two, have levied a three-mill district tax.

The several county tax levies have increased the public school fund in the State \$1,327,163.10. This amount is

based on the assessed value of property shown in the Auditor's Report for the fiscal year 1916-17.

I participated in a number of these campaigns, assisting in mapping out the plan of procedure as well as agitating the question in the county.

(c) The New School Laws.

Following specific instructions from you, I have given a considerable amount of time to acquainting the citizens of the numerous school districts visited with the provisions of the new school laws. Invariably, the explanations have been well received. Now that the new laws are effective and good results are being obtained, I am convinced that the entire system is proving universally popular.

(d) Consolidation of Schools.

Believing additional funds to be necessary before any county is ready to enter upon a program of consolidation on a comprehensive scale, I have used my influence to hold the consolidation movement in check in counties without the three mill school tax, and even in those counties where a careful redistricting of the entire system has not been made.

In quite a number of counties, however, in which the tax has been voted, the movement is well under way. Alabama already has a number of typical consolidated schools. The next twelve months should show rapid progress in the development of the larger type of rural school.

(e) Construction of Rural Schoolhouses.

Realizing that a commodious building, well lighted, comfortably heated, and properly ventilated, is fundamental to school work, and in view of the fact that Alabama's new rural schoolhouse law makes the construction

of such buildings possible, I have devoted much of my time to this important work.

The progress made is indeed gratifying. Official records of the Department show an expenditure of \$216,-824.84 in the erection, repair, and equipment of buildings.

When it is taken into consideration that the increased cost of material and labor has made it impossible to complete approved buildings with a maximum of State aid and a local fund of twice that amount, it will be readily seen that the actual amount of local funds expended is considerably above that shown in the records of the Department. A conservative estimate of the cost of State aid building projects entered upon in the rural districts during the year because of this fact may be safely placed at \$250,000.

I am submitting a memorandum of expenditures under various heads. This is given for your information and will show the various types of buildings constructed, with the amount of money expended on the buildings of each type, as well as the general use of funds in repairing and equipping buildings. (These figures are given in the Superintendent's general report under the head "Rural Schoolhouse Law," page 43.)

MONTGOMERY COUNTY SURVEY

Mr. Jas. L. Sibley, Mr. T. W. Smith, the Assistant County Superintendent of Montgomery county, and I made a survey of the county school system of Montgomery county during the month of May. The results of our findings were published in a bulletin for general distribution over the county. This survey was followed by a county local tax campaign, which resulted in a levy of a three-mill tax.

CONCLUSION

The material progress in the State, as shown by the many concrete results mentioned in the above, prompts

me to say that remarkable progress in education has been made in the rural districts of Alabama during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. HOBODY,

Rural School Agent.

Montgomery, Alabama, September 30, 1917.

Supt. Wm. F. Feagin,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Dear Sir:

I am submitting herewith a brief summary of my work during the school year just closed, together with some statements as to the progress and needs of the work throughout the State.

The opening of the school year found all the educational forces of the State engaged in a vigorous campaign for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution allowing local taxation for schools. I took part in this campaign and since its adoption I have assisted the local school authorities in a number of counties in conducting campaigns to enable the counties to take advantage of the local tax.

RURAL SCHOOLHOUSES

Under the law the State Superintendent of Education is charged with the duty of furnishing plans for new schoolhouses and passing upon all additions and repairs to old buildings which desire State aid. No special provision was made by the Legislature to furnish the means of doing this, and it has fallen upon Mr. Hobdy and me to supervise this work, both in the preparation of plans and in the inspection of new buildings under construction. The fact that 97 new schools were erected and 159 received State aid for repairs and equipment, the total amount expended under both heads being \$216,-

826.84, shows the need of adequate provision in the office for the preparation of plans and a sufficient field force to supervise the construction of school buildings.

PUBLICATIONS

During the year I compiled a bulletin giving a summary of the work of the Jeanes Industrial Teachers and Homemakers' Clubs, issued by the Department of Education, and worked in collaboration with Mr. Favrot of Baton Rouge, La., Mr. Davis of Richmond, Va., and others, in preparing a Suggested Course of Study for County Training Schools, which was published by the Slater Board.

IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL SCHOOLS

More than eighty per cent of the population of Alabama is rural. Her general welfare, therefore, is dependent upon agriculture, and the farmers of the State, both white and negro, need that training which will result in a general improvement of living conditions and an increased knowledge of the science of farming. The burden of bringing this to pass falls almost entirely upon the rural schools, the vast majority of which today are taught by one teacher. While the consolidation of schools is a movement which will develop rapidly among the white communities of the State, it is impossible from the nature of things to expect that consolidation can take place largely among the negro schools. There is a need in the great majority of rural communities where our colored population reside, for a type of school which will give a knowledge of the elementary branches, assist in removing illiteracy among the young and old, and at the same time give to the children some elementary knowledge of industrial work. It is to the development of this type of school and the supervision of the same that my energies have been largely directed.

SUPERVISION OF SCHOOLS

As an aid to the county superintendents and county boards of education charged with the supervision of all schools in their respective counties, it has been possible to place in twenty-four counties, through assistance from the Jeanes Foundation, twenty-seven supervising industrial teachers, all of whom, with the exception of one man, are women with special training in industrial work. They supervise the elementary industrial training in the rural schools of the county, and assist in the general supervision of the negro schools. The fact that in 1913 there were only twelve of these supervisors employed and that last year the number had increased to twenty-seven shows the success with which these workers are meeting. There is a growing disposition on the part of the counties to bear an increased proportion of the salaries of these workers, who have proved themselves to be of inestimable value to the school officials and people of their respective counties.

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS

Through assistance from the General Education Board, the work of the Homemakers' Clubs for Negro Girls and their mothers has been carried on in twenty-six counties the past summer with twenty-eight county agents. The conditions arising from the war and the increased demand for food production has shown the necessity of employing a special agent to supervise this work, and during the year her services have been very helpful in bringing about the desired results.

Probably the first patriotic organization in the country looking to an increased food production was perfected in Montgomery during the meeting of the colored teachers' association. As soon as the news that war had been declared and the President's message was received calling

upon everybody to redouble their efforts looking to an increased production of food, the colored teachers and leaders who were then assembled, organized a Producers' League to work among patrons and teachers, and within a few weeks over 14,000 people were enrolled as members of this league.

The movement has been a part of the general one throughout the State carried on through all agencies looking to the conservation of food. In Birmingham, Tuscaloosa, Selma, and Mobile, special agents were employed through the Homemakers' Fund to work in these cities. Through the cooperation of the local authorities in Birmingham and through the State Normal School for Negroes in Montgomery, the teacher of agriculture, Professor Harry Simms, conducted a splendid campaign among the colored people for home gardens.

COMMUNITY FAIRS

As a means of interesting people in improved school conditions and the general development of community life, many fairs have been held throughout the State in both local communities and in the counties. There is a growing disposition on the part of the people in charge of county fairs to give the colored citizens of the county a special department where they can display their agricultural and home products. These are too numerous to mention, but I might especially cite the ones held in Mobile, Dothan, and Evergreen as examples of this sort.

SECURING BETTER TEACHERS

All of the foregoing statements show the need of securing an adequate teaching force which is competent to give the kind of instruction desired. Alabama has three state institutions of secondary grade and a number of other schools under private control which are doing admirable

work in the preparation of teachers for both rural and city negro schools.

During the year I have visited nearly all of the public and private schools referred to, for the purpose of conferring with those in charge of the teacher-training courses relative to the reorganization of their courses of study or the addition of special subjects needed for their professional work. All of these schools, both public and private, have shown a fine disposition to cooperate with the school officials of the State and county by shaping their courses of study to meet the changing conditions.

At Selma University and Stillman Institute I have assisted in the reorganization of their curriculum and in the installation of industrial equipment which will enable them to do more effective work in teacher-training.

The State now employs two colored workers especially charged with conducting institutes for colored teachers. Under the law, attendance is compulsory at these institutes, and a fine spirit has been shown on the part of the teachers in their efforts to better themselves in their work.

The illiteracy work has also been presented to these teachers and they have not only shown a good spirit by doing volunteer work among the adults of their race, but they have also contributed liberally to the State work, and this has enabled the Illiteracy Commission to employ a special colored woman to work among the teachers and members of her race.

SUMMER SCHOOLS

Four summer schools for teachers were held during the past summer, namely, at Tuskegee Institute, the State Normal at Montgomery, the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Huntsville, and Selma University—all of which offered courses for the better preparation of teachers. The attendance of all of the schools was somewhat less

than last year, owing to war conditions, the general movement of negroes to the North, and to the increased opportunities for employment in other lines.

The chief drawback to the securing of competent teachers in colored schools is the inadequate salaries which are now being paid. It is unreasonable to expect teachers to spend a number of years in preparation for their work and afterwards find themselves unable to secure employment for more than four or five months during the year at an annual salary which averages \$151. Increased opportunities for employment in the industrial world have led a number of teachers to leave the teaching profession for other work and there is a danger that this shortage will increase.

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS

A great deal of my time during the year has been spent in the development of vocational schools of agriculture for negroes in a number of counties. These schools have been assisted by the Slater Fund in the payment of teachers' salaries and by the General Education Board in securing industrial equipment. We have, at present, seven schools located as a rule in rural communities upon a school site consisting of from five to ten acres of land, where the teachers conduct a small demonstration plot, carry on industrial work with their pupils, and do extension work among the old and young of the community. At present these schools are located in the counties of Baldwin, Mobile, Pickens, Lowndes, Coosa, Russell, and Conecuh. Besides meeting the demands for vocational education for rural life, it is hoped that in time they may serve as a source of supply for rural teachers in their respective counties. As a rule, teachers' institutes, community fairs, and farmers' conferences, have been conducted at each of these schools, where both white and

colored persons have spoken on topics pertinent to the day.

BETTER SCHOOL BUILDINGS

During the year the negroes have shown a good spirit in the building of better schoolhouses. This movement has been assisted largely by the Extension Department of Tuskegee Institute, which administers the Rosenwald Fund. A report from this institution shows that during the year just closed, forty-one rural negro schools were enabled to qualify for State aid, as follows:

Amount contributed by local negroes.....	\$17,020
Amount contributed by local white people.....	2,480
Amount contributed by Rosenwald Fund.....	13,850
Amount contributed by State.....	12,476
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$45,826

This does not include all the work done for school improvement, as a number have made improvements without securing either Rosenwald or State aid.

CONFERENCES

During the year I have attended a number of conferences looking to the improvement of the teaching force in the State. Through assistance from the General Education Board, a group of teachers from the County Training Schools was brought together in the fall at Tuskegee Institute and in the summer at Hampton Institute, where they took courses to fit them for more effective teaching in their respective schools. I also held a conference of the Jeanes teachers at the meeting of the State Teachers' Association and conducted another with teachers in private and denominational schools relative to courses of study offered for the professional training of teachers.

Numerous other conferences have been held with local school officials throughout the State relative to the needs and improvement of the work in their respective counties.

REPORT ON NEGRO EDUCATION

The most noteworthy event in the field of negro education during the year has been a report by the United States Bureau of Education embracing a study of negro schools of the South made under the direction of Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, specialist in the education of racial groups. It consists of two volumes, well illustrated with charts and views, a number of which are pictures from Alabama, and gives a very comprehensive view of negro education in the South. Some seventy-eight pages are given over to an intimate discussion of the private and public school facilities for negroes in Alabama, and the two volumes are worthy of reading by all interested in the problem which confronts us, and especially to public school officials charged under the law with the conduct of the negro schools of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. L. SIBLEY,

Rural School Agent.

URBAN SCHOOLS

The comparison of school facilities in the towns and in the open country is noticeably prejudicial to the latter. This difference has resulted from the levy of a general property tax in municipalities and in the use of all or a portion of it for the schools. Better school buildings, longer school terms, better salaries and a higher grade of teachers have characterized the town schools. The word "urban," as used in this report, applies to the forty-three incorporated towns of Alabama having two thousand or

more inhabitants. This classification is less by five hundred than the Government limitation, namely twenty-five hundred and more, but it is in keeping with Section 1052 of the Code of Alabama, 1907.

The enrollment of white children during the year was 46,861 for elementary grades; 7,977 for high school grades, the total being 54,838. The average attendance was 34,835 and 6,533 in elementary and high school grades respectively, the total being 41,368. Reduced to percentages, the attendance based upon enrollment was 74% for elementary grades and 82% for high school grades.

The above figures are relatively higher than for rural schools but this is due to a number of causes, including accessibility, character of buildings and equipment and a better teaching force—the latter in all probability being the most potent factor.

One teacher out of every three in town schools holds a life certificate, one out of every three holds a first grade certificate, one out of every four holds a second grade certificate, while only one out of twenty-seven holds a third grade certificate. In rural districts, one teacher out of every ten holds a life certificate, one out of five a first grade certificate, three out of seven a second grade certificate, and two out of seven a third grade certificate.

This disparity is no cause for surprise, however, when we note that the average salary for male teachers in urban districts is approximately four times as great as for rural districts, while the average annual salary of female teachers is twice as great in town as in the country. The effect of these conditions is not surprising. Better teachers are leaving the country for the towns and cities where better salaries for longer terms in more suitable buildings and with helpful supervision are to be found, to say nothing of the more desirable living conditions and other conveniences which are usually to be had.

It is seen, therefore, that the country will continue to suffer until more funds are provided so that country teachers may be paid proportionately as well as urban teachers. That is the explanation of our new plan of local taxation which will not allow the city to fortify itself with a local city tax until it has made its contribution to the schools of the entire county. If after benefiting from the State and county fund the rural district will levy its own local tax, the proceeds will then be such as to make it possible for the country child to receive, while living under the parental roof, an education adapted to the needs of the country boy or girl.

DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

Alabama has nine agricultural schools which, at the time of their creation, were located in the various congressional districts of the State. Since the State was re-districted in 1915, it happens that one district, namely the seventh, has two agricultural schools within its limits, while two districts, namely, the sixth and ninth, have no agricultural school. Inasmuch, however, as the geographical location of the schools was not changed by the simple act of redistricting the State, there seems to be no good reason why any change should be made in the distribution of such schools, assuming that they were wisely located when created.

Each agricultural school receives for its maintenance an annual appropriation of \$4,500,—one sixth of which must be used by each school in the specific work of agriculture. In addition to the State appropriation, the schools also derive some revenue from matriculation and incidental fees. The agricultural schools are governed by sections 59-60 of the Code of 1907, as amended April 22, 1911, and also by rules and regulations made by the Executive Committee, consisting of the Governor, Superin-

tendent of Education and Commissioner of Agriculture. Each school is governed by a board of control, composed of the executive committee named above, and two local members appointed by the Governor and residing in the congressional district in which the school is located.

The enrollment of the agricultural schools for the year 1915-16 was 1,427. Of this number 1,157 were in the agricultural school proper and 270 were in the seventh grade. The number of graduates totaled 171. For the year 1916-17, the enrollment was 1,605. Of this number 1,202 were in the agricultural school proper and 403 in the seventh grade, the number of graduates totaling 151. It is to be regretted that the enrollment in the seventh grade showed a decidedly substantial increase over that in the agricultural school years.

The agricultural schools each receive a fifty per cent larger appropriation than the county high schools, and should, of course, do a correspondingly broader work. It is hoped that, under the stimulus of present-day need and opportunity, they will specialize more in agriculture than they have yet done. It may be that the Smith-Hughes Act will open up a channel that will enable them to so enlarge their work as to increase their hold upon public favor. It is hardly too much to say that at present they are somewhat on trial. If they can do a work that will make itself felt throughout the entire district each is supposed to serve, their position is secure. If some of them continue to receive only the patronage of the counties in which they happen to be situated, then they will have to undergo a struggle for existence.

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS

There are fifty-seven county high schools in Alabama, governed by rules and regulations made pursuant to law by the State High School Commission, which is composed

of the Governor, Auditor and State Superintendent of Education. The minimum requirement of a county wishing to establish a school has been five acres of land and a building of not less than \$10,000 in value. Ten counties have, as yet, failed to secure county high schools.

The annual appropriation from the State for the maintenance of a county high school is \$3,000. With this sum and such appropriations as they may secure from other sources, three or more teachers must be employed and they must be graduates of institutions of higher learning. In many counties, four or more teachers are employed, due to the liberality of county boards of education or commissioners' courts. The county high school is an integral part of the State public school system, and county boards have a legal right to appropriate public funds for their support.

The enrollment in these schools during the session of 1916-17 was 6,485, as compared with 6,112 for the preceding year. Of the 6,485 enrolled, 5,910 were in the high school proper and 575 in the seventh grade. The enrollment by counties in high school grades varied from 45 in Lowndes to 206 in Cullman. The number of graduates for the year totaled 636. There are one or two noteworthy things about these figures: First, the number of pupils in high school grades exceeds by more than 400 the corresponding numbers for the preceding year. While in the number of seventh grade pupils, there is a decrease of more than ten per cent.

The High School Commission permits the county high school to maintain a seventh grade where local conditions seem to demand it, and where the funds are provided independently of the high school treasury. There seems to be a gradual elimination of the seventh grade from the county high school, and it is possible that the time is not far distant when these schools will be relieved of the care of elementary pupils. It is worthy of mention that the

number of pupils who come from a distance of three or more miles constitute about forty-five per cent of the total number enrolled and the percentage is steadily growing. The total value of buildings and equipment is in round numbers one million dollars, while the annual budget amounts to a quarter of a million dollars.

It will be readily seen that in order to guarantee that the county high schools shall do their best work, they need to be supervised and standardized. This is necessary not only to guarantee a proper interpretation and adaptation of the course of study, but, at the same time, to keep them within the particular sphere of work for which they were created. There are still a number of these schools which place numbers above admission qualifications and admit pupils who should be retained in the elementary grades. So long as the high schools continue such a practice just so long will some teachers of elementary grades continue to send poorly prepared pupils to the high school. With the elementary schools faithfully completing their own field of work, the high schools limiting themselves definitely to theirs, and the colleges holding rigidly to theirs, we can have a satisfactory system, and, in no other way can we have it. This failure to define its sphere, and adhere absolutely to it, accounts for the fact that the rather low standard of the county high school curriculum seems to be a necessity at this time.

Now that the right of local taxation is being embraced by so many counties, it is believed that our county high schools can no longer afford to hesitate to get into their proper field and do strictly secondary work. In the effort to promote the work of the State secondary schools, the High School Commission, in July, 1916, employed Mr. Roy Dimmitt, a graduate of the University of Missouri, and for some time principal of the Ensley High School, Birmingham, as State Inspector of Secondary Schools. The report of the work accomplished under his direction dur-

ing the year has already appeared in a special report issued by this Department as Bulletin No. 58. An examination of that report shows that many schools are not measuring up to the standard that has been set for them and emphasizes the need of expert supervision.

The supreme duty of the county high school is to become a rural high school in fact, and yet there are those in official positions, perhaps, who do not quite appreciate the courses of study offered because they are hedged about by their traditional notions of the disciplinary value of education and the still more compelling influence of college entrance requirements. There are still many among us who cannot understand why the boy who comes from the farm and ought to go back there is asked to study animal husbandry and related sciences instead of Latin. The present courses do not banish Latin for those who must have it for admission into the professions, but courses in agriculture, domestic science, economics, hygiene and sanitation have been arranged for the large number of country boys and girls who live in rural communities, and in order to do their work successfully need practical instruction.

The Legislature of Alabama has never made any direct appropriation for the supervision of secondary schools but through the courtesy of the University of Alabama and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, two inspectors of schools have worked partly under the direction of the State Department of Education. The Department wishes to acknowledge the obligation it owes and to express its appreciation of the work done by Mr. J. S. Thomas of the University and by Mr. W. C. Blasingame of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, both of whom have been faithful and efficient.

It is hoped that the large sum of money invested in our county high schools and expended annually will cause the Legislature, at an early date, to see the wisdom of provid-

ing for direct supervision from the State Department of Education, thereby making it possible to better coordinate and unify the work, and, at the same time, guarantee that the schools shall measure up to the obligation they owe the State for their existence and support. The irregularities reported in the various counties officially inspected during the year now closing abundantly justify the Legislature in making specific provision for the salary and expenses of a State inspector of secondary schools.

NORMAL SCHOOLS

The State maintains six normal schools for the training of white teachers, four ranking as Class "A" are located at Florence, Jacksonville, Livingston and Troy, while the remaining two ranking as Class "B" are located at Daphne and Moundville. Each Class "A" school receives an annual appropriation of \$20,000, and each Class "B" school receives an annual appropriation of \$5,000. The function of these schools as defined by the Normal School Board is the preparation and training of teachers for elementary, rural and small town schools to the end that the teachers sent out by them may be thoroughly prepared both in practice and theory, not only to teach but to take the lead in community organization and development. This new ideal is gradually being worked out and there seems to be no doubt that with the slender appropriations the schools now receive they cannot render a better service than to limit themselves to the specific task set out above.

In making effective such a program, there was, of course, a necessary falling off in the number of pupils in attendance and there was the attendant danger that the schools would suffer somewhat in the estimation of the public because of the reduced patronage. Such a feeling, however, is destined to be short-lived and, in fact, has

possibly already disappeared. This is largely due to the improved quality of work that is done, to the increased demand for teachers, and to the legislation authorizing the State Board of Examiners to grant certificates to those completing the course of the Class "A" schools. Along with this specialization in teacher-training, the Normal School Board subdivided the State into districts and defined the territory in which each of the Class "A" schools was to do active work. This has eliminated any undesirable species of rivalry among the several schools and has tended to favor the building up of a spirit of cooperation that will prove invaluable. Inasmuch as the normal schools are now giving their undivided efforts to the training of teachers, it is to be expected that county boards of education will give proper recognition in the way of salary and preferment to those who have done professional work. This is the one sure way of emphasizing its value. This means that the present plan so commonly found of grading teachers simply on the basis of the certificate held, must give place to a more intelligent and discriminating one where professional training and experience shall both receive suitable consideration.

In addition to the academic and professional subjects found in the normal school the following phases of work are being stressed:

1. Observation and practice teaching.
2. Home economics.
3. Agriculture.
4. School extension.

There were enrolled in the normal schools last year 1,435, and in the model schools 716, a grand total of 2,151, as compared with 2,173 for the preceding year. The number of graduates in the normal schools totaled 226—males 61, females 165, a total of 56 more than for the preceding year. In the work of instruction 84 teachers were employed, 36 of whom were men and 48 were women.

Expenditures from all sources for the year aggregated \$195,881,—\$100,000 in excess of the amount derived from the annual State appropriation. The property investment in buildings and sites represents an outlay of \$581,000, while there is equipment valued at \$71,975 and libraries valued at \$19,795. The problems of readjustment have been difficult for the normal schools to overcome inasmuch as their patronage has been grooved and they do not have, judged by the appropriations to institutions of like grade in other states, the funds that are needed. It is to be hoped that the work they are performing for the elementary schools of the State will win for them legislative support.

In addition to the schools for whites, the State maintains one normal school for negroes, located at Montgomery, and makes an annual appropriation to two technical schools offering normal training,—one at Tuskegee and the other at Normal. In the work of instruction in these institutions, 244 teachers were employed and \$388,162 were expended for maintenance and support. The student body totaled 2,258, and in the model school 636, making a total of 2,894. The number of graduates was 235, and 150 of this number have taken special training for the work of teaching.

The property holdings of these institutions are as follows:

Buildings and sites.....	\$1,476,196
Equipment	269,181
Libraries	18,264

These figures appear relatively high but this is accounted for by the facts in the case of Tuskegee Institute, which has invested in buildings and holdings \$1,242,896, and in equipment \$235,681. Of the \$388,162 expended for maintenance and support, \$334,024 was confined to Tuskegee.

These institutions are making possible better training for the more enterprising and progressive teachers of the race.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT

The first public step looking toward the organization of a State School Improvement Association was taken at a meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs December, 1904. At a State meeting, Mrs. Erwin Craighead of Mobile introduced a resolution which was enthusiastically adopted creating a committee on school improvement associations. This action evidently grew out of certain investigations made by the Alabama Educational Committee under the direction of the State Department of Education, and with the cooperation of the committee of the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs. These investigations showed that school conditions were far from satisfactory and that organized effort on the part of the women was desirable. Under the leadership of the Federation Committee, the sentiment grew rapidly and in 1907 a total of 159 associations in various sections of the State were maintaining active organizations.

At a conference held in December, 1907, a State association was formed with Mrs. J. D. Matlock, of Birmingham, chairman of the Federation Committee referred to above, as president. Four years later, the special committee of the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs was discontinued on the recommendation of the chairman, Mrs. E. D. Thames, of Greenville, who reported that the spirit of school improvement had touched every county in the State and that further promotion and development should be left to the Alabama School Improvement Association.

The State organization accepts the responsibility for outlining practical methods and lines of work for the State and in which county and local organizations are

supposed to federate. The county organization undertakes to sponsor in the county the creation of a sentiment among patrons and friends for better school facilities and for such lines of improvement as the patrons and public should be willing to provide. This same work, in a more limited way, is undertaken by each local association within the county.

The school needs a vital hold upon the sympathy of the community in order to do its work effectively. This agency more than any other has it within its power to stimulate mutual regard and friendship between the school and the community. Its platform is liberal enough to unite the many socializing forces operative in the State and its plan of organization including State, county and local associations both district and city, is comprehensive enough to make it possible for the individuals who are interested in the work and desire to help, to find the opportunity right at hand. No other agency is so well adapted to enthrone the school in the hearts of the people.

Inasmuch as the School Improvement Association is a voluntary agency, it is impossible to secure statistics that represent the work accomplished in dollars and cents—to say nothing of those more subtle values which do not admit of tabulation. For the year now closing the sum of \$83,291 was reported as raised and expended upon the schools by school improvement associations—70% in rural districts and 30% in urban districts. For the negroes, the sum of \$4,126 was reported. In addition to the general work which the associations have done should be mentioned the school library movement, illiteracy work, local taxation propaganda, school sanitation, better buildings and equipment and a number of other kindred activities which have felt the helpful touch of School Improvement forces.

There are still evidences that the school improvement work is being hampered by placing teachers in the posi-

tion of presidents. Teachers are to be commended for their willingness to undertake the work when a public-spirited woman in the community cannot be induced to serve. As a rule, however, the work will be less academic and the interest of the community much more substantially elicited if the position of leadership is given to those outside the teaching profession.

The annual meeting of the State Association was held in the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol, on Friday and Saturday, December 29 and 30, 1916, where the following program was carried out:

**PROGRAM OF THE ALABAMA SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT
ASSOCIATION**

Friday, 1:00 P. M.

Meeting Called to Order by the President.

1:05 p. m. Welcome Address.—Mrs. Chas. Henderson.

1:30 p. m. Response.—Mrs. J. H. Cranford.

2:50 p. m. Annual Address.—Mrs. R. L. Faucett,
President.

3:30 p. m. Reports of county by roll call.

4:30 p. m. Adjourn.

Friday, 7:30 P. M.

7:30 p. m. Address by Prof. W. K. Tate, of George Peabody College for Teachers.

Saturday, 9:00 A. M.

9:00 a. m. Function and Responsibilities of School Improvement Work.—Mrs. Z. V. Judd.

9:25 a. m. How School Improvement May Help in Library and Reading Circle Work.—Miss Jennie Burkes.

9:45 a. m. Value of Cooperation Between School Improvement Work and Other Agencies—Mrs. Lida Jones.

10:05 a. m. How the Federation of Women's Clubs may Cooperate with School Improvement Work—Mrs. J. F. Hooper.

10:35 a. m. Round Table led by Mrs. R. L. Faucett. Discussions by Miss Lula Bradford and Miss Clara Pitts.

11:35 a. m. Election of Officers.

12:00. Adjourn.

At the close of the meeting, Mrs. R. L. Faucett, who by constitutional limitations could not serve longer as president, was tendered an unanimous vote of thanks for her intelligent, faithful and efficient service as president. As successor to Mrs. Faucett, Mrs. Zebulon V. Judd, of Auburn, was unanimously elected, with Mrs. J. H. Cranford, of Jasper, as vice-president and Miss Jennie Burkes, of Montgomery, as secretary. The thanks of the Department is hereby tendered the officers of the State Association, the several county presidents, the presidents of the local associations and public-spirited men and women in every nook and corner of the State who have made possible better school conditions and better school sentiment.

ALABAMA EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The educational temper and program of the State is more largely to be inferred from the activities of the Alabama Educational Association than from those of any other organization. In fact, it does much to mould and fashion the ideals and sentiment of the entire teaching profession. It enrolls every year some 2,000 teachers, builds up a craft spirit and determines the ideals for which the craft are to work and gives the proper instruction. The association is piloted by an executive committee which arranges for the annual meeting and outlines definitely the policy for each year. Quite naturally the program for the 1916 meeting centered about the proper utilization of the machinery given us by the Legislature

of 1915, including local taxation, the consolidation of schools and transportation of pupils at public expense, improved professional training of teachers, school sanitation and related subjects. The parent association gives its approval to several departments, namely, county superintendents, city superintendents, manual and industrial arts, rural schools, kindergarten and primary grades, and music. A number of independent organizations likewise take advantage of the large group of teachers and hold their sessions at stated times. Among them are the following: Association of Alabama High Schools, Association of Alabama History Teachers, Alabama Association of Teachers of English, and the Association for High Schools, Normal Schools and Colleges.

It is the custom of the Association to meet in one of the large centers of the State. In fact, it is rather generally conceded that Birmingham, Mobile, and Montgomery are the only cities which have adequate hotel facilities for a meeting of such proportions. The 1916-17 session met in Montgomery and it is customary to rotate from year to year. It is not possible to estimate the value of the Alabama Educational Association either as to its powerful influence in directing public opinion or in its influence in creating a professional attitude on the part of the teachers. Some conception of its work in the above and other lines may be had by reference to the proceedings and the quarterly publication issued by its secretary, Mr. J. Alex Moore, Jasper, Alabama.

ILLITERACY

During the years 1915 and 1916 the work of the Alabama Illiteracy Commission was general rather than concentrated. Efforts were put forth to enlist the interest of all civic and religious organizations, as well as that of every individual throughout the State, in this great educational conception.

At the annual meeting of the State Commission held in Birmingham, February 14, 1917, it was decided that intensive work should be done in a limited number of counties during the summer and that the efforts of the field agent should, to a great extent, be concentrated within this territory. The counties agreed upon were Escambia, Coffee, Dale, and St. Clair. These were selected on account of the interest that had been previously manifested in the work and the local cooperation that was assured.

The summer campaign in each of the above named counties was placed largely in the hands of a local representative. The organization for work consisted in calling conferences of school officials and trustees for the purpose of formulating definite plans, holding inspirational meetings in as many districts as possible, at which time the story of the work was told and volunteer teachers secured.

The wisdom of the plan of intensive work in a few counties was realized early in the spring when the war situation became so serious and the minds and hearts of the older people were so filled with other things. However in spite of the many obstacles that had to be overcome, substantial, satisfactory work was done, and the results prove the undertaking was in every way worth while.

Statistical information as to what was accomplished may be found in the Annual Report issued by the Illiteracy Commission.

UNIVERSITY, AUBURN AND MONTEVALLO

The reports of the presidents of the University, Polytechnic Institute and the Girls' Technical Institute are incorporated in full in this bulletin, and additional information may be had upon personal request. There have

been substantial increases in enrollment, in attendance and in the number of graduates. These institutions of higher learning compare favorably with state supported schools throughout the country, but they are hampered by the lack of adequate funds with which to provide suitable facilities and sufficient teaching force. It has been the policy of the State Department to insist that these institutions withhold requests for legislative appropriation until the elementary schools could be financed in a reasonably satisfactory manner.

Since the counties now have the right of local taxation, and such counties as care to take advantage of the same enjoy the privilege of district taxation, there seems to be no good reason why these institutions should not now receive such consideration as they deserve at the hands of our legislators.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

In order to perform its duty to all the people, it is necessary for a state to maintain a number of institutions for special classes, such, for example, as the School for the Deaf and Blind at Talladega, the Alabama Boys' Industrial School, at East Lake, the Mercy Home and Industrial School, at Birmingham, the Alabama Reform School for Juvenile Negro Law Breakers at Mt. Meigs, and a few others which are reported in this bulletin. All of these institutions seem to have enjoyed a good year under satisfactory management. It is gratifying to know that those who attended such schools are not only prepared for gainful employment but are likewise trained to make good citizens and to live useful and happy lives.

COUNTY SUPERVISION

The new law reorganizing the county school system, placing it in the hands of a county board of educa-

tion elected by the voters of the county with power to name the superintendent and otherwise control the schools, is having a most beneficial effect upon the school administration and supervision. Under the present conditions, no superintendent has any legal right to engage in any other form of remunerative work. In fact, must, if he does his duty, give his entire time to the supervision of the schools. It is noticeable too that county boards of education are making it possible for county superintendents to do their full duty by providing the necessary assistants and by the provision of modern office equipment and better still by giving that moral support which makes it possible for the qualified superintendent to direct the schools in a professional way.

During the year now closing 5,822 visits were made to white schools and 1,794 to schools for negroes. These figures are somewhat lower than would be expected but are to be explained by the strenuous campaign for the adoption of the educational amendment which necessitated the superintendents devoting a considerable amount of time to extra school duties.

The uncertainty of retention in office and a lack of accountability to any particular governing body has doubtless contributed largely to make some superintendents negligent in the past. Barely a dozen superintendents are in office today who were serving in that capacity ten years ago and now that county boards of education are demanding that the work of supervision be done in a first-class fashion, it is apparent that the teaching in the rural schools will become of a much more substantial and higher order than heretofore.

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS—WHITE

Our public school system is supplemented by a large number of private and denominational schools which

have a rightful place in our educational scheme because of the varying capacities of pupils and the differences in ideals about the character and purpose of the training offered. A survey of the reports of these institutions as contained herein shows a healthy increase in patronage and in the expanding provisions for maintenance and support, all of which guarantee a character of work that will prove acceptable to those who patronize them.

The Department of Education is deeply interested in the success of every educational agency in the State including private and denominational schools. This attitude has been exhibited in the interpretation of the law authorizing the certification of teachers without examination, since provision has been made for the recognition of their graduates on a parity with those of our State institution of higher learning. Likewise in the extension of teachers' certificates, in exemption from institute attendance and in the demands of the compulsory attendance statute friendly consideration is given.

This Department recognizes the help that it receives from this voluntary source both in the provision of school facilities and in the promotion of educational propaganda and hereby extends its congratulations and good wishes to those who direct the work in private and denominational schools.

There were enrolled in these schools 9,126 pupils during the year—this number being almost precisely the same as for the preceding year. The distribution was as follows:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In elementary grades.....	2,453	2,718	5,171
In secondary grades.....	1,432	1,220	2,652
In college grades.....	632	671	1,303
Total.....	4,517	4,609	9,126

Of the pupils enrolled about one-third or 2,942 were boarding pupils and approximately two-thirds or 6,184 were day pupils. The faculties of the institutions in which the above pupils were enrolled consisted of 508 instructors,—188 men and 320 women. The schools were housed in buildings which, with their sites, represented a combined value of \$3,099,900 and the equipment represented an outlay of \$189,042. The annual budget of receipts and expenditures for the year reached a total of \$685,236 as follows:

Endowment	\$ 24,469
Benefactions	89,518
Tuition and fees.....	458,574
Other sources	112,675
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$685,236

This amount represents an increase of more than \$50,000 over the corresponding figures for the preceding year. This is to be accounted for by the expanding conception of education which is absolutely necessary to enable institutions under private control to keep pace with the progress made in the field of public education. This is to be said to the credit of the schools and is further evidenced by the patriotic way in which they have aided in the general program of education for the year. It is hoped that they may continue to experience that measure of success and growth which they richly deserve.

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS—NEGRO

The enrollment in these schools showed an increase of 25% over the corresponding figures for the preceding year—that is, from 9,223 to 11,528 pupils. This is due, however, to an increase in the number of schools reporting. The manner of their distribution was as follows:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In elementary grades.....	4,011	5,689	9,700
In secondary grades.....	689	1,031	1,720
In college grades.....	72	36	108
Total.....	4,772	6,756	11,528

Of the pupils enrolled, 1,755, approximately one-sixth, were boarding pupils and 9,773 were day pupils. In the work of instruction 411 teachers were employed—118 men and 293 women. These pupils were housed in buildings which with their sites represented expenditures of \$1,198,132, while the equipment represented an outlay of \$167,837, and in addition libraries containing 39,482 volumes valued at \$29,500. The incomes of the schools for the year were as follows:

Endowment	\$ 22,538
Benefactions	189,883
Tuition and fees.....	49,699
Other sources	106,298
Total.....	\$368,418

The increase in funds for these schools exceeded \$100,000 which is doubtless due to an increase in the number of schools reporting as well as to the liberality of those who are contributing to their support. As in the case of the whites, the private institutions are rendering the State a distinct service and the attitude of those who are directing their policies is such as to merit the continued good will of all friends of better schools.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR 1916-17

Below will be found a list of the various leaflets and bulletins prepared and distributed during the year. Not all of them were paid for from the public treasury, but

they are reprinted in order that a record of them may be preserved:

Bulletin No.

First Report Alabama Illiteracy Commission.

Annual Report 1916.

Consolidation of Schools and Transportation of Pupils	56
Compulsory School Attendance.....	57
Report of State Inspector of Secondary Schools, 1916-17	58
Clean-Up and School Improvement Day (Third Edition)	45
Health Day (Third Edition).....	49
Better Farming Day (Third Edition).....	50
Good Roads and Arbor Day (Third Edition).....	47
Alabama Teachers' and Young People's Reading Circle and Alabama Library List.	
Education Directory 1916-17.	
Information for Applicants and Important Announcements of Examination (Revised).....	40
Rules and Regulations Governing the Examination and Certification of Teachers (Revised).....	32

FINALLY

The time is now come when I am to sever my connection with the State Department of Education—a connection that has extended over a period of sixteen years in the State House, during which time I have formed many warm attachments which make it an exceedingly difficult task to get my consent to resign the high office with which the people of Alabama have so signally honored me. Setting aside sentiment, however, and since by force of constitutional fiat I must soon surrender my commission as State Superintendent of Education, it occurs to me that it is within the bounds of propriety for me to

withdraw a little ahead of the time fixed by the statute, and to make the submission of this, my report for the year now ended, my last official act.

Before affixing my signature, however, I wish to express to you, Governor Henderson, my deep and genuine appreciation for the splendid confidence and consideration you have shown me under every condition that has arisen, for your friendly counsel and for your unselfish and patriotic interest in public education. I must also acknowledge my indebtedness to scores of men and women in every locality of the State and in every walk of life for unfailing sympathy and support unstintedly given. Much has been accomplished through concerted and continuous effort that opens up wide doors of opportunity and presages the complete transformation of our present meager school facilities into such as shall be worthy of America and democracy.

The adoption of the county unit of school administration and of taxation are perhaps the two most conspicuous steps our educational forces have ever taken, and I feel a pardonable pride that they were enacted during my administration. It occurs to me under the new conditions that the county superintendency offers without any exception the very finest possible field of school service. So sincere is my belief and so great my faith in the new outlook that I am persuaded it will be possible for me to render the greatest public service of my life and one becoming the ambition of any man if I can work out, under the new order of things, right here in our Capitol county a school system that will function adequately and efficiently in this great day of dramatic and colossal world movements. That is the dream that allures me and the one to which I am now about to devote what I hope will prove the best and most useful years of my life.

In bidding farewell to the work that I love so well, I am consoled by the remembrance that I have always been

actuated in my official conduct by a profound sense of duty and integrity of purpose. I have made mistakes, no doubt, and have been misunderstood at times but I have never swerved from the path of duty as I see it. In the more limited and intensive field which I am to assume, I shall always be ready, when any assistance I can render is desired, to consecrate my every available unit of energy for the good of public education in this, my native State.

Our schools will, of necessity, pass through a storm and stress period which is already beginning, due to the active participation of our Government in a righteous world war, but I have no doubt that when liberty shall have been achieved and the world shall have been made safe for democracy, the public school will be enthroned in the hearts of the people as the one institution that is to keep democracy safe for the world. In order that this may be so, we shall need to keep our school machinery a little ahead of the progress and development which is growing apace in the business marts and on the battle grounds of the world.

For all that has been achieved and all that is to be hoped for, let us render our supreme gratitude and thanksgiving to Almighty God, who is the Author and Defender of Liberty and Brotherhood.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

ADMINISTRATION

Wm. F. Feagin.....Superintendent of Education
 Jas. N. Gunnels.....Chief Clerk
 T. L. Head—Harris Moriarty.....Bookkeepers
 Emma Cragin—Mrs. Elizabeth H. Crawford.....Stenographers

SUPERVISION

J. B. Hobdy—J. L. Sibley.....Rural School Agents
 Sadie Alexander.....Stenographer
 Roy Dimmitt—J. S. Thomas—W. C. Blasingame.....
High School Inspectors

CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS

Wm. F. Feagin.....President, Board of Examiners
 M. E. Head.....Secretary, Board of Examiners
 Kate McLemore.....Member Board of Examiners
 Mamie Offutt.....Stenographer

ALABAMA TEACHERS' AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S READING CIRCLE

Jennie Burkes, Montgomery.....Secretary

TEACHER-TRAINING

Spright Dowell.....Director of Institutes
 R. E. Ledbetter—Lula Bradford—Clara Pitts.....
Conductors of Institutes for White Teachers
 G. W. Trenholm—Edith Garrott.....
Conductors of Institutes for Colored Teachers

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL COMMISSION

Governor Chas. Henderson.....Chairman
 Superintendent Wm. F. Feagin.....Secretary
 State Auditor M. C. Allgood.

ALABAMA ILLITERACY COMMISSION

Wm. D. Jelks, Birmingham.....	President
Wm. F. Feagin, Montgomery.....	Secretary-Treasurer
J. B. Ellis.....	Selma
Mrs. J. H. McCoy.....	Birmingham
Mrs. W. K. Linscott.....	Mobile
Esther R. Foster, Montgomery.....	Field Agent

ALABAMA EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

J. J. Doster, University.....	President
Chas. A. Brown, Birmingham.....	Chairman, Executive Committee
J. Alex Moore, Jasper.....	Secretary

ALABAMA SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Mrs. R. L. Faucett, Prattville.....	President
Jennie Burkes, Montgomery.....	Secretary

STATE INSTITUTIONS

University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa.....	Geo. H. Denny, President
Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.....	C. C. Thach, President
Alabama Girls Technical Institute, Montevallo.....	
.....	Thos. W. Palmer, President
Institute for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, Talladega.....	
.....	F. H. Manning, Superintendent
State Normal, Florence.....	H. J. Willingham, President
State Normal, Florence.....	Turner Rice, Treasurer
State Normal, Jacksonville.....	C. W. Daugette, President
State Normal, Jacksonville.....	H. H. Montgomery, Treasurer
State Normal, Livingston.....	G. W. Brock, President
State Normal, Livingston.....	W. S. Nichols, Treasurer
State Normal, Troy.....	E. M. Shackelford, President
State Normal, Troy.....	Key Murphree, Treasurer
State Normal, Daphne.....	H. H. Holmes, President
State Normal, Daphne.....	W. D. Stapleton, Treasurer
State Normal, Moundville.....	Raleigh W. Greene, President
State Normal, Moundville.....	R. L. Griffin, Treasurer
State Normal, Montgomery (for negroes).....	J. W. Beverly, President
State Normal, Montgomery (for negroes).....	J. Kirk Jackson, Treas.
State Normal, Normal (for negroes).....	Walter Buchanan, President
State Normal, Normal (for negroes).....	David A. Grayson, Treasurer
State Normal, Tuskegee (for negroes).....	Robert R. Moton, President
State Normal, Tuskegee (for negroes).....	W. W. Campbell, Treasurer

DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

Governor Charles Henderson, Chairman.

Superintendent Wm. F. Feagin.

Commissioner Jas. A. Wade.

Spright Dowell, Secretary-Treasurer.

First District—Jackson.....	J. J. Moore, President
Second District—Evergreen.....	W. C. Wilburn, President
Third District—Abbeville.....	R. O. Dykes, President
Fourth District—Sylacauga.....	G. H. Thigpen, President
Fifth District—Wetumpka.....	C. V. Thompson, President
Sixth District—Hamilton.....	H. O. Sargent, President
Seventh District—Albertville.....	S. L. Gipson, President
Eighth District—Athens.....	J. M. Atkinson, President
Ninth District—Blountsville.....	J. R. Kimbrough, President
Northeast Alabama Agricultural and Industrial Institute—Lineville.....	C. G. Sharp, Superintendent

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS

FOR TERM BEGINNING OCTOBER 1, 1913, AND ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1917

COUNTY.	SUPERINTENDENT.	POST OFFICE.	EX. OFFICE.
Autauga	L. E. Byrum	Jones	Jones.
Baldwin	J. S. Lambert	Bay Minette	Bay Minette.
Barbour	J. T. Searcy	Clayton	Clayton.
Bibb	A. W. Hayes	Centerville	Centerville.
Blount	John Weston	Village Spgs, R. 2	Oneonta.
Bullock	George R. Hall	James	Midway.
Butler	C. H. Lewis	Greenville	Greenville.
Calhoun	H. T. Persons	Anniston	Anniston.
Chambers	G. M. Barnett	LaFayette	LaFayette.
Cherokee	John H. Blair	Center	Leesburg.
Chilton	W. T. Bean	Clanton	Clanton.
Choctaw	W. J. Dansby	Butler	West Butler.
Clarke	J. F. Gillis	Grove Hill	Whatley.
Clay	W. T. Harwell	Ashland	Ashland.
Cleburne	G. B. Boman	Heflin	Heflin.
Coffee	C. H. Byrd	Enterprise	Enterprise.
Colbert	Joe Walker	Tuscumbia	Tuscumbia.
Conecuh	R. E. L. Key	Evergreen	Evergreen.
Coosa	Jef Sox	Rockford, R. 2	Kellyton.
Covington	Hiram J. Brogden	Andaulsia	Andalusia.
Crenshaw	Thos. A. Capps	Luverne	Luverne.
Cullman	D. V. Smith	Cullman	Cullman.
Dale	Robt. Lee Marchman	Pinckard	Pinckard.
Dallas	D. M. Callaway	Selma	Selma.
DeKalb	J. Valdor Curtis	Fort Payne	Fort Payne.
Elmore	G. H. Howard	Wetumpka	Wetumpka.
Escambia	W. S. Neal	Brewton	Brewton.
Etowah	S. C. McDaniel	Gadsden	Gadsden.
Fayette	Alex. Smith	Fayette	Fayette.
Franklin	T. H. Roberson	Russellville	Russellville.
Geneva	J. W. Steely	Hartford	Hartford.
Greene	W. P. Archibald	Knoxville	Eutaw.
Hale	G. N. Williams	Greensboro	Greensboro.
Henry	E. C. Glover	Abbeville	Abbeville.
Houston	John M. Odom	Dothan	Dothan.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—Continued

COUNTY.	SUPERINTENDENT.	POST OFFICE.	EX. OFFICE.
Jackson	C. S. Brewton	Scottsboro	Scottsboro.
Jefferson	P. M. McNeil	Birmingham	Birmingham.
Lamar	E. R. Harris	Vernon	Sulligent.
Lauderdale	D. O. Warren	Florence	Florence.
Lawrence	W. S. Dill	Moulton	Hillsboro.
Lee	J. A. Albright	Opelika	Opelika.
Limestone	M. K. Clements	Athens	Athens.
Lowndes	H. R. Williamson	Hayneville	Hayneville, via Tyson.
Macon	W. B. Riley	Tuskegee	Tuskegee.
Madison	S. R. Butler	Huntsville	Huntsville.
Marengo	B. F. Gilder	Linden	Linden.
Marion	H. W. McKenzie	Hamilton	Guin.
Marshall	R. Lee Barnes	Guntersville	Guntersville.
Mobile	S. S. Murphy	Mobile	Mobile.
Monroe	J. A. Barnes	Roy	Repton.
Montgomery	G. W. Covington	Montgomery	Montgomery.
Morgan	J. C. Tidwell	Albany	Albany.
Perry	Chas. C. Johnson	Marion	Marion.
Pickens	J. W. Dowdle	Carrollton	Carrollton.
Pike	Mrs. J. M. Sanders	Troy	Troy.
Randolph	J. N. Word	Wedowee	Roanoke.
Russell	Frank M. deGraffen'd	Seale	Seale.
Shelby	Samuel P. Williamson	Sterrett, R. 1	Columbiana.
St. Clair	Perkins McClendon	Ashville	Whitney.
Sumter	R. B. Callaway	Cuba	Livingston.
Talladega	M. T. Linder	Talladega	Talladega.
Tallapoosa	G. L. Bell	Dadeville	Dadeville.
Tuscaloosa	Perry B. Hughes	Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa.
Walker	A. S. Scott	Jasper	Jasper.
Washington	W. S. Pearce	Healing Springs	Millry.
Wilcox	Will M. Cobb	Camden	Camden.
Winston	J. M. Burns	Dble. Spgs., R. 1	Lynn.

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS

COUNTY.	PRINCIPAL.	TREASURER.	P. O. OF PRIN. AND TREAS.
Autauga	H. T. Wallace	C. E. Thomas	Prattville.
Barbour	A. C. Anderson	A. C. Dillard	Clio.
Bibb	J. W. Watson	J. P. Suttle	Centerville.
Blount	T. C. Moore	A. A. Fendley	Oneonta.
Calhoun	R. S. King	D. C. Cooper	Oxford.
Chambers	G. M. Veazey	J. L. Denny	Milltown.
Cherokee	C. R. Wood	E. S. Johnson	Center.
Chilton	H. C. McDonald	J. Hance Alred	Clanton.
Choctaw	Zack Rogers	W. B. Gilmer	Butler.
Clarke	M. L. Orr	L. R. Tucker	Grove Hill.
Clay	W. L. Davis	J. P. Willis	Ashland.
Cleburne	J. M. Farris	W. G. Porter	Heflin.
Coffee	J. J. Yarbrough	V. O. Warren	Enterprise.
Colbert	P. M. Munro	Thos. Lile	Leighton.
Conecuh	Sarah E. Luther	J. W. Thurmond	Castleberry.
Coosa	Jas. K. Hunt	E. L. Boyett	Rockford.
Covington	J. J. Williams	J. T. Hughes	Floral.
Crenshaw	Geo. S. Clark	W. L. Grissette*	High. Home.
Cullman	H. G. Dowling	C. W. Alley	Cullman.
Dale	N. J. Callan	T. J. Cook	Ft. Payne.
Dallas	J. L. Moulder	J. E. Barnes	Plantersv'e.
Elmore	W. J. Mims	Oscar Edwards	Eclectic.
Escambia	C. A. Peavy	E. F. Goldsmith	Atmore.
Etowah	H. A. Pettus	E. G. Lee	Attalla.
Fayette	R. L. Reaves	A. M. Grimsley	Fayette.
Franklin	E. T. Bolding	Foster Gavin	Russellville.
Geneva	B. H. Boyd	D. S. Folsom	Hartford.
Henry	D. W. McLean	T. A. West	Headland.
Houston	C. W. Johnson	L. W. Armstr'ng	Columbia.
Jackson	R. P. Wills	J. W. Gay	Scottsboro.
Jefferson	C. C. Moseley	Dr. H. E. Pearce	Boyles.
Lamar	E. L. Williamson	W. B. Clearman	Vernon.
Lauderdale	Earl M. Hodson	I. H. Bedingfield	Rogersville.
Lawrence	J. M. Crowell	L. B. Cropper	Moulton.
Lee	J. A. Parrish	W. D. Martin	Auburn.

*P. O. LaPine.

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS—Continued

COUNTY.	PRINCIPAL.	TREASURER.	P. O. OF PRIN. AND TREAS.
Limestone	E. B. Baxter	J. O. Holt	Elkmont.
Lowndes	E. H. Turner	W. J. Davis	Ft. Deposit.
Macon	C. C. Slaton	A. B. Hope	Notasulga.
Madison	W. T. Stevens	E. B. Shoemaker	Gurley.
Marengo	J. L. Gibson	E. M. Moseley	Thomaston.
Marion	J. B. Clark	R. R. Wright	Guin.
Marshall	Oscar Horton	D. Isbell	Guntersville.
Monroe	Geo. A. Harris	A. C. Lee	Monroeville.
Morgan	J. H. Riddle	Ar'r Stephenson	Hartselle.
Perry	J. A. York	D. K. Mason	Marion.
Pickens	J. E. Hendley	E. M. Stringfel'w	Reform.
Pike	S. B. Gibson	J. T. Ramage	Brundidge.
Randolph	H. D. Weathers	Douglas Smith	Wedowee.
Shelby	Lycurgus Leftwich	A. P. Long's, Jr.	Columbiana.
St. Clair	J. O. Sturdivant	W. C. Watson	Odenville.
Sumter	W. F. Osburn	J. H. Coleman	York.
Talladega	J. A. Morgan	L. U. Dickinson	Lincoln.
Tallapoosa	R. E. Hodnette	C. M. Corprew	Dadeville.
Walker	J. Alex Moore	A. S. Preston	Jasper.
Washington	R. H. Southerland	C. M. Davis	Chatom.
Wilcox	Claude Hardy	W. J. Bonner	Camden.
Winston	L. J. Howell	Z. McVay	Dble. Springs.

COUNTY TREASURERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDS

ELECTED FOR THE YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER 1, 1916

COUNTY.	NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Autauga	C. E. Thomas	Prattville.
Baldwin	W. D. Stapleton	Bay Minette.
Barbour	Geo. A. Johnston	Clayton.
Bibb	M. A. McCraw	Brent.
Blount	J. C. Nation	Oneonta.
Bullock	J. H. Rainer Jr.	Union Springs.
Butler	Park Smith	Greenville.
Calhoun	S. L. Galbraith	Anniston.
Chambers	D. T. Tatum	LaFayette.
Cherokee	W. R. Westbrook	Cedar Bluff.
Chilton	E. E. Upchurch	Clanton.
Choctaw	F. A. Miller	Butler.
Clarke	L. R. Tucker	Grove Hill.
Clay	J. P. Willis	Ashland.
Cleburne	J. M. Atkins	Heflin.
Coffee	J. E. Jones	New Brockton.
Colbert	John E. Delony	Tuscumbia.
Conecuh	Arthur Cunningham	Evergreen.
Coosa	E. L. Boyett	Rockford.
Covington	L. M. Studstill	Andalusia.
Crenshaw	J. T. Ivey	Luverne.
Cullman	Joseph Spitznagel	Cullman.
Dale	J. B. Borland	Pinckard.
Dallas	H. F. Cooper	Selma.
DeKalb	Dr. J. B. Haralson	Ft. Payne.
Elmore	J. C. Weldon	Wetumpka.
Escambia	O. F. Luttrell	Brewton.
Etowah	J. B. Wadsworth	Gadsden.
Fayette	A. M. Grimsley	Fayette.
Franklin	Foster Gavin	Russellville.
Geneva	Josef V. Harrison	Hartford.
Greene	E. A. Archibald	Eutaw.
Hale	L. J. Lawson Jr.	Greensboro.
Henry	Dr. A. S. Steagall	Abbeville.
Houston	J. J. Flowers	Dothan.

COUNTY TREASURERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDS—Continued

COUNTY.	NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Jackson	O. C. Hackworth.....	Scottsboro.
Jefferson	Frank Stevens	Birmingham.
Lamar	S. G. Kennedy.....	Vernon.
Lauderdale	H. C. Gilbert	Florence.
Lawrence	L. B. Cropper.....	Moulton.
Lee	J. E. Hackney	Opelika.
Limestone	Clinton D. Glaze.....	Athens.
Lowndes	W. J. Davis	Ft. Deposit.
Macon	W. W. Campbell	Tuskegee.
Madison	M. B. Merts.....	Huntsville.
Marengo	C. C. Pritchett.....	Thomaston.
Marion	J. B. Hodges.....	Hamilton.
Marshall	D. Isbell	Guntersville.
Mobile	S. S. Murphy.....	Mobile.
Monroe	L. L. Hendrix.....	Monroeville.
Montgomery	Henry T. Bartlett.....	Montgomery.
Morgan	Arthur Stephenson	Hartselle.
Perry	Walter P. Nichols.....	Marion.
Pickens	A. H. Dabbs.....	Carrollton.
Pike	L. M. Bashinsky.....	Troy.
Randolph	Dr. J. C. Swann.....	Wedowee.
Russell	T. W. Anderson.....	Seale.
Shelby	W. L. Christian.....	Columbiana.
St. Clair	E. M. McClendon.....	Springville.
Sumter	W. S. Nichols.....	Livingston.
Talladega	H. L. McElderry.....	Talladega.
Tallapoosa	C. M. Corprew.....	Dadeville.
Tuscaloosa	Robt. H. Cochrane.....	Tuscaloosa.
Walker	H. W. Cranford.....	Jasper.
Washington	Jas. N. Granade.....	Chatom.
Wilcox	E. W. Berry.....	Camden.
Winston	Lewis L. Welborn.....	Double Springs.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS OR SUPERINTENDENTS AND TREASURERS OF THE INCORPORATED CITIES AND TOWNS OF ALABAMA, BY COUNTIES, FOR YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER 1, 1916

CITY OR TOWN.	PRINCIPAL OR SUPT.	TREASURER.
Autauga County		
Autaugaville	Leila Sessions	E. S. Jones.
Billingsley	W. P. Bledsoe	J. C. Hughes.
Prattville	Belle Northington	C. G. Smith.
Baldwin County		
Bay Minette	S. M. Tharp	O. C. Hall Jr.
Fairhope	Mrs. Ora S. Stone	Ben Fisher.
Foley	B. F. Bates	John C. Lehr.
Barbour County		
Blue Springs	John B. Hunt	J. A. English.
Clayton	Jas. Chrietzburg	C. H. Feagin.
Clio	J. C. Stewart	W. D. Berck.
Eufaula	H. L. Upshaw	J. P. Foy.
Louisville	V. V. Norton	C. H. West.
Bibb County		
Brent	J. B. Stovall	W. R. Smith.
Centerville	J. R. Alexander	J. P. Kennedy.
Smith Hill (Blocton) .....	.....	W. A. Stewart.
West Blocton	W. H. Wright	E. M. Bishop.
Blount County		
Blountsville	Mamie Simms	A. O. Lowery.
Cleveland	O. A. Chandler	No Treasurer.
Oneonta	H. A. Fowler	J. C. Nation.
Bullock County		
Fitzpatrick	C. J. Evins	H. F. McLaurine
James	H. B. Hamner	H. L. King Jr
Midway	H. B. Hamner	T. R. Britt.
Perote	S. W. Hixon	C. W. Rumph.
Union Springs	E. S. Pugh	R. J. Laurence.
Butler County		
Georgiana	Perry B. Pepper	R. Clifford Fulford.
Greenville	C. B. Gamble	J. L. Grant.
McKenzie	James R. Myrick	R. W. Johnson.
Chapman	Mrs. J. M. Stabler	Cosby Hays.

**LIST OF PRINCIPALS OR SUPERINTENDENTS AND
TREASURERS—Continued**

CITY OR TOWN.	PRINCIPAL OR SUPT.	TREASURER.
Calhoun County		
Anniston	D. R. Murphey	H. A. Young.
Blue Mt. City (Annis'n)	May Powell	W. H. Call.
Jacksonville	D. D. Stephenson	Jno. B. Nisbet.
Oxford	F. H. Watson	C. H. Howle.
Piedmont	Jas. N. Bragg	J. C. Lay Jr.
Chambers County		
Five Points	Elliott Simmons	T. M. Clower.
LaFayette	F. T. Appleby	W. R. Chatfield.
Lanett	W. S. Leatherwood	W. H. Knight.
Waverly	G. C. Arant	M. H. Brawner.
Cherokee County		
Gaylesville	Birdie Stone	E. J. Chestnut.
Chilton County		
Clanton	J. L. Johnson	H. M. Simpson.
Jemison	C. M. Gory	J. M. Langston.
Maplesville	Ellsworth Ellis	J. W. Mitchel.
Thorsby	Clara Soberg	E. W. Butler.
Choctaw County		
Butler	J. W. Taylor	W. H. Lindsey.
Gilbertown	L. M. Mathis	G. E. Stroud.
Lisman	Mrs. M McGowan	R. W. Patrick.
Clarke County		
Fulton	Geo. M. Watson	A. L. Manes.
Jackson	Frank Abbott	A. E. Chunn.
Thomasville	H. M. Morrow	J. E. Tucker.
Clay County		
Ashland	O. L. Chambers	C. C. Harris.
Hollins	P. L. Williams	H. B. Rumsey.
Lineville	C. G. Sharp	A. D. Langston.
Cleburne County		
Edwardsville	Warren Maust	T. J. Brown.
Fruithurst	Varnia Webb	F. L. Grant.
Heflin	Fred Gurley	Fred Osborne.
Hopewell	L. W. Edgeworth	B. D. Harris.

**LIST OF PRINCIPALS OR SUPERINTENDENTS AND
TREASURERS—Continued**

CITY OR TOWN.	PRINCIPAL OR SUPT.	TREASURER.
Coffee County		
Elba	J. F. Scofield	L. C. Powell.
Enterprise	E. J. Murphey	R. A. Clements.
New Brockton	E. E. Wakefield	No Treasurer.
Colbert County		
Cherokee	G. W. Graves	No Treasurer.
Leighton	E. Christian	J. T. Ferguson.
Sheffield	W. P. Johnson	M. A. Hopkins.
Tuscumbia	J. F. Collins	J. C. Carter.
Conecuh County		
Castleberry	Mrs. E. Downing Jr.	E. H. Carter.
Evergreen	Minnie Tippins	H. A. Shields.
Repton	J. W. Dubois	J. R. Simmons.
Coosa County		
Goodwater	Curtis Matthews	B. Z. Henry.
Covington County		
Andalusia	L. E. Brown	J. P. Tilley.
Falco	R. T. Mullican	H. P. Fitzgerald.
Floralia	Charles Baker	W. F. Hughes.
Opp	P. A. McDaniel	T. E. Hubbard.
Poley	Ella Fleming	A. C. Steele.
Red Level	E. L. Stough	C. W. Costen.
River Falls	E. A. Ward	H. Stanley.
Crenshaw County		
Brantley	W. M. Faust	Dr. S. W. May.
Dozier	H. B. Morgan	L. C. Simon.
Glenwood	R. E. Deese	W. K. Tyner.
Luverne	A. C. Reagan	J. N. Pollard
Searight	Katie Brown	W. W. Lowman.
Rutledge	A. A. Grant	A. L. Rushton.
Petrey	Z. J. Fail	H. G. Petrey.
Cullman County		
Cullman	J. H. Graves	Parker Bk. & Tr. Co.
Garden City	E. A. Cobb	J. D. McAnally.
Hanceville	J. K. Haynes	Adolph Ashwander.
Holly Pond	R. P. Johnston	W. N. Wiggins.

**LIST OF PRINCIPALS OR SUPERINTENDENTS AND
TREASURERS—Continued**

CITY OR TOWN.	PRINCIPAL OR SUPT.	TREASURER.
Dale County		
Ariton	L. F. Rutledge	W. A. Walker.
Daleville	Arthur Mullins	L. E. Wells.
Midland City	W. L. Hicks	H. G. Eppes.
Newton	Z. C. Truett	J. A. Reynolds.
Ozark	E. J. Laney	L. B. Martin.
Pinckard	E. T. Cato	T. M. Borland.
Dallas County		
Orrville	Martha J. Ormond	No Treasurer.
Selma	Arthur F. Harman	C. M. Howard.
DeKalb County		
Collinsville	H. G. Tiller	John Siniard.
Ft. Payne	Carrie Lee Smith	T. J. Cook.
Elmore County		
Eclectic	W. L. Thomas	Dr. J. A. Howle.
Tallassee	L. O. Kyser	W. E. Johnson.
Wetumpka	C. V. Thompson	A. Hohenberg.
Escambia County		
Atmore	W. I. Powers	W. E. Grimsley.
Brewton	W. L. Porter	W. W. Barbour.
Flomaton	Nan Gray Davis	N. R. Wilhelm.
Pollard	H. N. Lee	Fred Curtis.
Etowah County		
Alabama City	J. D. Bradley	C. S. Wilkinson.
Altoona	E. A. Jackson	John Thompson.
Attalla	Alice Coleman	Geo. P. Walker.
Gadsden	W. C. Griggs	E. T. Hollingsworth.
Fayette County		
Berry	J. C. Clardy	W. O. Collins.
Fayette	N. F. Greenhill	Victor Hyde.
Franklin County		
Hodges	W. C. Shotts	I. W. Stidham.
Red Bay	J. A. Johnson	O. O. Wade.
Russellville	L. S. McRight	W. H. Austin.
Vina	John G. Rea	C. E. Massey.
Phil Campbell	W. B. Lovejoy	S. N. Smith.

**LIST OF PRINCIPALS OR SUPERINTENDENTS AND
TREASURERS—Continued**

CITY OR TOWN.	PRINCIPAL OR SUPT.	TREASURER.
Geneva County		
Black	J. E. Cheatham, Jr.	C. O. Hagin.
Coffee Springs	Joel Sanders	R. E. Byrd.
Geneva	J. E. Cheatham	A. S. Hendrix.
Hartford	M. L. Black	W. C. Fields.
Malvern	J. A. Joiner	J. T. Edmonson.
Samson	W. B. Speer	J. W. Byrd.
Slocomb	E. C. Palmer	C. E. Segrest.
Greene County		
Eutaw	A. F. Jackson	R. W. Barnes.
Hale County		
Greensboro	J. A. Baxley	J. B. Stickney.
Newbern	Sadie True	T. A. Walthall Jr.
Moundville	R. W. Greene	R. L. Griffin.
Henry County		
Abbeville	J. E. Searcy	A. U. Grouby.
Haleburg	M. Davis	B. F. Glover.
Headland	W. E. Glover	A. W. Hawkins.
Newville	M. C. Brooks	J. W. Capps.
Houston County		
Ashford	C. F. Cassady	R. M. Jacobs.
Columbia	W. J. Dominey	Alex. Wood.
Cottonwood	S. J. Weeks	T. H. Ripley.
Dothan	P. W. Hodges	K. P. Holland.
Gordon	C. F. Smith	J. J. Marsh.
Madrid	Eldora Cook	John Newton.
Webb	H. J. Stringfellow	H. H. Kirkland.
Jackson County		
Bridgeport	J. T. Williams	F. P. Jacobs.
Hollywood	J. H. Jarnagin	No Treasurer.
Langston	H. R. Campbell	No Treasurer.
Larkinsville	W. H. Robinson	No Treasurer.
Paint Rock	Jesse Wheeler	No Treasurer.
Scottsboro	H. W. Bennett	No Treasurer.
Section	N. M. Smith	No Treasurer.
Stevenson	N. H. Price	No Treasurer.

**LIST OF PRINCIPALS OR SUPERINTENDENTS AND
TREASURERS—Continued**

CITY OR TOWN.	PRINCIPAL OR SUPT.	TREASURER.
Jefferson County		
Bessemer	A. A. Persons	J. M. Scott.
Birmingham	J. H. Phillips	Louis L. Levy.
Brighton	H. M. Sharpe	H. M. Sharpe.
Brookside	N. S. Moore	Jno. T. Jones.
Cardiff	Walter L. Snoddy	Louis Negron.
Graysv'e (Adamsv'e, R.1)	B. B. Lawson	J. W. West.
Inglenook	Chas. R. West	Chas. T. Helton.
Irondale	Forney Reese	J. W. Fortenberry.
Johns	N. W. Henson	Joe Sachs.
Leeds	J. W. Ellenburg	E. R. Perdue.
Lipscomb (Bess'r, R. 1)	L. H. Haralson	S. A. Jones.
Pinckney C'y (Bloss'g)	T. G. Whaley	M. Silverfield.
Quinton, R. 3	J. G. Manuel	I. N. Skelton.
Sandusky (P.City, R.2)	W. T. Vann	L. L. Blanton.
Warrior	W. T. Snoddy	J. B. Huffstutler.
Lamar County		
Beaverton	J. C. Stokes	J. B. Collier.
Fernbank	Ruby McKell	J. B. Wilson.
Kennedy	R. E. Falkner	W. N. Gravlee.
Millport	H. W. Weed	J. O. Walker.
Sulligent	W. V. Luckie	M. W. Cribbs.
Vernon	Elemna Holliman	J. F. Mattox.
Lauderdale County		
Florence	W. R. Harrison	Turner Rice.
Rogersville	Robert Hudson	Ira H. Bedingfield.
Waterloo	C. W. Williams	J. L. Cooper.
Lawrence County		
Courtland	C. H. Hocutt	Geo. Gilchrist.
Hillsboro	R. T. Penn	D. P. Woodall.
Moulton	T. J. Wear	C. C. Kerby.
Mt. Hope	J. B. Kilpatrick	J. S. Smith.
Town Creek	Preuit Simms	J. M. Houston.

**LIST OF PRINCIPALS OR SUPERINTENDENTS AND
TREASURERS—Continued**

CITY OR TOWN.	PRINCIPAL OR SUPT.	TREASURER.
Lee County		
Auburn	May Harvey	W. D. Martin.
Opelika	F. Hall	Chas. Shaefer.
Phoenix City	W. Y. Fleming	T. H. Coulter.
Waverly	G. C. Arant	M. H. Brawner.
Limestone County		
Athens	S. J. McCall	H. C. Massenberg.
Elkmont	Mrs. W. A. Gray	Ashford Todd.
Mooresville	Evelyn Mussetter	Henry Zeitler.
Lowndes County		
Ft. Deposit	Mrs. W. G. Forehand	W. J. Davis.
Macon County		
Notasulga	J. A. Kay	No Treasurer.
Tuskegee	R. E. Thompson	William Varner.
Madison County		
Gurley	E. O. Creel	E. B. Shoemaker.
Huntsville	R. C. Johnston	W. P. Monroe.
Madison	T. G. Riddle	J. H. Humphrey.
New Hope	T. J. Watson	M. F. Irwin.
Marengo County		
Dayton	Birdie DePriest	E. T. Eppes.
Demopolis	K. G. Hoover	W. A. Smith.
Faunsdale	W. P. Champion	R. W. Drake.
Linden	A. F. Riser	Irving Adams.
Thomaston	Berta Nichols	O. D. Carleton.
Marion County		
Bear Creek	L. R. Quinn	A. R. Bentley.
Guin	J. H. Couch	R. R. Wright.
Hackleburg	C. E. Pearce	C. T. Lunsford.
Hamilton	W. E. Dyar	V. R. White.
Winfield	C. R. Welden	R. K. Shirey.
Marshall County		
Albertville	C. E. Wilson	H. J. Miller.
Boaz	J. C. McAuley	R. E. Boroughs.
Guntersville	J. B. Vann	G. B. Zetler.

**LIST OF PRINCIPALS OR SUPERINTENDENTS AND
TREASURERS—Continued**

CITY OR TOWN.	PRINCIPAL OR SUPT.	TREASURER.
Mobile County		
Citronelle	B. H. Johnston	J. S. Lynch.
Mobile	S. S. Murphy	S. S. Murphy.
Monroe County		
Beatrice	Lena Stabler	W. R. Sawyer.
Jones Mills	C. R. Harrison	J. J. English.
Monroeville	E. P. Yeldell	J. A. Lazenby.
Nadawah	Myrtle Wise	W. J. Burroughs.
Vredenburgh	Eula Andrews	J. L. Thomas.
Montgomery County		
Montgomery	C. L. Floyd	G. W. Barnett.
Morgan County		
Albany	R. W. Cowart	Fred Bloodworth.
Austinville	Mrs. Ada Cornelison	W. F. McCleskey.
Decatur	J. M. Collier	W. B. Shackelford.
Falkville	A. B. Murphree	W. H. Drinkard.
Hartselle	G. G. Glover	I. J. Kent.
Perry County		
Marion	Chas. C. Johnson	W. R. Carrothers.
Uniontown	Emmett Kilpatrick	J. H. Bradford.
Pickens County		
Aliceville	John L. Harper	J. V. Park.
Carrollton	O. G. Myers	A. H. Dabbs.
Gordo	R. R. Rockett	H. B. Durrett.
Pickensville	Elizabeth Braizier	W. C. Chapman.
Reform	L. B. Little	J. W. Hollingsworth.
Pike County		
Banks	C. V. Cates	C. E. Sellers.
Brundidge	C. F. Avant	O. K. Ramage.
Goshen	M. M. Spencer	J. L. Wilson.
Troy	John R. McLure	Chas. F. White.
Randolph County		
Roanoke	L. L. Vann	W. L. Hill.
Wadley	R. L. Phillips	Dr. A. J. Clarady.
Wedowee	Myrtis Robertson	Douglas Smith.

**LIST OF PRINCIPALS OR SUPERINTENDENTS AND
TREASURERS—Continued**

CITY OR TOWN.	PRINCIPAL OR SUPT.	TREASURER.
Russell County		
Girard	Roy K. Hood.....	W. B. Head.
Hurtsboro	H. E. Hutcheson.....	W. P. Lloyd.
Seale	W. S. McLeod.....	J. L. Henry.
Shelby County		
Calera	Lottie Johnson.....	R. L. Holcombe.
Columbiana	Mrs. T. G. Nelson.....	W. L. Christian.
Montevallo	Thomas S. Bugg.....	J. H. Middleton.
Vincent	H. P. Rogers.....	W. J. Florey.
Wilsonville	I. L. Hardin.....	J. F. Pope.
St. Clair County		
Ashville	H. T. Moore.....	Ab Crow Jr.
Eden	Jas. N. Castleberry.....	H. N. Laney.
Pell City	J. L. Aders.....	T. J. Kilgroe.
Ragland	F. Singleton.....	M. R. Floyd.
Riverside	Vester L. Wyatt.....	J. S. Bukacek.
Springville	G. W. Floyd.....	C. W. Allison.
Odenville	J. M. Rich.....	W. J. Hodges.
Sumter County		
Cuba	J. M. Davis.....	J. T. Culpepper.
Epes	R. C. Heard.....	W. R. Lewellen.
Gainesville	Cora Sisson.....	J. M. Allison.
Geiger	A. B. Carlton.....	A. B. Carlton.
Livingston	E. B. Calhoun.....	W. S. Nichols.
York	E. M. Speed.....	T. C. Ridgill.
Talladega County		
Childersburg	J. T. Balch.....	P. G. Cosper.
Gantts Quarry	R. W. Prather.....	W. D. Lamborne.
Ironaton	Flora Watson.....	Frank R. Pomery Jr.
Lincoln	E. E. Beck.....	L. W. Dickinson.
Sylacauga	J. B. Murphy.....	J. W. Batson.
Talladega	D. A. McNeill.....	A. J. Hardin.
Tallapoosa County		
Alexander City	Jas. M. Pearson.....	A. S. Lennard.
Camp Hill	J. E. Middlebrooks.....	D. M. Slaughter.
Dadeville	J. D. Lane.....	Wm. C. Roeck.
Daviston	M. G. Satterfield.....	W. B. Thompson.

**LIST OF PRINCIPALS OR SUPERINTENDENTS AND
TREASURERS—Continued**

CITY OR TOWN.	PRINCIPAL OR SUPT.	TREASURER.
	Tuscaloosa County	
Northport	E. M. Meadows	M. Freeman.
Tuscaloosa	J. H. Foster	Glen Foster.
	Walker County	
Carbon Hill	M. F. Dozier	L. C. Smith.
Cordova	Glenn E. Hill	W. N. Jones.
Dora	Wm. K. Norton	C. I. Jones.
Jasper	J. W. Letson	Walter L. Guttery.
Nauvoo	J. A. Lunceford	John Mann.
Oakman	D. W. Berry	L. F. Lelievre.
Townley	John H. Myers	A. A. Crowe.
	Washington County (No incorpor'd towns)	
	Wilcox County	
Camden	O. C. Weaver	B. H. Mathews.
Gastonburg	A. C. Moore	R. J. Goode Sr.
McWilliams	J. B. Sellers	J. D. Shelley.
Pine Apple	C. H. Newsom	S. N. Stanford.
Pine Hill	R. L. Griffin	Thomas Pruitt.
	Winston County	
Haleyville	L. L. James	W. A. Walker.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

COUNTY	PRESIDENT	ADDRESS	SECRETARY	ADDRESS
Autauga	Mrs. H. S. Doster	Prattville	Miss Myra Booth	Prattville.
Baldwin	Miss Mary G. Byrne	Bay Minette	Miss Blanche Weil	Battles.
Barbour	Miss Lessie Jenkins	Louisville	J. Howard Crew	Flamville.
Bibb	Mrs. Chas. Hubbard	West Blocton	Bessie Kirshler	Coleanor.
Blount	Wm. F. Maynor	Oneonta, R. 2	H. A. Fowler	Oneonta.
Bullock	Miss Juliet Hixon	Perote	Miss Juliet Hixon	Perote.
Butler	Mrs. J. M. Stabler	Chapman	Mrs. J. M. Stabler	Chapman.
Calhoun	F. H. Watson	Anniston	Ada Persons	Anniston.
Chambers	Claudia Wallace	Five Points	Eva Mae McRae	LaFayette.
Cherokee	Miss Lillie Mathews	Leesburg	D. B. McCullough	Jamestown.
Chilton	J. L. Johnson	Clanton	Miss Jimmie Morrow	Verbena.
Choctaw	Mrs. H. J. Bruister	Butler	Mrs. G. F. McGowan	Butler.
Clarke	Mrs. G. M. Watson	Fulton	Miss Sue Ellen Moore	Fulton.
Clay	Miss Kelsie Weaver	Lineville	Miss Vida Barker	Ashland.
Cleburne	Mrs. Lucie Turner	Heflin	Mrs. Cora Owens	Heflin.
Coffee	Mrs. Y. W. Rainer	Elba	Mrs. G. C. Bowden	Elba.
Colbert	E. Christian	Leighton	Mrs. Joe Walker	Tuscumbia.
Conecuh	Miss Sarah Luther	Castleberry	Miss Willie Cunningham	ham
Coosa	Mrs. Mattie B. King	Rockford	Miss Julia Byrom	Evergreen.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION OFFICERS—Continued

COUNTY	PRESIDENT	ADDRESS	SECRETARY	ADDRESS
Covington	L. E. Brown	Andalusia	Miss Luna Nichols	Opp.
Crenshaw	Claude L. Rhodes	Highland Home	Mrs. W. G. Cameron	Luverne.
Cullman	Miss Fanny H. Rosson	Cullman	Miss Fanny H. Rosson	Cullman.
Dale	E. J. Laney	Ozark		
Dallas	Miss Maria Moseley	Plantersville	Miss Eliza'th Lasseter	Selma.
DeKalb	Miss Frank Dobbs	Fort Payne	Mrs. J. J. Beeson	Henegar.
Elmore				
Escambia	Mrs. G. W. L. Smith	Brewton		
Etowah	Mrs. J. P. Sitz	Gadsden	Miss Myrtle Woodson	Gadsden.
Fayette	Mrs. J. A. Branyon	Fayette	Miss Sallie Robertson	Fayette.
Franklin	Mrs. B. H. Sargent	Russellville	Mrs. Ada James	Red Bay.
Geneva	M. L. Black	Hartford		
Greene	Mrs. Marg't Archibald	Pleasant Ridge	Miss Bessie Smith	Eutaw.
Hale	J. A. Baxley	Greensboro	Miss M. K. Jones	Greensboro.
Henry	Miss Ella Mae Whaley	Headland	Miss Nellie Price	Headland.
Houston	C. W. Johnson	Columbia	J. W. Bledsoe	Columbia.
Jackson	Mrs. J. F. Armstrong	Stevenson		
Jefferson	Mrs. E. B. Erwin	Birmingham, Room 101, Courthouse		
Lamar	Miss Elimna Holliman	Vernon	Mrs. E. B. Erwin	Birmingham.

Lauderdale	Miss Eliza'h A. Rasch	Florence, R. 2	J. T. Spain	Florence.
Lawrence	E. A. McBride	Hillsboro, R. 1	Mrs. Ethel Wear	Moulton.
Lee	Mrs. Walter Cullars	Opelika		
Limestone	Mrs. K. A. Hine	Athens	F. W. Bullington	Athens, R. 6.
Lowndes	Mrs. Joseph Russell	Lowndesboro	Miss India Herbert	Hayneville.
Madison	Mrs. A. S. Danner	Tuskegee	Mrs. Claudia Heard	Tuskegee.
Madison	Mrs. Hessie Farley	Madison	Miss Jessie Hopper	Huntsville.
Marengo	Miss Ernestine Erwin	Rembert	Miss Lena Carter	Myrtlewood.
Marion	Mrs. Minnie W. Fite	Hamilton	W. E. Dyar	Hamilton.
Marshall	Miss Camilla Linn	Guntersville	Miss Camilla Linn	Guntersville.
Mobile	Mrs. C. S. Shuford	Mobile, 300 S. Georgia Ave.		
Monroe	Miss Annie McMurphy	Roy	Miss Ola Bryars	Plateau.
Montgomery	Mrs. T. M. Francis	Montg'y, May Apart.	Miss Annie McMurphy	Roy.
			Miss Georgia Wagner.	Montgomery,
				16 Herron St.
Morgan	Mrs. Russell Speake	Decatur		
Perry	Miss Annie LeVert	Sprott	Mrs. M. G. Long	Marion, R. 2.
Pickens	Miss Stella Curry	Carrollton	J. W. Dowdle	Carrollton.
Pike	Miss Nolie Clayton	Troy	Miss Vesta Barefield	Troy, R. 2.
Randolph	Miss Mattie Edwards	Wedowee	Mrs. H. D. Weathers	Wedowee.
Russell	Mrs. M. M. Mathis	Rutherford	Miss Mildred Minter	Seale.
Shelby	Mrs. Rosa B. Notestine	Columbiana	Margaret McMillan	Columbiana.
St. Clair	Miss Francina Sington	Ragland	Mrs. Jack Gray	Ragland.
Sumter	Miss Anna Ria Davis	Kewanee, Miss.	Miss Anna Ria Davis	Kewanee, Miss.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION OFFICERS—Continued

COUNTY.	PRESIDENT.	ADDRESS.	SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.
Talladega	Mrs. M. T. Linder	Talladega .....	.....	.....
Tallapoosa	Mrs. R. E. Hodnette	Dadeville	Miss Maggie Parkman	Dadeville
Tuscaloosa	Mrs. H. B. Searcy	Tuscaloosa	Mrs. H. B. Searcy	Tuscaloosa.
Walker	Mrs. J. H. Cranford	Jasper	Miss Jennie L. Palmer	Jasper.
Washington	Mrs. J. H. Blount	Chatom .....	.....	.....
Wilcox	Mrs. I. W. Jones	Camden .....	.....	.....
Winston	Mrs. Annie Howell	Double Springs .....	.....	.....

TABULATION BY COUNTIES, BIENNIAL CENSUS, 1916

COUNTIES	NO. OF CHILDREN			WHITE		COLORED		Number Who Have Passed the Seventh Grade.		
	White	Colored	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	White	Color'd	Total
Autauga	2,785	3,983	6,768	1,454	1,331	1,989	1,994	388	31	419
Baldwin	5,455	1,868	7,323	2,848	2,607	945	923	650	12	662
Barbour	4,232	8,453	12,685	2,233	1,999	4,096	4,357	851	175	1,026
Bibb	5,650	2,789	8,439	2,935	2,715	1,427	1,362	525	5	530
Blount	8,297	397	8,694	4,367	3,930	215	182	336	.....	336
Bullock	1,550	11,016	12,566	758	792	5,567	5,449	513	146	659
Butler	5,011	7,468	12,479	2,541	2,470	3,760	3,708	875	.....	875
Calhoun	10,720	4,861	15,581	5,400	5,320	2,373	2,488	1,081	131	1,212
Chambers	6,336	7,905	14,241	3,241	3,095	3,940	3,965	996	69	1,065
Cherokee	6,223	804	7,027	3,262	2,961	421	383	359	2	361
Chilton	6,676	1,565	8,241	3,444	3,232	829	736	840	9	849
Choctaw	2,898	4,672	7,570	1,457	1,441	2,379	2,293	394	58	447
Clarke	4,506	6,504	11,010	2,387	2,119	3,255	3,249	770	74	844
Clay	6,724	901	7,625	3,450	3,274	441	460	679	1	680
Cleburne	4,640	239	4,879	2,327	2,313	128	111	339	2	341
Coffee	7,837	2,312	10,149	4,056	3,781	1,155	1,157	1,026	18	1,044
Colbert	5,655	3,849	9,504	2,861	2,794	1,949	1,900	705	153	858
Conecuh	4,020	4,087	8,107	2,096	1,924	2,013	2,074	589	31	620
Cosa	3,384	2,901	6,285	1,743	1,641	1,458	1,443	414	4	418
Covington	9,964	3,255	13,219	5,178	4,786	1,639	1,616	1,294	31	1,325
Crenshaw	5,415	2,901	8,316	2,748	2,667	1,443	1,458	717	33	750
Cullman	10,877	147	11,024	5,636	5,241	94	53	807	2	809
Dale	5,945	2,167	8,112	2,994	2,951	1,092	1,075	710	9	719
Dallas	2,848	16,467	19,315	1,426	1,422	8,023	8,444	973	641	1,614
DeKalb	10,849	293	11,142	5,613	5,236	128	165	690	5	695
Elmore	5,863	4,707	10,570	3,004	2,859	2,295	2,412	894	34	928
Escambia	5,686	2,028	7,714	2,933	2,753	1,022	1,006	333	.....	333
Etowah	11,708	2,164	13,872	5,890	5,818	1,074	1,090	1,658	58	1,716
Fayette	6,155	817	6,972	3,172	2,983	431	386	538	9	547
Franklin	6,417	396	6,813	3,305	3,112	176	220	537	5	542
Geneva	8,363	1,685	10,048	4,225	4,138	866	819	900	21	921
Greene	822	5,648	6,470	414	408	2,778	2,870	145	84	229
Hale	1,874	8,894	10,768	968	906	4,460	4,434	344	376	720
Henry	3,733	3,910	7,643	1,900	1,833	1,913	1,997	499	8	507
Houston	3,381	3,381	11,762	4,275	4,106	1,668	1,713	1,026	34	1,060
Jackson	10,522	1,025	11,547	5,441	5,081	512	513	868	4	872
Jefferson	43,373	32,094	75,467	22,200	21,173	15,439	16,655	8,193	3,036	11,229
Lamar	5,707	1,308	7,015	2,935	2,772	673	635	519	8	527
Lauderdale	9,535	2,589	12,124	4,824	4,711	1,281	1,308	969	99	1,068
Lawrence	5,829	2,167	7,996	3,052	2,777	1,079	1,088	513	57	570
Lee	4,066	7,700	11,766	1,975	2,091	3,758	3,947	1,068	358	1,426
Limestone	6,583	3,491	10,074	3,420	3,163	1,739	1,752	800	56	856
Lowndes	1,067	9,613	10,680	534	533	4,858	4,755	356	164	520
Macon	1,202	7,915	9,117	634	568	3,856	4,059	341	160	501
Madison	9,712	5,928	15,640	5,084	4,628	2,969	2,959	996	161	1,157
Marengo	2,968	9,728	12,696	1,480	1,488	4,886	4,842	624	75	699
Marion	7,410	180	7,590	3,774	3,636	96	84	664	.....	664
Marshall	10,911	434	11,345	5,557	5,354	216	218	1,012	1	1,013
Mobile	14,230	10,385	24,615	7,257	6,973	4,884	5,501	3,742	1,355	5,097

TABULATION BY COUNTIES, BIENNIAL CENSUS, 1916—Continued

COUNTIES	NO. OF CHILDREN			WHITE		COLORED		Number Who Have Passed the Seventh Grade.		
	White	Colored	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	White	Total	Color'd
Monroe	4,101	5,584	9,685	2,103	1,998	2,765	2,819	566	33	599
Montgomery ..	7,469	21,947	29,416	3,700	3,769	10,696	11,251	2,268	771	3,039
Morgan	9,364	2,706	12,070	4,886	4,478	1,310	1,396	1,089	158	1,247
Perry	2,398	8,991	11,389	1,188	1,210	4,506	4,485	595	159	754
Pickens	4,735	5,520	10,255	2,382	2,353	2,795	2,725	828	112	940
Pike	5,410	5,793	11,203	2,803	2,607	2,857	2,936	795	67	862
Randolph	7,076	2,231	9,307	3,636	3,440	1,126	1,105	882	33	915
Russell	1,588	8,676	10,264	815	773	4,350	4,326	354	23	377
Shelby	6,840	2,269	9,109	3,573	3,267	1,153	1,116	838	27	875
St. Clair	6,942	1,557	8,499	3,495	3,447	768	789	583	.....	583
Sumter	1,921	10,043	11,964	963	958	5,033	5,010	536	26	562
Talladega	7,093	6,591	13,684	3,605	3,488	3,271	3,320	962	59	1,021
Tallapoosa	7,409	4,292	11,701	3,853	3,556	2,175	2,117	1,310	131	1,441
Tuscaloosa	10,025	6,402	16,427	5,209	4,816	3,142	3,260	885	99	984
Walker	11,497	1,834	13,331	6,003	5,494	931	903	1,027	81	1,108
Washington ..	2,782	2,001	4,783	1,461	1,321	1,011	990	293	2	295
Wilcox	1,868	9,872	11,740	997	871	4,892	4,980	565	262	827
Winston	4,923	6	4,934	2,564	2,364	1	5	308	.....	308
Total.....	444,060	336,306	780,366	277,944	216,116	166,465	169,841	59,744	9,853	69,597

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

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GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF SCHOOLS OF ALL CLASSES 1916-17

NAME OF SCHOOL	ENROLLMENT		TEACHERS EMPLOYED		Value of Buildings, Sites and Equip- ment	Total Amount Expended
	White	Colored	White	Colored		
Public Schools	348,227	156,729	8,351	2,572	\$ 9,455,201	\$ 4,569,163
County High Schools	6,485		209		920,853	248,330
District Agricultural Schools	1,605		45		238,358	67,322
Normal Schools	2,151	2,894	84	244	2,436,411	584,043
University of Alabama	1,728		131		1,439,318	196,747
Alabama Polytechnic Institute	2,337		91		780,000	140,222
Alabama Girls Technical Institute	1,108		67		527,700	63,154
Alabama School for Deaf and Blind	304	54			415,000	82,177
Alabama Boys Industrial School	552		6		169,497	57,151
Northeast Ala. Agricultural and Indust'l Inst.	314		9		20,900	7,573
Private and Denominational Schools	9,126	11,528	508	411	4,779,818	1,053,654
Alabama Reform School for Juvenile Negro Law Breakers		357		4	40,945	
Total	373,937	171,562	9,501	3,231	\$21,224,001	\$ 7,069,536

**GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PUBLIC
SCHOOLS, 1916-17**

	White	Colored	Total
Enrollment:			
In elementary and grammar grades	327,549	155,281	482,830
In high school grades (excluding county high schools).....	20,678	1,448	22,126
Total enrollment.....	348,227	156,729	504,956
Average attendance:			
In elementary and grammar grades	204,766	96,322	301,088
In high school grades (excluding county high schools).....	15,268	1,062	16,330
General average attendance.....	220,034	97,384	317,418
School terms or sessions, average length in days during year.....	130	104	122
Number of schools taught.....	4,713	2,042	6,755
Number graded schools.....	4,543	1,639	6,182
Number of teachers employed:			
Male	2,359	641	3,000
Female	5,992	1,931	7,923
Total.....	8,351	2,572	10,923
Grades of certificates held by teach- ers:*			
Life	1,182	120	1,302
First	1,724	23	1,747
Second	3,264	606	3,870
Third	2,075	1,802	3,877
Total.....	8,245	2,551	10,796
Number of public school libraries.....	2,078	88	2,166
Number of volumes in libraries.....	245,265	9,482	254,747
Combined value of libraries.....	\$130,272	\$5,688	\$135,960
Number of teachers studying books selected by the Ala. Teachers' Reading Circle	5,029	878	5,907
Number of schoolhouses deeded to the state	2,005	138	2,143
Number of schoolhouses deeded to the county	99	17	116

**GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PUBLIC
SCHOOLS, 1916-17.—Continued.**

	White	Colored	Total
Number of schoolhouses deeded to the district†	1,590	631	2,221
Number of schoolhouses deeded to private owners (churches, lodges, societies, etc.)	891	1,206	2,097
Number of schoolhouses owned by cities	128	50	178
Total number of schoolhouses.....	4,713	2,042	6,755
Value of schoolhouses and sites.....	\$7,609,830	\$789,332	\$8,399,162
Estimated value of seats, desks, and all other equipment	\$824,433	\$95,646	\$920,079
Number of schoolhouses entirely or partially supplied with patent desks	3,114	309	3,423
Average yearly salary of teachers:			
Male	\$431	\$167	\$372
Female	\$363	\$152	\$311
Total salaries paid teachers.....	\$3,145,604	\$399,970	\$3,545,574
Amount expended during the year by the School Improvement Association	\$78,865	\$4,426	\$83,291
Total number of visits by the county superintendent to the schools of the county.....	5,822	1,794	7,616

*The apparent discrepancy between the "number of teachers holding certificates" and the "number of teachers employed" is accounted for by the fact that some few teachers are not required to hold certificates when teaching only certain subjects upon which examinations are not held: viz., German, French, Manual Training, etc., and that under the law Mobile county teachers are not required to hold State certificates.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

RECEIPTS

Balance from previous year.....	\$ 76,041
From Public Funds (includes General Fund, Poll Tax, and County Fund)	2,996,589
From general property taxes, loans, bond sales and unpaid warrants (not special county tax).....	122,971
From town appropriation.....	448,696
From sales of property and proceeds of insurance adjustments	14,171
From matriculation and incidental fees.....	295,580
From supplement by patrons.....	188,474
From state and local sources for alteration and erection of schoolhouses	238,828
From all other sources	187,813
Total	\$4,569,163

DISBURSEMENTS:

Salaries of county superintendents.....	\$ 99,256
Salaries of city superintendents.....	51,219
Salaries of assistant superintendents.....	32,847
Salaries of supervising principals	26,579
Total salaries of supervisors	\$209,901
Salaries of principals	\$ 867,102
Salaries of teachers.....	2,601,058
Total salaries of teachers, including supervisors	\$3,678,061
Other expenses of supervision (include board meetings, stenographers and office supplies).....	21,939
Wages of janitors and their helpers.....	68,667
Fuel, water, light, power, janitors' supplies and other expenses of operation.....	88,787
Repairs and replacement of equipment, insurance and other upkeep charges.....	102,341
New buildings and grounds, alterations of old buildings (not repairs)	324,790

New equipment (not replacements).....	\$ 57,189
Teaching supplies (crayons, erasers, tablets, text-books furnished, etc.)	28,153
Other expenses	78,802
Balance on hand.....	120,434
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Total.....	\$4,569,163

ENROLLMENT ATTENDANCE, LENGTH OF TERM, SCHOOLS TAUGHT, GRADED SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, GRADES OF CERTIFICATES, LIBRARIES.

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Enrollment				Average Attendance				Length of Term		No. of School Taught
	White		Colored		White		Colored		White	Colored	
	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades			
Autauga County Rural Districts	1474	85	1649		888	56	999		117	73	39
Prattville, City of	450		356	6	400		280	4	180	140	1
Totals for County	1924	85	2005	6	1288	56	1279	4	135	122	40
Baldwin County	3716	208	1082		2269	167	638		145	112	85
Barbour County Rural Districts	2938	196	3349		1724	167	2399		139	83	61
Eufaula, City of	365	96	250	40	282	86	156	33	180	180	2
Totals for County	3303	292	3599	40	2006	253	2555	33	146	263	63
Bibb County	4344	167	1336	26	2573	119	768	19	122	121	60
Blount County	5839	31	196		3789	24	112		120	80	86
Bullock County Rural Districts	732	165	4687		525	127	2962		152	74	31
Union Springs, City of	222	66	265	6	189	56	135	6	180	180	1
Totals for County	954	231	4952	6	714	183	3097	6	160	79	32
Butler County Rural Districts	3222	213	3403		1961	162	1721		112	80	76
Greenville, City of	255	75	209		222	67	121		180	180	1
Totals for County	3477	288	3612		2183	229	1842		120	84	77
Calhoun County Rural Districts	4873	111	1059		2433	71	597		127	100	63
Anniston, City of	1442	184	397		1120	156	254		180	180	5
Jacksonville, City of	155	44	87		95	37	30		180	160	1
Piedmont, City of	350	60	120		312	51	66		180	100	2
Totals for County	1947	288	604		1627	244	350		180	163	8
	6820	399	1663		3960	315	947		149	122	71
Chambers Co. Rural Districts	4065	520	3552	15	3070	347	1916	8	136	90	55
Lanett, City of	1167	100	260		700	80	140		180	180	1
Totals for County	5232	620	3812	15	3770	427	2056	8	144	96	56
Cherokee County	4543	40	354		3541	26	288		101	65	71
Chilton County	4754	100	1003		2982	71	641	1	98	72	72
Choctaw County	2352	170	2779	51	1623	125	1929	34	124	55	58
Clarke County	3289	210	2999	1	2096	136	1741	1	123	71	84
Clay County	5561	197	326		2781	131	177		133	105	72
Cleburne County	2408	10	147		1708	5	82		100	100	65
Coffee County Rural Districts	5790	310	1312		3199	202	743		119	98	73
Enterprise, City of	302		119	8	219		80	5	172	140	1
Totals for County	6092	310	1431	8	3418	202	823	5	122	102	74
Colbert County Rural Districts	2782	93	1674	10	1651	70	902	6	98	81	51
Sheffield, City of	448	81	126		348	60	81		180	180	2
Tusculumbia, City of	232	67	160	45	215	62	116	38	180	180	1
Totals for County	680	148	286	45	563	122	197	38	180	180	3
Totals for County	3462	241	1960	55	2214	192	1099	44	121	89	54
Conecuh County	2889	146	2867	5	1900	99	1780	3	102	89	70
Coosa County	2700	93	1064		1683	66	718		109	84	51
Covington Co. Rural Districts	6236	285	810		3248	231	353		117	109	96

ROLLMENT, ATTENDANCE, LENGTH OF TERM, SCHOOLS TAUGHT, GRADED SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, GRADES OF CERTIFICATES, LIBRARIES,—Continued.

No. of Schools	No. of Teachers				Grades of Certificates								Number of Libraries	Number of Volumes		Value of Libraries		
	White		Colored		White				Colored					White	Colored	White	Colored	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Life	First	Second	Third	Life	First	Second	Third						
Colored	Male	Female	Male	Female	Life	First	Second	Third	Life	First	Second	Third	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored
11	9	48	9	22	5	10	25	17	1	1	2	27	21		1489		\$	682
3		11	2	3	1	4	6				2	3	1	1	475	6		375
14	9	59	11	25	6	14	31	17	1	1	4	30	22	1	1964	6		1057
19	20	104	5	16	14	18	56	36			4	17	43	1	4968	25		2586
36	30	51	17	21	14	12	34	21			4	34	29	2	1924	30		783
1	2	9	1	3	7	4	1		1			3	1		125			300
37	32	60	18	24	21	16	34	21	1		4	37	30	2	2049	30		1083
15	27	73	7	15	15	24	40	21	7		6	9	60	5	5708	617		3190
1	56	72	2	5	14	21	38	55			2	5	10		695			385
47	13	33	16	31	16	9	15	6	1		8	38	21		1964			1127
1	2	10	1	2	4	7			1		2		1	1	935	200		490
48	15	43	17	33	20	16	15	6	2		10	38	22	1	2899	200		1617
5	31	70	16	29	13	18	57	12	1		3	41	13		1085			850
1	2	8	1	2	5	4	1				2	1	1		800			400
6	33	78	17	31	18	22	58	13	1		5	42	14		1885			1250
19	29	65	2	19	14	17	42	21		2	5	14	30	1	2336	24		1205
2	4	29	2	5	11	19	3		1		5				700			700
1	1	4	1	1	1	4					1	1	1		300			350
2	1	8	1		2	6	1					1	1		100			175
4	6	41	4	6	14	29	4		1		7	2	2		1100			1225
23	35	106	6	25	28	46	46	21	1	2	12	16	32	1	3436	24		2430
26	24	99	10	33	16	43	50	14	2		10	31	90	1	11518	72		5240
1	1	17	1	2	8	10					1	2	1		2000			3000
27	25	116	11	35	24	53	50	14	2		11	33	91	1	13518	72		8240
10	28	57	2	8	7	8	26	44			1	9	30		1987			978
15	51	50	6	18	6	18	33	44	1		4	19	45	1	3230	70		1524
3	26	51	11	26	7	18	34	18		1	4	32	20		1650			562
53	22	84	18	36	8	24	41	33	1		9	44	38	4	3741	132		1793
2	49	65	3	3	10	21	44	39			6	26			2100			1182
4	25	46	1	3	1	5	36	29			1	3	27		1532			767
21	40	93	8	18	11	16	66	40			9	17	8		1099			570
1	1	6	1	2	3		2	2	1			2	2		175			75
22	41	99	9	20	14	16	68	42	1		9	19	10		1274			645
21	25	37	4	20	3	13	36	10	1		7	16	23	1	2086	100		870
2	1	2	1	2	3	5	5				2	1	2		615			250
1	1	7	1	5	2	2	4				1	2	1	1	245	166		375
2	3	18	2	7	5	7	9				3	3	3	1	860	166		625
23	28	55	6	27	8	20	45	10	1		10	19	26	2	2946	266		1495
41	18	79	17	29	5	15	45	32	4		4	38	18		1691			910
22	33	41	8	18	9	19	39	7	2		9	15	26	1	1886	200		845
17	60	71	8	10	5	13	58	55			3	15	30		919			933

ENROLLMENT, ATTENDANCE, LENGTH OF TERM, SCHOOLS TAUGHT, GRADED SCHOOL
TEACHERS, GRADES OF CERTIFICATES, LIBRARIES.—Continued.

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Enrollment				Average Attendance				Length of Term		No. of School Taught
	White		Colored		White		Colored		White	Colored	White
	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades			
Andalusia, City of.....	425	96	97	.....	315	79	35	.....	180	160	1
Floralda, City of.....	253	.....	71	.....	171	.....	28	.....	180	140	1
Totals for Cities.....	678	96	168	.....	486	79	63	.....	180	156	2
Totals for County.....	6914	381	978	.....	3734	310	416	.....	126	115	98
Crenshaw County.....	4324	205	1178	.....	3009	140	685	.....	105	87	79
Cullman County Rural Districts	8461	97	111	.....	4910	70	57	.....	100	100	112
Cullman, City of.....	507	.....	.....	.....	399	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	1
Totals for County.....	8968	97	111	.....	5309	70	57	.....	106	100	114
Dale County Rural Districts.....	4385	182	937	.....	2652	170	526	.....	124	60	66
Ozark, City of.....	239	80	130	.....	195	65	65	.....	180	120	1
Totals for County.....	4624	262	1067	.....	2847	235	591	.....	129	67	67
Dallas County Rural Districts.....	916	130	5948	.....	541	97	4038	.....	160	80	41
Selma, City of.....	1074	272	784	24	859	239	578	22	170	170	5
Totals for County.....	1990	402	6732	24	1400	336	4616	22	166	92	46
DeKalb County.....	8540	179	163	.....	4074	104	108	.....	110	100	103
Elmore County.....	4138	349	1938	6	2443	219	1242	4	141	85	64
Escambia County Rural Districts	5701	122	915	.....	2958	100	669	.....	107	86	76
Brewton, City of.....	269	85	150	.....	198	73	106	.....	180	140	1
Totals for County.....	5970	207	1065	.....	3156	173	775	.....	110	93	77
Etowah County Rural Districts.....	5131	125	262	.....	2685	98	135	.....	90	80	80
Alabama City, City of.....	1198	.....	.....	.....	639	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	1
Attalla, City of.....	402	.....	150	.....	243	.....	65	.....	180	180	1
Gadsden, City of.....	1728	217	608	.....	1212	161	339	.....	180	180	5
Totals for Cities.....	3328	217	758	.....	2094	161	404	.....	180	180	7
Totals for County.....	8459	342	1020	.....	4779	259	539	.....	130	155	87
Fayette County.....	4309	37	486	.....	2914	20	302	.....	94	79	80
Franklin County Rural Districts	4721	74	141	.....	3281	50	108	.....	75	45	78
Russellville, City of.....	269	.....	120	.....	222	.....	58	.....	175	75	1
Totals for County.....	4990	74	261	.....	3503	50	166	.....	81	55	79
Geneva County.....	5000	500	450	25	3500	300	200	15	92	60	70
Greene County.....	629	108	3310	.....	519	79	2469	.....	118	70	25
Hale County Rural Districts.....	1290	57	4143	.....	866	38	2465	.....	120	100	42
Greensboro, City of.....	132	18	110	2	108	12	83	2	180	120	1
Totals for County.....	1422	75	4253	2	974	50	2548	2	127	103	43
Henry County Rural Districts.....	2588	123	1791	24	1731	67	1100	2	113	44	40
Houston County Rural Districts	5945	243	1034	.....	3142	153	545	.....	120	66	68
Dothan, City of.....	961	253	257	.....	610	198	182	.....	180	170	3
Totals for County.....	6906	496	1291	.....	3752	351	727	.....	132	92	71
Jackson County Rural Districts.....	6718	45	679	.....	4533	97	412	.....	91	51	112
Bridgeport, City of.....	306	4	50	.....	114	2	27	.....	160	80	1
Totals for County.....	7024	49	729	.....	4647	99	439	.....	93	53	113
Jefferson County Rural Districts	14622	729	7745	.....	8827	473	4456	.....	142	147	134
Bessemer, City of.....	1354	367	1452	.....	1099	323	1101	.....	180	180	4

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

ENROLLMENT, ATTENDANCE, LENGTH OF TERM, SCHOOLS TAUGHT, GRADED SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, GRADES OF CERTIFICATES, LIBRARIES.—Continued.

No. of Graded Schools		No. of Teachers				Grades of Certificates									Number of Libraries		Number of Volumes		Value of Libraries
		White		Colored		White			Colored						White	Colored	White	Colored	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Life	First	Second	Third	Life	First	Second	Third						
White	Colored																		
1	1	12	13	1		9	5	1						1		600		550	
1	1	12	5		1	4	12	1						1		250		150	
2	2	4	18	1	1	13	7	2						2		850		700	
98	19	64	89	9	11	18	20	60	55					5	15	32	1769	1633	
79	23	49	81	7	16	10	14	59	47	1				6	16	11	778	447	
118	1	71	94		2	4	11	67	83					1	1	9	487	220	
1	1	1	8			1	3	5								1	200	70	
114	1	72	102		2	5	14	72	83					1	1	10	687	290	
66	16	39	58	3	14	11	19	39	28					1	16	40	3170	1575	
1	1	2	7	1	1	5	2	2						1	1	1	500	800	
67	17	41	65	4	15	16	21	41	28					2	16	41	3670	2375	
41	99	7	49	17	84	6	21	22	7					4	97	27	3630	1787	
5	1	5	32	1	11	16	15	5		2				7	2	3	2300	300	
46	100	12	81	18	95	22	36	27	7	2				11	99	30	5930	300	
103	4	68	92	1	3	8	26	74	47					1	3	11	1211	910	
64	36	32	91	12	25	19	44	48	12	2				4	31	40	5666	2260	
76	14	11	100	8	9	5	17	46	43					2	15	23	1451	11	
1	1	1	9	1	1	4	2	4						1	1	1	200	250	
77	15	12	109	9	10	9	19	50	43					3	16	24	1651	1116	
80	5	21	77	2	3	5	13	47	33					1	4	23	1298	763	
1	1	1	14			6	7	1											
1	1	1	7	1	1	2	5							1	1	1	75	50	
5	2	6	35	1	5	8	28	2	3					2	4	1	6300	6300	
7	3	7	56	2	6	16	40	3	3					3	5	2	6375	6350	
87	8	28	133	4	9	21	53	50	36					4	9	25	7673	7113	
80	10	53	52	7	9	5	21	44	35					5	11	21	1499	735	
78	5	66	50	1	5	8	17	52	39					4	2	33	2332	998	
1	1	1	6	1		2	2	2	1					1	1		25	8	
79	6	67	56	2	5	10	19	54	40					5	2	34	2357	1006	
70		53	83	8	4	12	20	51	53					4	8				
24	1	1	36	19	37	3	10	19	5	1				4	51	15	1450	908	
42	52	7	49	20	35	4	10	27	15	5				5	45	2	10	10	
1	1	1	4	1	2	2	2	1						1	2	1	75	100	
43	53	8	53	21	37	6	12	28	15	5				6	47	3	85	110	
39	19	25	43	7	20	1	15	34	18						27	26	1933	880	
68	1	56	44	4	12	8	18	44	30					5	11	23	1808	828	
3	2	6	21	1	4	5	14	7	1					1	4	1	1500	1200	
71	3	62	65	5	16	13	32	51	31					6	15	24	3308	2023	
112	12	63	68	4	8	17	29	50	35					8	4	36	2517	1146	
1	1	1	4		1		1	3	1					1	1	1	20	10	
113	13	64	72	4	9	17	30	53	36					9	4	37	2537	1156	
134	67	85	286	15	110	61	102	139	69	7	1			47	70	95	31311	321	
4	3	4	41		15	17	11	13	3	1				8	6	3	500	75	

ENROLLMENT, ATTENDANCE, LENGTH OF TERM, SCHOOLS TAUGHT, GRADED SCHOOLS
TEACHERS, GRADES OF CERTIFICATES, LIBRARIES.—Continued.

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Enrollment					Average Attendance				Length of Term		No. of Schools Taught	
	White		Colored			White		Colored		White	Colored	White	Colored
	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades		In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades	In elementary and gram- mar grades	In high school grades				
Birmingham, City of.....	16259	2691	8244	603		12436	2104	4613	426	180	180	38	2
Totals for Cities.....	17613	3058	9696	603		13535	2427	5714	426	180	180	42	2
Totals for County.....	32235	3787	17441	603		22362	2900	10170	426	166	166	176	9
Lamar County.....	4721	193	772			2817	108	454		102	65	83	1
Lauderdale Co. Rural Districts.....	7063	183	1195			5677	154	790		102	60	82	2
Florence, City of.....	741	131	231			579	99	130		180	180	4	
Totals for County.....	7804	314	1426			6256	253	920		110	77	86	2
Lawrence County.....	4279	88	1034			2488	46	737		99	68	74	2
Lee County Rural Districts.....	1175	122	3011			803	70	1611		140	100	43	4
Opelika, City of.....	432	138	314	22		342	122	173	18	180	160	2	
Phoenix, City of.....	490	14	33	2		420	10	22	2	160	160	1	
Totals for Cities.....	922	152	347	24		762	132	195	20	170	160	3	
Totals for County.....	2097	274	3358	24		1565	202	1806	20	155	96	46	4
Limestone County.....	6403	60	909			3082	41	692		120	40	69	1
Lowndes County.....	709	75	3929	9		554	96	2616	7	140	86	35	5
Macon County Rural Districts.....	769	64	4571			498	51	2687		160	100	30	5
Fuskegee, City of.....	126	44				110	34			180		1	
Totals for County.....	895	110	4571			608	85	2687		164	100	31	5
Madison County Rural Districts.....	6113	241	3099	4		3888	177	1642	2	126	85	72	4
Huntsville, City of.....	749	208	541	50		476	169	291	51	177	177	2	
Totals for County.....	6862	449	3640	54		4364	346	1933	53	133	101	74	4
Marengo County Rural Districts.....	1921	238	3267	4		1394	165	1823	2	116	77	70	3
Demopolis, City of.....	185	70	340			175	60	280		180	160	1	
Totals for County.....	2106	308	3607	4		1569	225	2103	2	124	80	71	3
Marion County.....	5844	96	114			3261	64	62		94	70	91	
Marshall County.....	8057	313	160			4482	186	116		117	80	85	
Mobile County Rural Districts.....	4537	199	2998	21		2971	186	1751	16	173	165	62	4
Mobile, City of.....	4541	870	2024	145		3208	750	1433	118	180	180	10	
Totals for County.....	9078	1069	5022	166		6179	936	3184	134	177	172	72	5
Monroe County.....	3075	146	2454	9		1619	94	1707	6	120	60	72	4
Montgomery Co. Rural Districts.....	1672	162	6348			1124	121	3942		158	83	47	9
Montgomery, City of.....	2785	702	1802			2254	600	1406		180	180	10	
Totals for County.....	4457	864	8150			3378	721	5348		173	109	57	10
Morgan County Rural Districts.....	5568	248	866			3307	146	679		104	92	74	1
Albany, City of.....	1051	155	181	2		820	126	132	2	180	180	5	
Decatur, City of.....	407	97	305	33		298	84	221	27	180	180	1	
Totals for Cities.....	1458	252	486	35		1118	210	353	29	180	180	6	
Totals for County.....	7026	500	1352	35		4425	356	1032	29	125	124	80	1
Perry County Rural Districts.....	1496	47	4226	18		933	45	2821	13	136	86	43	5
Marion, City of.....	227		90			190		32		170	170	1	
Totals for County.....	1723	47	4316	18		1123	45	2853	13	140	87	44	5
Pickens County.....	3457	344	2347	52		2305	207	1552	41	105	86	73	4

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

ENROLLMENT, ATTENDANCE, LENGTH OF TERM, SCHOOLS TAUGHT, GRADED SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, GRADES OF CERTIFICATES, LIBRARIES.—Continued.

No. of Graded Schools		No. of Teachers				Grades of Certificates								Number of Libraries		Number of Volumes		Value of Libraries	
		White		Colored		White				Colored									
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Life	First	Second	Third	Life	First	Second	Third						
White	Colored													White	Colored	White	Colored	White	
38	20	61	429	16	136	160	106	147	25	15	4	95	34	80	11	12220	1300	9265	
42	23	65	470	16	151	177	117	160	28	16	4	103	40	33	12	12720	1375	9765	
176	90	150	756	31	261	238	219	299	97	23	5	150	110	128	18	44031	1696	17011	
83	3	53	60	7	11	18	12	36	47				1	17	10	712		365	
82	19	35	80	1	20	6	7	50	52	1		9	11	34		2715		1705	
4	1	2	18	1	2	9	6	3	2			1	1	3	1	390	20	825	
86	20	37	98	2	22	15	13	53	54	1	1	10	12	37	1	3105	20	2030	
17	2	37	70	5	18	7	28	50	22	1		1	21	14		942		416	
40	9	1	55	3	40	3	12	30	11	4		7	32	32		2865		1246	
2	2	2	13	1	5	8	4	2	1			1	1	1	1	400	70	500	
1	1	1	10	1	1	1	2	8											
3	3	3	23	2	5	9	6	10	1			1	9	1	1	400	70	500	
43	12	4	78	5	45	12	18	40	12	4		8	39	33	1	3265	70	1746	
69		27	77		11	13	22	41	28				11	17		872		610	
35	56	11	39	28	38	13	14	15	8	2		7	57	19	2	1321	275	811	
30	53	2	37	7	59	9	15	13	2	4		9	53	16	8	1417	363	839	
1		1	6			3	3	1					1			1600		1400	
31	53	3	43	7	59	12	18	14	2	4		9	53	17	8	3017	363	2239	
71	34	42	75	12	32	18	30	54	15	1		8	35	82		4940		2145	
2	2	4	17	2	11	10	7	3			3	2	8	2	1	1500	500	2000	
73	36	46	92	14	43	28	37	57	15	1	3	10	43	84	1	6440	500	4145	
69	25	17	80	14	27	16	27	43	11		1	7	33	27		2471		1235	
1	1	1	7	1	5	4	3	1		1		2	3	1	1	975	12	1125	
70	26	18	87	15	32	20	30	44	11	1	1	9	36	28	1	3446	12	2360	
54		70	60	3	3	11	20	55	44			1	5	11		705		358	
85	2	73	62	1	1	18	21	50	46				2	49		4698		2336	
62	48	14	132	7	64	6	24	77	39		1	23	47	38	9	5170	819	1912	
10	4	12	154	4	38	31	39	61		4	1	26		10	3	5094	546	1900	
72	52	26	286	11	102	37	63	138	39	4	2	49	47	48	12	10264	1365	3812	
72	43	15	84	15	28	12	9	44	34				1	42	28	1	1910	20	845
47	59	12	61	13	87	27	17	24	5	5		8	87	35	2	3855	36	1912	
10	4	7	81	3	32	50	24	4	1	6		27	2	10	1	5791	125	3509	
57	63	19	142	16	119	77	41	28	6	11		35	89	45	3	9646	161	5421	
74	15	43	76	6	13	11	18	53	37	2		4	13	12		793		493	
5	1	3	25	1	2	6	7	13	2			2	1	1	1	760	13	360	
1	1	2	10	1	5	4	3	3	1			2	3	1		250		200	
6	2	5	35	2	7	10	10	16	3			4	4	2	1	1010	13	560	
80	17	48	111	8	20	21	28	69	40	2		8	17	14	1	1803	13	1053	
43	53	8	51	18	39	9	14	20	16	4	1	11	41	29	1	3050	25	1210	
1	1	1	4	1		2	2		1	1				1		100		50	
44	54	9	55	19	39	11	16	20	17	5	1	11	41	30	1	3150	25	1260	
73	40	24	98	15	29	11	25	42	44			5	39	52	4	3088	1925	1925	

ENROLLMENT, ATTENDANCE, LENGTH OF TERM, SCHOOLS TAUGHT, GRADED SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, GRADES OF CERTIFICATES, LIBRARIES.—Continued.

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Enrollment					Average Attendance					Length of Term		No. of Schools Taught	
	White		Colored			White		Colored			White	Colored	White	Colored
	In elementary and grammar grades	In high school grades	In elementary and grammar grades	In high school grades	In elementary and grammar grades	In elementary and grammar grades	In high school grades	In elementary and grammar grades	In high school grades	In high school grades				
Wilke County Rural Districts	2656	214	2138	2	1939	85	1238	4	113	52	68	43		
Waynes, City of	473	72	610		383	63	273		180	180	1	1		
Totals for County	4129	286	2748	2	2322	148	1511	4	125	75	69	44		
Wendolp County Rural Districts	5046	440	1138	10	2788	184	696	6	100	73	72	21		
Wendolp, City of	501	122	129		315	98	86		180	140	3	1		
Totals for County	5547	562	1267	10	3103	282	782	6	110	80	75	22		
Wheeler County Rural Districts	655	118	3212	25	526	105	2397	20	143	51	26	34		
Wheeler, City of	416	31	159	20	290	26	128	16	175	175	2	1		
Totals for County	1071	149	3371	45	816	131	2525	36	154	62	28	35		
Wilkes County	5251	179	1016	1	3298	127	706	1	111	93	81	24		
Wilkes, City of	5371	345	615		3043	253	401		118	80	79	14		
Totals for County	1170	231	3176	22	800	84	2047	13	148	78	33	38		
Willacoochee Co'ty Rural Districts	4291	180	3654		2100	112	1967		149	101	59	53		
Willacoochee, City of	299				204				180		1			
Willacoochee, City of	634	99	289		445	80	122		180	145	2	1		
Totals for County	933	99	289		649	80	122		180	145	3	1		
Totals for County	5224	279	3943		2749	192	2089		153	103	62	54		
Willapooosa Co'ty Rural Districts	4613	476	2553	4	2903	389	1865	2	111	85	79	51		
Willapooosa, City of	257	88	80	4	200	75	45	3	180	180	1	1		
Totals for County	4870	564	2633	8	3103	464	1910	5	116	87	80	52		
Willapooosa Co'ty Rural Districts	6654	269	2868	12	3886	194	1650	12	102	90	112	41		
Willapooosa, City of	1259	280	541	32	867	226	355	19	180	180	6	1		
Totals for County	7913	549	3409	44	4753	420	2005	31	118	107	118	42		
Wilkes County Rural Districts	8809	321	1438	36	5329	239	959	25	97	131	100	13		
Wilkes, City of	524		118	1	337		64		180	180	1	1		
Totals for County	9333	321	1556	37	5666	239	1023	25	102	134	101	14		
Washington County	2170	92	914		1423	67	553		103	88	60	14		
Wileox County	1324	251	2021	11	902	181	1246	7	54	27	54	27		
Winston County	2894	111			1562	81			84		57			
Rural Districts	280688	12701	132922	403	169931	8735	82390	270	119	89	4575	1964		
Totals for Cities	46861	7977	22359	1045	34835	6533	13932	792	178	174	138	78		
Grand Total	327549	20678	155281	1448	204766	15268	96322	1062	130	104	4713	2041		

The apparent discrepancy between the "number of teachers holding certificates" and the "number of teachers employed" is accounted for by the fact that some few teachers are not required to hold certificates when teaching only certain subjects upon which examinations are not held: viz., German, French, Manual Training, etc., and that under the law Mobile county teachers are not required to hold State certificates.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

ENROLLMENT ATTENDANCE, LENGTH OF TERM, SCHOOLS TAUGHT, GRADED SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, GRADES OF CERTIFICATES, LIBRARIES.—Continued.

No. of Graded Schools		No. of Teachers				Grades of Certificates								Number of Libraries		Number of Volumes		Value of Libraries
White	Colored	White		Colored		White				Colored				White	Colored	White	Colored	White
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Life	First	Second	Third	Life	First	Second	Third					
66	40	26	54	8	37	7	18	34	21	3		2	40	27	2	1885	195	903
2	2	4	17	2	11	9	7	3		3	2	8		2	1	1500	500	2000
68	42	30	71	10	48	16	25	37	21	6	2	10	40	29	3	3385	695	2903
70	5	51	72	5	5	3	16	48	56			2	8	71		7272		2160
3	1	9	10	1	1	2	5	3	3	1		1		1		715		1260
73	6	54	82	6	6	5	21	51	59	1		3	8	72		7987		3420
26	36	6	29	9	31	10	14	10	1	1		1	38	19		1644		882
2	1	3	8	1	3		3	8		2	1	1		1		150		155
28	37	9	37	10	34	10	17	18	1	3	1	2	38	20		1794		1037
81	22	49	74	11	12	10	18	58	37	3	2	9	9	24	2	1703	33	855
79	16	33	88	4	14	13	13	47	48			1	17	46		4408		2432
33	35	11	49	19	20	10	19	18	13	1		3	35	12	1	1376	50	917
51	40	20	69	5	49	9	17	33	30			6	48	27		1747		924
1		1	5			2	1	2	1									
2	2	2	18	1	2	15	2	1					3					
3	2	3	23	1	2	17	3	3	1				3					
54	42	28	92	6	51	26	20	36	31			6	51	27		1747		924
79	51	34	81	11	41	5	39	48	23	1		9	42	47		2659		1760
1	1	1	9	1		5	1	4		1				1		500		275
80	52	35	90	12	41	10	40	52	28	2		9	42	48		3169		2035
112	47	33	137	10	38	25	30	68	47	4		9	35	88	1	6725	20	3100
6	2	2	35	3	11	15	14	6	1	2		7	5	5	1	3510	51	1776
118	49	35	172	13	49	40	44	74	48	6		16	40	93	2	10235	71	4876
100	18	65	131	13	21	18	45	74	59	1	3	18	12	47	1	3277	700	1826
1	1	1	10	1	1	2	2	6	1			1	1	1		250		150
101	19	66	141	14	22	20	47	80	60	1	3	19	13	48	1	3527	700	1976
60	15	13	68	9	7	2	10	43	26	1		3	12	5		197		106
44	22	16	56	15	33	13	8	30	21	1		24	23	14		2193		1770
33		38	34			3	7	34	28					3		476		185
4405	1561	2197	4781	579	1604	716	1318	2919	2025	77	13	386	1707	1978	61	191245	6073	\$ 86744
138	78	162	1211	62	327	466	406	345	50	43	10	220	95	100	27	54020	3409	\$ 43528
4543	1639	2359	5992	641	1931	118	1724	3264	2075	120	23	606	1802	2078	88	245265	9482	\$130272

ALABAMA TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE, SCHOOLHOUSES, OWNERSHIP, VALUE, VALUE OF EQUIPMENT, PATENT DESKS, AVERAGE SALARIES, TOTAL SALARIES, EXPENDED BY S. I. A., VISITS BY SUPERINTENDENTS.

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Teachers Studying Books A.T.R.C.		Number of Schoolhouses										Value of School- houses and Sites— White.
	White	Colored	State	County	White			Colored					
					District	Private Owners	Cities	State	County	District	Private Owners	Cities	
utauga County Rural Districts	45	6	19		7	13		1		6	24	8	23095
Attaville, City of	11	3					1					1	15000
Totals for County	56	9	19		7	13	1	1		6	24	1	38095
adwin County	78	7	44		16	25		2		3	14		66200
arbour County Rural Districts	40	11	22		33	6		1		14	22		42665
Bufaula, City of							2					1	25000
Totals for County	40	11	22		33	6	2	1		14	22	1	67665
ibb County	60	10	27		21	12				1	14		75945
ount County			30		50	6				1	5		50550
ullock County Rural Districts	21	9	9		4	18		2		4	41		20335
Union Springs, City of	5						1					1	40000
Totals for County	26	9	9		4	18	1	2		4	41	1	60335
ntler County Rural Districts	25		35	1	9	31					45		62920
reenville, City of	5						1					1	14000
Totals for County	30		35	1	9	31	1				45	1	76920
alhoon County Rural Districts	87	20	42		14	7				1	18		55685
nniston, City of	33	7					5					1	78000
acksonville, City of	4						1						14000
ledmont, City of	2						2					1	30000
Totals for Cities	39	7					8					2	122000
Totals for County	126	27	42		14	7	8			1	18	2	177685
hambers County Rural Districts	90	13	31		18	6		5		28	1		104600
anett, City of	4						1						52000
Totals for County	94	13	31		18	6	1	5		28	1		156600
herokee County	56	3	28	1	31	11					10		48625
hilton County	101	10	28		42	2				16	8		46295
hoctaw County	36		39		7	12				18	16		35745
larke County	65	28	29	4	38	13		9		18	26		51705
lay County	68		45		27					5	1		89100
leburne County	52		30		26	9					4		41825
offee County Rural Districts	50	9	39	1	29	4		3		4	15		77270
nterprise, City of							1					1	2000
Totals for County	50	9	39	1	29	4	1	3		4	15	1	79270
olbert County Rural Districts	37	11	23		16	12		1		11	9		43050
heffield, City of	18	3					2					1	28000
uscumbia, City of												6	22000
Totals for Cities	18	3					2					7	50000
Totals for County	50	14	23		16	12	2	1		11	9	7	93050
onecuh County	45	38	28		35	7		5		18	18		41400
oosa County	70	14	29			22		1		1	20		40925

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

ALABAMA TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE, SCHOOLHOUSES, OWNERSHIP, VALUE, VALUE
EQUIPMENT, PATENT DESKS, AVERAGE SALARIES, TOTAL SALARIES, EXPENDED
BY S. I. A., VISITS BY SUPERINTENDENTS.—Continued.

Value of School- houses and Sites— Colored	Value of Equipment		S'h'houses supl'd with Pat. Desks		Average Yearly Salary				Total Salaries Paid Teachers		Amount Spent by A. S. I. A.		No. V by Co Supts. Assist	
	White	Colored	White	Colored	White		Colored		White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored
					Male	Female	Male	Female						
\$ 5350	\$ 3400	\$ 416	25		\$ 306	\$ 289	\$ 107	\$ 98	\$ 16626	\$ 3119	\$ 235		31	
1800	1500	75	1	3	532	80	160	5850	640	250				
7150	4900	491	26	3	306	334	102	105	22476	3759	485		31	
3900	9316	174	58	1	448	311	184	149	41358	3314	1630		123	
3590	3757	366	25		413	333	113	109	29372	4210	1475		62	
2500	2000	500	2	1	1350	530	405	180	7470	945				
6090	5757	866	27	1	472	362	129	118	37842	5155	1475		62	
4150	9745	1555	50	7	442	384	328	242	39974	5919	927	66	121	
	8871		32		296	180	80	80	29565	560			85	
11815	3180	861	29	3	715	397	109	87	22397	4442	133	43	97	
5000	2791	575	1	1	1550	608	315	236	9180	787	11	71		
16815	5971	1436	30	4	826	446	121	96	31577	5229	144	114	97	
8770	8000	1000	40		375	269	102	78	30436	4003	500			
2700	1600	250	1	1	1220	517	360	180	6630	720				
11470	9600	1250	41	1	426	294	123	85	37066	4723	500			
6175	6783	460	51	1	396	302	320	131	30726	3127	388		99	
10900	10000	5000	5	2	1099	508	461	236	19132	2102	400			
			1	1	978	484	180	120	2913	300	350			
1000	2200	100	2	1	1500	484	100		5370	100	250	26		
11000	12200	6100	8	4	1146	501	301	217	27415	2502	1000	26		
17175	18983	5560	59	5	514	379	307	151	58141	5629	1388	26	99	
16150	24780	3300	55	3	562	346	215	180	47739	7100	800	86	91	
1000	4000	400	1	1	1500	457	400	135	9270	670				
17150	28780	3700	56	4	599	362	232	149	57009	7770	800	86	91	
1500	6125	280	34		300	230	104	83	21512	863			79	
5015	5080	450	35	1	332	290	173	96	31448	2775	633		128	
15470	4810	1230	32	2	340	294	98	89	23817	3385	648		14	
10840	5116	778	45	2	477	310	112	81	36542	4952	106		67	
1600	9035	120	49		351	325	117	123	38338	720	35		70	
	5205		14		276	250	320	71	18399	533	60		20	
7855	8543	581	41	2	305	221	160	120	32772	3437	345	229	120	
1000	800	300	1	1	1200	533	350	193	4995	735				
8855	9343	881	42	3	327	240	170	127	37167	4172	345	229	120	
6000	5567	570	26	2	249	281	100	103	16616	2460	307	162	37	
1600	1200	300	2	1	945	502	324	203	7407	729				
5000	2000	550	1	1	1125	476	675	162	4455	1485				
6600	3200	850	3	2	1005	492	500	173	11862	2214				
12600	8767	1420	29	4	330	349	233	121	28488	4674	307	162	37	
11350	5640	1355	40	6	266	247	166	124	24333	6418			74	
8160	6235	380			319	270	212	108	21591	3640	21		99	

ALABAMA TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE, SCHOOLHOUSES, OWNERSHIP, VALUE, VALUE OF EQUIPMENT, PATENT DESKS, AVERAGE SALARIES, TOTAL SALARIES, EXPENDED BY S. I. A., VISITS BY SUPERINTENDENTS.—Continued.

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Teachers Studying Books A.T.R.C.		Number of Schoolhouses										Value of School- houses and Sites— White
	White	Colored	White					Colored					
			State	County	District	Private Owners	Cities	State	County	District	Private Owners	Cities	
Livingston County Rural Districts	28	3	38	4	33	21					7	10	62210
Andalusia, City of							1						70000
Merida, City of	7	1					1						22500
Totals for Cities	7	1					2						92500
Totals for County	35	4	38	4	33	21	2				7	10	154710
Morgan County	109	1	25		44	10					19	4	48670
Mullman County Rural Districts	97	2	43		70						1		84250
Mullman, City of	3						1						20000
Totals for County	100	2	43		70		1				1		104250
Noble County Rural Districts	29	3	34		27	5						16	55970
Oparka, City of	5						1						2000
Totals for County	34	3	34		27	5	1					16	57970
Oakland County Rural Districts	25	9	7		15	19		2			1	98	23414
Oakland, City of							5					1	147000
Totals for County	25	9	7		15	19	5	2			1	98	170414
Okfuskee County	52		46		47	10		1			3		105900
Okmulgee County	70	3	45		18	1					13	23	118247
Osborne County Rural Districts	86	6	39	6	25	6		1			9	4	42220
Ozark, City of	3						1					1	30000
Totals for County	89	6	39	6	25	6	1	1			9	4	72220
Perry County Rural Districts			35			45						5	22050
Perry, City of	10						1						25000
Prichard, City of	7						1						19000
Prichard, City of	41						5					1	110000
Totals for Cities	58						7					1	154000
Totals for County	58		35			45	7					5	176050
Quitman County	88	8	21		54	5		1			12	2	23910
Franklin County Rural Districts	52		44		5	29		1				4	38450
Russellville, City of	5	2					1					1	7000
Totals for County	57	2	44		5	29	1	1				4	45450
Seale County	10		39		26	5					4	8	70000
Seale County	33	9	1	1	19	4			2	22	37		22150
Seale County Rural Districts	6	2	18		5	19		8			1	43	18025
Seale, City of	5	1					1						16500
Totals for County	11	3	18		5	19	1	8			1	43	34525
Shelby County Rural Districts	39	6	23	4	8	5		1			16	9	29900
Houston County Rural Districts	50	2	28		27	13		1			9	6	51020
Shelby, City of	4						3						150000
Totals for County	54	2	28		27	13	3	1			9	6	201020
St. Clair County Rural Districts	131	12	48		25	39					12		81676
Bridgeport, City of	4						1					1	5500
Totals for County	135	12	48		25	39	1				12	1	87176

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

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ALABAMA TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE, SCHOOLHOUSES, OWNERSHIP, VALUE, VALUE OF EQUIPMENT, PATENT DESKS, AVERAGE SALARIES, TOTAL SALARIES, EXPENDED BY S. I. A., VISITS BY SUPERINTENDENTS.—Continued.

Value of School-houses and Sites—Colored.	Value of Equipment		S'h'l houses suppl'd with Pat. Desks		Average Yearly Salary				Total Salaries Paid Teachers		Amount Spent by A. S. I. A.		No. Visi by Coun Supts. and Assistants	
	White	Colored	White	Colored	White		Colored		White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored
					Male	Female	Male	Female						
3515	7308	538	39	2	322	256	132	102	37496	2074	561		20	
	3750		1	1	1250	560	320		9790	320	400			
	2500		1	1	770	468		175	3880	175				
	6250		2	2	1010	535	320	175	13670	495	400			
3515	13558	538	41	4	365	312	153	109	51166	2569	961		20	
5210	5585	490	22	2	285	222	73	69	31921	1620	234		190	
400	9090	50	56		250	227		145	38797	290	10000		20	
	1200		1		1125	480			4963		57			
400	10290	50	57		262	247		145	43760	290	10057		20	
2750	7230	400	52	2	376	280	195	135	28928	2169	514		194	
	800		1	1	1200	508	300	120	5955	420	175			
2750	8030	400	53	3	416	298	221	114	34883	2589	689		194	
1300	3235	100	26		674	428	80	80	25736	8120	634		115	
14000	12000	2000	5	1	1550	690	900	346	29819	4702	3000	300		
15300	15235	2100	31	1	1039	532	126	111	55555	12822	3634	300	115	
700	14703	35	39	1	341	258	210	100	45199	510	335			
10350	16400	1460	58	1	478	303	129	112	42880	4347	1290	13	208	
1072	5934	694	40	1	354	277	198	122	31610	2682	558	7	115	
1750	1000	20	1	1	1500	537	341	162	6333	503	15			
2822	6934	714	41	2	449	299	214	126	37943	3185	573	7	115	
	4512	55	49		241	217	140	113	21788	620	418	5		
	1500		1		1500	435			7592					
3500	1000	100	1	1		514	382	225	3600	607				
6000	8265	300	5	2	1035	519	472	243	24390	1688	250			
9500	10765	400	7	3	1101	498	429	240	35582	2295	250			
9500	15277	455	56	3	456	335	283	198	57370	2915	668	5		
1710	4677	585	37	1	242	237	110	96	25159	1634	201		75	
900	4380	150	22	1	212	187	90	86	23357	522			26	
500	700	25	1	1	875	431	225		3458	225	40			
1400	5080	175	23	2	222	213	158	86	26815	747	40		26	
	5000		28		315	237	105	73	36364	1132	140		30	
3375	3345	275	16	1	1500	347	102	87	13990	5142	670	400	69	
8450	1722	560	357	53	421	367	121	117	20930	6515	20		32	
2500	1250	225	1	1	1425	540	300	180	3585	660	80	4		
10950	2972	785	358	54	547	380	130	120	24515	7175	100	4	32	
4015	5175	637	23	1	325	262	109	70	19408	2152			40	
4850	5367	489	27		362	213	94	96	29666	1527	296		37	
2500	15000	400	3	2	899	593	510	210	17855	1350	75			
7350	20367	889	30	2	414	336	177	124	47521	2877	371		37	
2000	9601		42		302	271	87	64	37466	864	6291		52	
1000	1000	300	1	1	1200	300		160	2400	160	400			
3000	10601	300	43	1	316	273	87	75	39866	1024	6691		52	

ALABAMA TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE, SCHOOLHOUSES, OWNERSHIP, VALUE, VALUE OF EQUIPMENT, PATENT DESKS, AVERAGE SALARIES, TOTAL SALARIES, EXPENDED BY S. I. A., VISITS BY SUPERINTENDENTS.—Continued.

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Teachers Studying Books A.T.R.C.		Number of Schoolhouses										White
	White	Colored	White					Colored					
			State	County	District	Private Owners	Cities	State	County	District	Private Owners	Cities	
Jefferson County Rural Districts	344	79	43	7	36	48		2	1	3	61		2
Bessemer, City of	8	7					4					3	1
Birmingham, City of	490	152					33					12	13
Totals for Cities	498	159					37					15	15
Totals for County	842	238	43	7	36	48	37	2	1	3	61	15	17
Lamar County	90	3	41		30	12					18		
Lauderdale County Rural Districts	82	12	49		20	13		2			18		
Florence, City of							3					1	
Totals for County	82	12	49		20	13	3	2			18	1	1
Lawrence County			34		31	9				3	20		
Lee County Rural Districts	43		20	3	20			12		9	19		
Opelika, City of	8	1					1						
Phoenix, City of	11						1						
Totals for Cities	19	1					2						
Totals for County	62	1	20	3	20		2	12		9	19		
Limestone County	75		50		19						11		
Lowndes County	47	42	12		10	13		12		6	38		
Macon County Rural Districts	25		19		6	5		9		44			
Tuskegee, City of							1						
Totals for County	25		19		6	5	1	9		44			
Madison County Rural Districts	107	32	28	3	22	19		4		12	26		
Huntsville, City of							1						
Totals for County	107	32	28	3	22	19	1	4		12	26		1
Marengo County Rural Districts	27		34		18	18		1		2	35		
Demopolis, City of		5					1						
Totals for County	27	5	34		18	18	1	1		2	35		
Marion County	95		43	1	29	18				3	3		
Marshall County	70		42		15	28					2		
Mobile County Rural Districts	146	71		49		13			12		36		
Mobile, City of	80	20					10					3	4
Totals for County	226	91		49		13	10		12		36	3	4
Monroe County	18	5	32		26	14		1	1	16	25		
Montgomery County Rural Districts	67	75	17		15	15		6		20	69		
Montgomery, City of							9					3	3
Totals for County	67	75	17		15	15	9	6		20	69	3	4
Morgan County Rural Districts	117	20	26		40	8				15			
Albany, City of	27						5					1	
Decatur, City of	12	4					1					1	
Totals for Cities	39	4					6					2	
Totals for County	156	24	26		40	8	6			15		2	1
Perry County Rural Districts			14		13	16		7			46		
Marion, City of	3						2						
Totals for County	3		14		13	16	2	7			46		

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

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MA TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE, SCHOOLHOUSES, OWNERSHIP, VALUE, VALUE OF EQUIPMENT PATENT DESKS, AVERAGE SALARIES, TOTAL SALARIES, EXPENDED BY S. I. A., VISITS BY SUPERINTENDENTS.—Continued.

Value of Equipment		S'h'lhouses suppl'd with Pat. Desks		Average Yearly Salary				Total Salaries Paid Teachers		Amount Spent by A. S. I. A.		No. Visits by County Supts. and Assistants	
White	Colored	White	Colored	White Male	White Female	Colored Male	Colored Female	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored
44621	11396	126	52	667	409	328	268	173723	34410	3618	291	711	357
14250	1500	4	3	1240	553		287	27616	4300	200	125		
94425	11875	38	20	1403	662	653	371	369717	60478	15000			
108675	13375	42	23	1393	653	653	360	397333	64778	15200	125		
153296	24771	168	75	981	561	496	321	571056	99188	18818	416	711	357
5454		34		246	232	79	94	26961	1593	317		99	11
13325	925	50		292	268	495	103	31965	2558	4016		138	3
2500	225	4	1	1053	488	360	225	10882	810	50	5		
15825	1150	54	1	333	309	428	114	42847	3368	4066	5	138	3
4592	170	41		275	220	91	86	25603	2010			75	12
3450	1615	34	8	525	378	108	108	21335	4644	666		45	10
1250	175	2	2	1625	613	440	224	11215	1560	50	15		
2000	125	1	1	1000	440	360		5400	360	300	16		
3250	300	3	3	1417	538	400	224	16615	1920	350	31		
6700	1915	37	11	1294	425	225	121	37950	6564	1016	31	45	10
9055		56		351	258		40	29322	440			175	
1828	1022	25	3	531	416	120	108	22059	7470	707	124	30	94
1835	2818	27		688	431	122	119	17347	7875	100	95	76	81
3000		1		1200	600			4800		145			
4835	2818	28		865	455	122	119	22147	7875	245	95	76	81
10511	540	64		453	334	114	114	44061	5016	501	13	217	33
15000	5000	2	2	1166	577	394	202	14565	3014	500	200		
25511	5540	66	2	515	380	154	136	58626	8030	1001	213	217	38
5495	170	47	2	440	334	93	75	34186	3315	189		9	
2500	500	1	1	1500	630	600	240	5910	2520	50			
7995	670	48	3	499	358	127	123	40096	5835	239		9	
6155	45	14		250	207	106	69	29619	525	300		53	
1162		57		341	239	80	80	39706	160	755		111	
9130	946	56	11	602	448	295	204	67570	15121			124	96
41300	3500	10	4	1177	563	492	301	100828	13406				
50430	4446	66	15	868	510	367	240	168398	28527			124	96
5883	256	47	1	350	282	100	90	28907	4020	763	59	79	30
5732	1089	32	5	732	477	107	104	37892	10440	1043	116	116	129
40590	3645	10	4	1703	704	875	320	68958	12286	300			
46322	4734	42	9	1090	607	214	162	106850	13726	1343	116	116	129
6110	630	30		299	214	198	89	29121	2341	584	467	131	4
3000	100	5	1	1183	528	427	247	16755	921	200	10		
2000	500	1	1	1110	559	540	270	7810					
5000	600	6	2	1154	537	484	263	24565	2811	200	10		
11110	1230	36	2	388	316	270	150	53686	5152	784	477	131	4
2995	750	30	8	542	355	117	111	22463	6435	702	164		
650	50	1	1	1500	490	360		3460	360				
3645	800	31	9	648	365	130	111	25923	6795	702	164		

**ALABAMA TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE, SCHOOLHOUSES, OWNERSHIP, VALUE, VALUE C
EQUIPMENT, PATENT DESKS, AVERAGE SALARIES, TOTAL SALARIES, EXPENDED
BY S. I. A., VISITS BY SUPERINTENDENTS.—Continued.**

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Teachers Studying Books A.T.R.C.		Number of Schoolhouses										Value of School- houses and Sites— White.....
	White	Colored	State	County	White			Colored					
					District	Private Owners	Cities	State	County	District	Private Owners	Cities	
Pickens County	63	11	32		26	15		4		30	6		8263
Pike County Rural Districts.....	52	7	28	1	37	2				36	7		4823
Troy, City of.....							2					1	7500
Totals for County.....	52	7	28	1	37	2	2			36	7	1	12323
Randolph County Rural Districts.....	35		44	1	27			3		22			5333
Roanoke, City of.....	13						2					1	5500
Totals for County.....	38		44	1	27		2	3		22		1	10833
Russell County Rural Districts.....	32	7	21		5			20		16			4160
Girard, City of.....	1						2					1	2300
Totals for County.....	33	7	21		5		2	20		16		1	6460
Shelby County	107	15	27		34	20				10	12		5454
St. Clair County.....	77	5	30	3	30	16				4	12		8833
Sumter County	56	3	14		12	7		4		8	27		3033
Talladega County Rural Districts.....	61	8	25	5	17	12		2	1	35	15		5083
Sylacauga, City of.....	1						1						200
Talladega, City of.....	18						2					1	4000
Totals for Cities.....	19						3					1	4200
Totals for County.....	80	8	25	5	17	12	3	2	1	35	15	1	9283
Tallapoosa County Rural Districts.....	48	5	36		30	13				24	27		8521
Alexander City, City of.....	10						1					1	2000
Totals for County.....	58	5	36		30	13	1			24	27	1	10521
Tuscaloosa County Rural Districts.....	118	11	33		64	15				29	18		7453
Tuscaloosa, City of.....							5					1	10370
Totals for County.....	118	11	33		64	15	5			29	18	1	17823
Walker County Rural Districts.....	172	2	37	1	48	14				6	12		7970
Jasper, City of.....							1						3000
Totals for County.....	172	2	37	1	48	14	1			6	12		10970
Washington County	37	2	28		4	28		1		1	14		1701
Wilcox County	11	2	10	3	19	22		2		11	14		3821
Winston County	23		25		16	16							4861
Rural Districts	4176	672	2005	99	1590	881		138	17	631	1178		\$376511
Totals for Cities.....	853	206				10	128				28	50	\$384471
Grand Total	5029	878	2005	99	1590	891	128	138	17	631	1206	50	\$760981

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

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MA TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE, SCHOOLHOUSES, OWNERSHIP, VALUE, VALUE OF EQUIPMENT, PATENT DESKS, AVERAGE SALARIES, TOTAL SALARIES, EXPENDED BY S. I. A., VISITS BY SUPERINTENDENTS.—Continued.

Value of Equipment		S'h'houses suppl'd with Pat. Desks		Average Yearly Salary				Total Salaries Paid Teachers		Amount Spent by A. S. I. A.		No Visits by Count Supts. an Assistant	
White	Colored	White	Colored	White Male	White Female	Colored Male	Colored Female	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored
9165	1719	51	3	402	225	138	98	31696	4905	491		89	
7956	735	52		337	312	81	74	25620	3386	931	75	28	
4500	250	1	2	1305	492		281	10476	1125				
12456	985	53	2	379	348	81	80	36096	4511	931	75	28	
9795	785	41	1	276	250	106	92	32108	990	625		114	
1800	200	3	1	1071	509	270	180	8305	450				
11595	985	44	2	292	301	133	107	40413	1440	625		114	
4365	2225	26	13	804	436	86	90	17475	3564	431	831	35	
3800	300	2	1	858	434	484	234	6054	1186	73			
8165	2525	28	14	822	436	126	103	23529	4750	504	831	35	
7613	110	53	3	362	301	128	102	40045	2626	640		57	
11302	200	46		426	302	45	48	40590	849	2324		98	
4376	1102	23	4	670	430	101	80	28445	3537	945	55	49	
6432	640	47	3	494	365	214	142	35054	8001	407	132	91	
300		1		1350	540			4050					
3000	150	2	2	1507	579	195	200	13432	595	500			
3300	150	3	2	1452	571	195	200	17482	595	500			
9732	790	50	5	619	416	211	200	52536	8596	907	132	91	
9195	766	45	7	384	298	164	128	37173	7052	316	58	120	
5000	500	1	1	1400	495	405		5855	405				
14195	1266	46	8	418	317	184	128	43028	7457	316	58	120	
12906	1302	86	7	309	272	172	132	47442	6736	1048	37	120	
8600	500	6	2	1800	580	382	260	23885	4004	245			
21506	1802	92	9	394	333	220	161	71327	10740	1293	37	120	
12300	2275	55	3	357	279	245	212	59690	7639	2503	16	133	
2500	10	1	1	1800	450	410	250	6307	660		110		
14800	2285	56	4	378	291	257	214	65997	8299	2503	126	133	
3655	150	22	1	289	212	100	100	78169	1600				
4298	396	31		611	420	77	70	33289	3462			3	
3969		14		297	275			20635		172		56	
\$497112	\$ 55171	2976	231	\$ 367	\$ 304	\$ 135	\$ 119	\$2213632	\$ 269617	\$ 55499	\$ 3544	5822	17
\$327321	\$ 40475	138	78	\$1348	\$ 595	\$ 470	\$ 309	\$ 931972	\$ 130353	\$ 23366	\$ 882		
\$824433	\$ 95646	3114	309	\$ 431	\$ 363	\$ 167	\$ 152	\$3145604	\$ 399970	\$ 78865	\$ 4426	5822	17

RECEIPTS

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Balance from previous year	From public funds (in- cludes general fund, poll tax, bonus, and county tax)	City or town appropriation	General property taxes, loans, bond sales (not special county tax)	From sales of property, and proceeds of insur- ance adjustments	Matriculation and incidental fees	Supplement by Patrons	From State and local sources for alteration & erect'n of sch. houses	From all other sources	Total
Autauga Co. Rural Dists.	\$	\$ 19930	\$	\$	\$	\$ 150	\$ 813	\$ 642	\$ 390	\$ 2191
Prattville, City of	435	4800	500			2042			39	781
Totals for County	435	24730	500			2192	813	642	429	2974
Baldwin County	2796	46813	210			742	2162	1811	2251	5678
Barbour Co. Rural Dists.	195	31354	127			2871	815	2807	12948	5111
Eufaula, City of	50	5125	2250			1630				901
Totals for County	245	36479	2377			4501	815	2807	12948	6011
Bibb County	1532	30948	384			4209	14922	971	2345	5531
Blount County	477	32261				1644	1305	1310		3691
Bullock Co. Rural Dists.	239	28568	715			768	554	100	704	3164
Union Springs, City of		6500	4187						795	1141
Totals for County	239	35068	4902			768	554	100	1499	4311
Butler Co. Rural Dists.	37	37150					1000	700		3887
Greenville, City of	464	5400				2164				801
Totals for County	501	42550				2164	1000	700		4691
Calhoun Co. Rural Dists.	466	34963				1383	1205	2516	2078	4261
Anniston, City of	6525	18302	7600			5337				3774
Jacksonville, City of		2857				700				351
Piedmont, City of		4100	2000	20000	1000	960			1946	3000
Totals for Cities	6525	25259	9600	20000	1000	6997			1946	7132
Totals for County	6991	60222	9600	20000	1000	8380	1205	2516	4024	11391
Chambers Co. Rural Dist.	25	40157	3130		105	4853	7239	2498	6625	6461
Lanett, City of		5665	1757						15633	2301
Totals for County	25	45822	4887		105	4853	7239	2498	22258	8762
Cherokee County	524	21127				987	1963	1067	158	2581
Chilton County	157	31482	1150			132	4155	1172	1051	3921
Choctaw County	1222	26232				243	1842	1232	1097	3184
Clarke County	236	39486	240			3015	2723	1605	1861	4914
Clay County	265	28088	1000		500	3992	8340	2000	2449	4663
Cleburne County	140	18298	50			1765	168	673	514	2160
Coffee Co. Rural Dists.	140	33815	345			2229	2473	1963	1654	4261
Enterprise, City of		3300				2168			625	609
Totals for County	140	37115	345			4397	2473	1963	2279	4871
Colbert Co. Rural Dists.	309	20232	670	8500	215	371	403	5787	6632	4311
Sheffield, City of	573	3800	2491			2244			126	923
Fusculmbia, City of		3250	1200						11900	1635
Totals for Cities	573	7050	3691			2244			12026	2558
Totals for County	882	27282	4361	8500	215	2615	403	5787	18658	6870
Conceh County	65	28125	392			1598	2211	1550	2289	3623
Coosa County	171	22162				83	3934	600	685	2763

RECEIPTS—Continued

OF COUNTY ND CITY	Balance from previous year	From public funds (in- cludes general fund, poll tax, bonus, and county tax)	City or town appropriation	General property taxes, loans, bond sales (not special county tax)	From sales of property, and proceeds of insur- ance adjustments	Matriculation and incidental fees	Supplement by Patrons	From State and local sources for alteration & erect'n of sch. houses	From all other sources	Total
n Co. Rural Dis.	716	34256	1162			3195	3802	844	2975	46950
n, City of		4558	2144			4910				11612
City of		1968				1541			1013	4522
or Cities		6526	2144			6451			1013	16134
or County	716	40782	3306			9646	3802	844	3988	63084
v County	1155	28140	808		4146	3183			1991	39418
Co. Rural Dis.	182	38858				1501	3228	14466	698	58983
City of	689	2000		3432		455				6576
or County	871	40858		3432		1966	3228	14466	698	65509
anty Rural Dis.		27626				3589	1957	100	1147	34419
City of	380	2825	450			3550				7205
or County	380	30451	450			7139	1957	100	1147	41624
o. Rural Dis.	2012	36369				855	280		156	39672
City of	1200	17000		17680		7372			2669	45921
or County	3212	53369		17680		8217	280		2825	85593
County	567	34624				1560	13329	25245	1189	76514
County		37051	386				11820	10450	6450	66157
a Co. Rural Dist.	168	38878	129			1054	1537	450	399	42615
City of		5400	727			2007			17	8151
or County	168	44278	856			3061	1537	450	416	50766
Co. Rural Dis.	860	24704				260	462	726	112	27124
City, City of	1275	5080	4500							10855
City of	2130	2525	1300	500		1642			12	8109
City of	791	10085	9629	13319		2111			9	35944
or Cities	4196	17690	15429	13819		3753			21	54908
or County	5056	42394	15429	13819		4013	462	726	133	82032
County	2117	25205				700	1504	3	496	30025
Co. Rural Dis.		23577				609	2080	525	2044	28835
lle, City of		1706				2341				4047
or County		25283				2950	2080	525	2044	32882
County	51	29328	1900	510		10548	199	100	392	43028
County	2170	18150	900			931	179	500	575	23405
anty Rural Dis.	31	28998					176	3600	399	33204
ro, City of		3041				1411			80	4532
or County	31	32039				1411	176	3600	479	37736
ounty	7	20220	535			1135	720	15	106	22738
Co. Rural Dis.	1299	34564				1780	673	356	628	39900
City of		8213	3426			11720				23359
or County	1299	42777	3426			13500	673	356	628	62659
Co. Rural Dis.	1710	39033				832	4367		3370	49312
rt, City of	14	1829	1130						460	3433
or County	1724	40862	1130			832	4367		3830	52745

RECEIPTS—Continued

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Balance from previous year	From public funds (in- cludes general fund, poll tax, bonus, and county tax)	City or town appropriation	General property taxes, loans, bond sales (not special county tax)	From sales of property, and proceeds of insur- ance adjustments	Matriculation and incidental fees	Supplement by Patrons	From State and local sources for attention & erect'n of schoolhouses	From all other sources	Total
Jefferson Co. Rural Dist.	877	195567	1916			7294	28667	30063	17366	28175
Bessemer, City of		25000	15000			333				4033
Birmingham, City of		218860	250899		30	52712			202	52270
Totals for Cities		243860	265899		30	53045			202	56303
Totals for County	877	439427	267815		30	60339	28667	30063	17568	84478
Jamar County	5	25905	1036			2058	2327	355	898	3258
Lauderdale Co. Rural D.	10	32685						22000	4827	5952
Florence, City of	2	7390	3300			2935			22	1364
Totals for County	12	40075	3300			2935		22000	4849	7317
Lawrence County	94	28907						300		2930
Lee County Rural Dists.	24	29270	963				300	1650		3220
Opelika, City of	595	5362	6500			3314				1577
Phoenix, City of		3968	1083			1790			645	747
Totals for Cities	595	9320	7583			5104			645	2324
Totals for County	619	38590	8546			5104	300	1650	645	5545
Limestone County	491	31989	800			700	173	31350	1975	6747
Lowndes County	106	29741				872	1072	1844	1341	3497
Macon County	1294	25466				772	451	831	976	2979
Fuskegee, City of		2524	1796			1130				545
Totals for County	1294	27990	1796			1902	451	831	976	3524
Madison Co. Rural Dists.	116	51531	217			1476	1196	16013	1982	7253
Huntsville, City of		8072	8627			4505				2120
Totals for County	116	59603	8844			5981	1196	16013	1982	9373
Marengo Co. Rural Dists.	97	38877	885			356	247	6	418	4088
Demopolis, City of		5000				2100			1935	903
Totals for County	97	43877	885			2456	247	6	2353	4992
Marion County	205	28051	890			999	2068	698	992	3390
Marshall County		40387				6780	2088		506	4976
Mobile Co. Rural Dists.	1819	83926			340	7541			14340	10796
Mobile, City of		145029								14502
Totals for County	1819	228955			340	7541			14340	25299
Monroe County	5152	28633				1290	1501	2121		3869
Montgomery Co. Rural D.	300	51537				1448	799	12622	1458	6816
Montgomery, City of	176	31724	57500			5812			53	9526
Totals for County	476	83261	57500			7260	799	12622	1511	16342
Morgan Co. Rural Dists.	4457	32325	425	45	4975	1109	1520	281	282	4541
Albany, City of	488	6400		8970		4771			4	2062
Decatur, City of	1120	4000	7383			1580				1408
Totals for Cities	1608	10400	7383	8970		6351			4	3471
Totals for County	6065	42725	7808	9015	4975	7460	1520	281	286	8013
Perry Co. Rural Dists.	629	29947	400			124	256		1462	3281
Marion, City of	2398	3252				1007				661
Totals for County	3027	33199	400			1131	256		1462	3947

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

RECEIPTS—Continued

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Balance from previous year	From public funds (includes general fund, poll tax, bonus, and county tax)	City or town appropriation	General property taxes, loans, bond sales (not special county tax)	From sales of property, and proceeds of insurance adjustments	Matriculation and incidental fees	Supplement by Patrons	From State and local sources for alteration & erect'n of sch'lhouses	From all other sources
Pickens County		37196				4499	1719	3737	2936
Pike County Rural Dis.		27126			85	2130	1449	1380	1106
Troy, City of	400	5412	7280	50000		126			248
Totals for County	400	32538	7280	50000	85	2256	1449	1380	1354
Randolph Co. Rural Dist.		28317	100			790	6038	9650	867
Roanoke, City of		4290	350			4677			1035
Totals for County		32517	450			5467	6038	9650	1892
Russell Co. Rural Dis.	321	22932	460			440	346	220	993
Girard, City of		6000	1601			1452			
Totals for County	321	28932	2061			1892	346	220	993
Shelby County	438	38088	762			2595	3957	332	875
St. Clair County		34468	2410			3088	5148	803	4090
Sumter County	6	33372				1952	441	1605	1093
Talladega Co. Rural Dis.	10670	37809	1129			1336	3969	3555	1528
Sylacauga, City of	73	3195				1167			
Talladega, City of		12063	846			2269			270
Totals for Cities	73	15258	846			3436			270
Totals for County	10743	53067	1975			4772	3969	3555	1798
Tallapoosa Co. Rural Dis.	5	40082	975		1948	4973	750	1303	
Alexander City, City of		3000	2100			3200			240
Totals for County	5	43082	3075		1948	8173	750	1303	240
Tuscaloosa Co. Rural D.	1324	48962	1145			1322	7657	1911	5404
Tuscaloosa, City of	493	15286	8000			9111			770
Totals for County	1817	64248	9145			10433	7657	1911	6174
Walker Co. Rural Dis.	736	51128	1024	15	613	8399	6915	4433	8056
Jasper, City of		3065	1100			2856			942
Totals for County	736	54193	2124	15	613	11255	6915	4433	8998
Washington County	118	19059				92	1458	100	434
Wilcox County	241	35670			214	1872	626	232	706
Winston County	4194	18743	275			3354	796	1049	364
Rural Districts	\$ 55770	\$2348468	\$ 30040	\$ 9070	\$ 13141	\$132428	\$188474	\$238828	\$146123
Totals for Cities	\$ 20271	\$ 648121	\$418656	\$113901	\$ 1030	\$163152			\$ 41690
Grand Total	\$ 76041	\$2996589	\$448696	\$122971	\$ 14171	\$295580	\$188474	\$238828	\$187813

DISBURSEMENTS

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Salaries of County Superintendents.	Salaries of City Superintendents.	Salaries of Assistant Superintendents.	Salaries of Supervis- ing Principals.	Total Salaries of Superintendents.	Salaries of Principals.	Salaries of Teachers.
Autauga County Rural Dists.	\$ 1029				\$ 1029	\$ 3058	\$ 16687
Prattville, City of						900	5590
Totals for County	1029				1029	3958	22277
Baldwin County	2000		340		2340	10063	34609
Barbour County Rural Dists.	1404				1404	7216	26366
Eufaula, City of		1800			1800	1305	5310
Totals for County	1404	1800			3204	8521	31676
Bibb County	1252				1252	13555	31538
Blount County	1080		138		1218	11767	18358
Bullock County Rural Districts	2000				2000	7555	19284
Union Springs, City of		2000			2000	1415	6552
Totals for County	2000	2000			4000	8970	25836
Butler County Rural Districts	1600				1600	7307	27132
Greenville, City of		1500			1500	360	5490
Totals for County	1600	1500			3100	7667	32622
Calhoun County Rural Districts	1361		1369		2730	9368	24485
Anniston, City of		2100			2100	9506	11496
Jacksonville, City of						978	2235
Piedmont, City of						1500	3970
Totals for Cities		2100			2100	11984	17701
Totals for County	1361	2100	1369		4830	21352	42186
Chambers County Rural Dists.	2000		250		2250	16647	38192
Lanett, City of		1500			1500	400	8040
Totals for County	2000	1500	250		3750	17047	46232
Cherokee County	1020				1020	6236	16139
Chilton County	1500				1500	9258	24965
Choctaw County	1017				1017	6216	20986
Clarke County	1500		330		1830	6745	34749
Clay County	1200		300		1500	13202	25856
Cleburne County	700				700	2149	16780
Coffee County Rural Districts	1500		688		2188	15949	20260
Enterprise, City of						1550	3580
Totals for County	1500		688		2188	17499	23840
Colbert County Rural Districts	1156				1156	3516	15560
Sheffield, City of						1629	6507
Tuscumbia, City of						1800	4140
Totals for Cities						3429	10647
Totals for County	1156				1156	6945	26207
Conecuh County	1200		210		1410	7742	23009
Coosa County	1200		400		1600	4260	20971

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DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

Total	Balance on hand	Other Expenses	Teach'g Supp's (Crays, Pens, Erasers, Tablets, Textbooks Furn'd, etc.)	New Equipment (not Replacements)	New Bldgs. and G'ds., Alterations of Old Bldgs. (not repairs)	Repairs, Replacement of Equipment, Ins., & other Upkeep Charges	Fuel, Water, Light, Power, Etc.	Wages of Janitors and other Employees	Other Expenses of Supervision	Total Salaries of Teachers, including Supervisors
\$ 21925	\$ 491	\$ 122	\$ 30	\$ 168	\$ 235	\$ 75	\$ 30	\$ 259	\$ 20774	\$ 20774
7816	116	261	25	168	459	110	100	259	6490	6490
29741	607	383	55	168	690	185	130	259	27264	27264
56785	3625	649	206	642	1120	2499	282	279	47012	47012
51117	206	126	114	1639	13208	503	185	150	34986	34986
9055	50	55	55	25	10	150	200	225	8415	8415
60172	256	126	169	1664	13218	653	285	375	43401	43401
55311	1023	3363	710	380	1512	874	960	144	46345	46345
36997	394	1012	500	400	1325	250	1644	129	31343	31343
31648	152	631	174	264	218	321	518	493	28839	28839
11482	112	60	60	86	31	404	496	326	9967	9967
43130	152	743	234	350	249	725	1014	819	38806	38806
38887	11	780	407	172	602	402	262	112	36089	36089
8028		40	28	40	175	40	200	195	7350	7350
46915	11	780	447	200	777	442	462	307	43389	43389
42611	51	772	176	561	2250	1184	984	100	36583	36583
37764	1172	200	461	450	8349	1011	1140	1679	23102	23102
3557							220	124	3213	3213
30006		21	10	2300	21000	540	275	250	5470	5470
71327	1172	221	471	2750	29349	1551	1635	2053	21785	21785
113938	1223	993	647	3311	31599	2735	2569	2153	68368	68368
64632	41	709	353	536	279	3624	2001		57089	57089
23055	50	40	40	400	12000		400	225	9940	9940
87687	41	759	393	936	12279	3624	2401	225	67029	67029
25826	153	133	96	198	956	74	728	93	23395	23395
39299	365	895	97	434	1189	177	243	101	35723	35723
31868	1508	154	77	440	1276	40	154		28219	28219
49166	1395	638	217	238	2338	278	439	149	43324	43324
46634	256	969	311	208	2007	482	1347	180	40558	40558
21608	96	53	72	197	673	377	274	102	19629	19629
42619	252	501	358	212	2040	500	150	209	38397	38397
6093		32	12	50	600	69	65	135	5130	5130
48712	252	533	370	262	2540	569	215	344	43527	43527
43119	1164	429	104	1404	18617	603	516	50	20232	20232
9234	166	109	88	59	94	94	217	324	8136	8136
16350		10	10	220	10000		180	180	5940	5940
25584	166	109	98	279	10000	94	217	504	14076	14076
68703	1330	538	202	1683	28617	697	733	554	34308	34308
36230	1150	331	97	994	900	99	315	183	32161	32161
27635	1	27		21	600		55		26831	26831

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Salaries of County Superintendents.....	Salaries of City Superintendents.....	Salaries of Assistant Superintendents.....	Salaries of Supervis- ing Principals.....	Total Salaries of Superisors.....	Salaries of Principals.....	Salaries of Teachers.....
Covington County Rural Dists.	1500				1500	9657	29913
Andalusia, City of.....		1500			1500	1000	7610
Florala, City of.....						1000	3055
Totals for Cities.....		1500			1500	2000	10665
Totals for County.....	1500	1500			3000	11657	40578
Crenshaw County	1124		395		1519	21936	11605
Cullman County Rural Districts	1579				1579	13090	25997
Cullman, City of.....						1125	3838
Totals for County.....	1579				1579	14215	29835
Dale County Rural Districts.....	1400				1400	24154	6943
Ozark, City of.....		1500			1500	1500	3375
Totals for County.....	1400	1500			2900	25654	10318
Dallas County Rural Districts.....	2400				2400	7230	26626
Selma, City of.....		2700			2700	5775	26046
Totals for County.....	2400	2700			5100	13005	52672
DeKalb County	1800		200		2000	9631	36078
Elmore County	1425				1425	17252	29975
Escambia County Rural Dists.	1696		862		2558	10421	23871
Brewton, City of.....		1500			1500	341	4995
Totals for County.....	1696	1500	862		4058	10762	28866
Etowah County Rural Districts	1500		150		1650	7226	15182
Alabama City, City of.....						1500	6092
Attalla, City of.....						832	3375
Gadsden, City of.....		2100		3130	5230	2270	18578
Totals for Cities.....		2100		3130	5230	4602	28045
Totals for County.....	1500	2100	150	3130	6880	11828	43227
Fayette County	1200		75		1275	3757	23036
Franklin County Rural Districts	959				959	8031	15848
Russellville, City of.....						875	2808
Totals for County.....	959				959	8906	18656
Geneva County	1157				1157	15491	22005
Greene County	1200		90		1290	2972	16160
Hale County Rural Districts.....	1164				1164	5374	22071
Greensboro, City of.....						1725	2520
Totals for County.....	1164				1164	7099	24591
Henry County	868		100		968	7278	14282
Houston County Rural Districts	1200		105		1305	7862	23331
Dothan, City of.....		2000			2000	2630	14575
Totals for County.....	1200	2000	105		3305	10492	37906
Jackson County Rural Districts	1460		525		1985		38330
Bridgeport, City of.....						1200	1360
Totals for County.....	1460		525		1985	1200	39690

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DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

Total	Balance on hand	Other Expenses	Teach'g Supp's (Crayons, Erasers, Tablets, Textbooks Furn'd, etc.)	New Equipment (not Replacements)	New Bldgs. and G'ds. Altern'ts of Old Bldgs. (not repairs)	Repairs, Replacement of Equip'm't, Inc., & other Upkeep Charges	Fuel, Water, Light, Power, Etc.	Wages of Janitors and other Employees	Other Expenses of Supervision	Total Salaries of Teachers, including Supervisors
41070	804	198	237	536	1837	414	321	274	1759	46950
10110	42	236	364	10	386	316	58	90		11612
4065		222	51	14		31	31	149		4522
14165	42	458	415	24	386	816	89	239		16134
55235	846	656	652	560	1723	730	410	513	1759	63084
35060	124	185	711	2152	140	492	54	438	62	39418
40666		71	1310	445	13979	1835	13	313	301	58933
4963		310	133	361		12	55	2	740	6576
45629		381	1443	806	13979	1847	68	315	1041	65509
32497	260		226	297	183	276	140	163	377	34419
6375		180	200	250			50		150	7205
38872	260	180	426	547	183	276	190	163	527	41624
36256		13	329	121	367	44	147	181	2214	39672
34521	810	1619	1153	1704	1452	180		1524	2958	45921
70777	810	1632	1482	1825	1819	224	147	1705	5172	85593
47709	80		1384	647	25056	909	155	360	214	76514
48652	224	270	724	11148	2902	285	160	1545	247	66157
26850		45	27	1009		800	97	2965	831	42615
6836	25	225	200	300		75	15	50	425	8151
43686	25	270	227	1309		875	112	3015	1256	50766
24058	600		162	217	842	122	201	762	160	27124
7592		856	250	310			75	1311	461	10855
4207	8	206	285	276	2853		111	124	39	8109
26078		958	6105	758	1012	704	329			35944
37877	8	2020	6640	1344	3865	704	515	1435	500	54908
61935	608	2020	6802	1561	4607	826	716	2197	660	82032
28068		160	700	2	15	108	131	70	771	30025
24838			481	27	377	1532	635	148	797	28835
3683		219	120					25		4047
28521		219	601	27	377	1532	635	178	797	32882
38653		46	48	95	108	6	18	23	4031	43028
20422	86	175	308	647	271	152	49	403	892	23405
28609	88		100	33	3400	271	37	299	367	33204
4245		108	135				8	36		4532
32854	88	108	235	33	3400	271	45	335	367	37736
22528			10	200						22788
32498	150	98	244	347	420	811	106	1329	3297	39300
19205	450	990	480	160			2074			23559
61703	600	1088	724	507	420	811	2180	1329	3297	62659
40315		400	400	450	5591	150			2006	49312
2560		128	115	25		600	5			3433
42875		528	515	475	5591	750	5		2006	52745

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Salaries of County Superintendents	Salaries of City Superintendents	Salaries of Assistant Superintendents	Salaries of Supervis- ing Principals	Total Salaries of Superintendents	Salaries of Principals	Salaries of Teachers
Jefferson County Rural Dists.	5000		11365		16365	77521	130612
Bessemer, City of		2500			2500	4785	24631
Birmingham, City of		4200	2700	9358	16258	39957	373980
Totals for Cities		6700	2700	9358	18758	44742	398611
Totals for County	5000	9200	14065	9358	35123	122263	529223
Lamar County	1200		480		1680	7525	21029
Lauderdale County Rural Dists.	1600				1600	7871	26382
Florence, City of		1900			1900	2610	7182
Totals for County	1600	1900			3500	10481	33564
Lawrence County	1109				1109	7834	19779
Lee County Rural Districts	1315				1315	7216	20763
Opelika, City of						3690	9085
Phoenix, City of						1000	4760
Totals for Cities						4690	13845
Totals for County	1315				1315	11906	34608
Limestone County	1800				1800	9789	19973
Lowndes County	1800				1800	5589	23940
Macon County Rural Districts	1198		375		1573	5604	19618
Tuskegee, City of						1200	3600
Totals for County	1198		375		1573	6804	23218
Madison County Rural Districts	4000		235		4235	15444	33633
Huntsville, City of		1800			1800	3000	13995
Totals for County	4000	1800	235		6035	18444	47628
Marengo County Rural Dists.	1680				1680	10631	26870
Demopolis, City of						2100	6330
Totals for County	1680				1680	12731	33200
Marion County	1000		300		1300	22385	8038
Marshall County	1600		500		2100	14833	22933
Mobile County Rural Districts			2100		2100	22043	60648
Mobile, City of		3300		11661	14961	11832	87441
Totals for County		3300	2100	11661	17061	33875	148089
Monroe County	1650		105		1755	6975	25952
Montgomery County Rural Dis.	1800		2210		4010	11350	36982
Montgomery, City of		3000		1800	4800	10129	66315
Totals for County	1800	3000	2210	1800	8810	21479	103297
Morgan County Rural Districts	1600				1600	8641	22821
Albany, City of		1650			1650	427	15599
Decatur, City of		1680			1680	540	7480
Totals for Cities		3330			3330	967	23079
Totals for County	1600	3330			4930	9608	45900
Perry County Rural Districts	1277		150		1427	1910	26988
Marion, City of						1500	2320
Totals for County	1277		150		1427	3410	29308

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DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

Total	Balance on hand	Other Expenses	Teacher Supp's (Crayons, Erasers, Tablets, Textbooks, etc.)	New Equipment (not Replacements)	New Bldgs. and Grds., Alterations of Old other Upkeep Charges	Repairs, Replacement of Equipment, Ins., & other Upkeep Charges	Fuel, Water, Light, Power, Etc.	Wages of Janitors and other Employees	Other Expenses of Supervision	Total Salaries of Teachers, including Supervisors
224498				6590	28351	5371	5212	867		224498
31916	1314	7269	2278	1109	1587	2413	887	1827	50	31916
430195		209	335	2263	9219	14725	21174	31115	5367	430195
462111		3556	5089	3372	10806	17138	22061	32942	5417	462111
686609	1314	3765	5424	9962	39157	22509	27273	33809	5417	686609
30234	232	380	187	118	300	301	732	100		30234
35853	181			1350	22000			138		35853
11692	1	350	21	134		377	420	522	132	11692
47545	182	350	21	1484	22000	377	420	522	270	47545
28722	111			300				168		28722
29294		1263		1650						29294
12775	29	1466	75	204		112	642	468		12775
5760		1556						160		5760
18535	29	3022	75	204		112	642	628		18535
47829	29	4285	75	1650		112	642	628		47829
31562	2373			1975	31350			218		31562
31329	115	1067	94	154	1326	449	397	45		31329
26795	465	255	155	279	1401	186	214	40		26795
4800	5450	20	20			50	400	180		4800
31595	35240	255	175	279	1401	236	614	220		31595
53312	72531	411	257	2567	10077	2022	1410	233		53312
18795	21204	80	80	148		248	615	185		18795
72107	93735	734	387	2715	10077	2270	2015	1043		72107
39181	40886	401	65	192	62	172	181	103		39181
8430	9035	13	13				340	252		8430
47611	49921	401	78	192	62	172	521	355		47611
31723	33903	59	102	239	641	347	510	63	71	31723
39866	49761	1110		4072	1100	1123	1749	279		39866
84791	107966	11847	453	181		3711	2319	1127	2813	84791
114234	145029	7046	3020	494		10560	2578	4283	2814	114234
199025	252995	724	3473	675		14271	4897	5410	5627	199025
34682	38697	599	731	234	1642	218	148		77	34682
52342	68164	409	204	418	13059	362	620			52342
81244	95265	1052	1113	438	135	2118	2520	4973	1113	81244
133586	163429	1461	1317	856	13194	2480	3140	4973	1113	133586
33062	45419	126	29	1900	240	5527	433	324		33062
17676	20633	83	153	369	75	941	795	415		17676
9700	14083	36	64		365	345	333			9700
27376	34716	119	217	369	440	1286	1128	415		27376
60438	80135	245	246	2150	609	5967	1719	415		60438
30325	32818	701	35	178	496	800	143	45		30325
3820	6657	112	19			249	81	69	80	3820
34145	39475	2322	54	178	496	1049	224	69	125	34145

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY	Salaries of County Superintendents	Salaries of City Superintendents	Salaries of Assistant Superintendents	Salaries of Supervis- ing Principals	Total Salaries of Supervisors	Salaries of Principals	Salaries of Teachers
Pickens County	1200		905		2105	11921	24680
Pike County Rural Districts	1303				1303	5055	23951
Troy, City of		1800			1800		9801
Totals for County	1303	1800			3103	5055	33752
Randolph County Rural Dists.	1239		360		1599	11328	21770
Roanoke, City of		2000			2000	270	6485
Totals for County	1239	2000	360		3599	11598	28255
Russell County Rural Districts	1158		1195		2353	4675	16364
Girard, City of		1264			1264	1408	4568
Totals for County	1158	1264	1195		3617	6083	20932
Shelby County	1200				1200	14479	28192
St. Clair County	1326		1040		2366	14825	26614
Sumter County	1282				1282	9506	22476
Talladega County Rural Dists.	2109				2109	11286	31768
Sylacauga, City of						1350	2700
Talladega, City of		2025		630	2655	990	10382
Totals for Cities		2025		630	2655	2340	13082
Totals for County	2109	2025		630	4764	13626	44850
Tallapoosa County Rural Dists.	1350		900		2250	9013	35212
Alexander City, City of						1805	4455
Totals for County	1350		900		2250	10818	39667
Tuscaloosa County Rural Dists.	3000				3000	14634	39544
Tuscaloosa, City of		2100			2100	5055	20734
Totals for County	3000	2100			5100	19689	60278
Walker County Rural Districts	2000		1100		3100	19474	48855
Jasper, City of		1800			1800	410	4757
Totals for County	2000	1800	1100		4900	19884	53612
Washington County	737				737	4970	14799
Wilcox County	1372				1372	5805	30946
Winston County	1000		300		1300	16625	4010
Rural Districts	\$ 99256		\$ 30147		\$129403	\$729928	\$1753321
Totals for Cities		\$ 51219	\$ 2700	\$ 26579	\$ 80498	\$137174	\$ 847737
Grand Total	\$ 99256	\$ 51219	\$ 32847	\$ 26579	\$209901	\$867102	\$2601058

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

Total	Balance on hand	Other Expenses	Teacher's Supp's (Crayons, Erasers, Tablets, Textbooks Furn'd, etc.)	New Equipment (not Replacements)	New Bids, and G'ds, Alternates of Old Bids. (not repairs)	Repairs, Replacement of Equip't, Ins., & other Upkeep Charges	Fuel, Water, Light, Power, Etc.	Wages of Janitors and other Employees	Other Expenses of Supervision	Total Salaries of Teachers, including Supervisors
50087	105	1613	40	570	5039	2637	958	341	78	38706
33276	72	629	84	316	692	1072	34	68		30309
63466	45000		50	640	5125	130	400	300	220	11601
96742	45072	629	134	956	5817	1202	434	368	220	41910
45752		430	94	307	9670	66	345	62	81	34697
10262		62	34	160	500	48	346	275	82	8755
56014		492	128	467	10170	114	691	337	163	43452
25712	238	992	79	133	286	209	293	90		23392
9053	83	590	435			315	145	245		7240
34765	321	1582	514	133	286	524	438	335		30632
47047	468	399	151	171	557	392	494	108	436	43871
50007	468	482	305	1089	1088	1018	1480	215	57	43805
38469	1266	827	146	251	948	674	686	325	82	33264
59996	8354	405	371	325	2631	1411	975	129	232	45163
4435	66	69	15	100		45		90		4050
15448	45			482		265	125	415	89	14027
19883	66	114	15	582		265	170	505	89	18077
79879	8420	519	386	907	2631	1676	1145	634	321	63240
50036	31	249	219	247	817	104	962	240	692	46475
8540		1350	50	25	25	350	325	180		6260
58576	31	1599	269	247	842	454	1287	420	692	52735
67725	2660	654	259	1242	3530	987	1104	66	45	57178
33660		502	298	745		736	1337	1928	225	27889
101385	2660	1156	557	1987	3530	1723	2441	1994	270	85067
81319	889	1025	472	1479	2416	2099	1417	70	23	71429
7963		316	12		75		345	248		6967
89282	889	1341	472	1491	2416	2174	1762	318	23	78396
21261	5	84	27	164	7	292	74		102	20506
39561	103	93	370	83	329	120	250	90		38123
28775	3639	870	87	366	1169	148	394	167		21935
\$3162342	\$63076	\$55983	\$13657	\$44505	\$249507	\$62544	\$41972	\$9020	\$9426	\$2612652
\$1406821	\$57358	\$22819	\$14496	\$12684	\$75283	\$39797	\$46816	\$59647	\$12513	\$1065409
\$4569163	\$120434	\$78802	\$28153	\$57189	\$324790	\$102341	\$88787	\$68667	\$21939	\$3678061

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS

Enrollment, Graduates, Age of Pupils, Teachers, Libraries, Buildings, Equipment

COUNTIES	Enrollment						No. of Graduates	Average Age of Pupils		Living 3 Miles or More from School			Number of Teachers Employed			Value of Library	Value of Buildings and Sites	Value of Equipment	Scientific Apparatus and Teaching Supplies						
	Male		Female					Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total									
	First year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Total	Preparatory	First Year													Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Total	Preparatory	Grand Total
Autauga	20	13	9	2	44	0	29	8	10	13	60	0	104	1	13	16	16	25	2	2	4	525	300	\$12,000	\$ 325
Barbour	11	9	5	13	38	0	19	10	13	15	57	0	95	8	12	15	15	46	2	1	3	750	400	1,200	600
Bibb	26	30	21	11	88	3	23	24	13	11	71	18	180	10	11	17	16	120	2	3	5	450	450	15,000	500
Blount	36	26	23	16	101	0	24	41	18	10	93	0	194	10	6	18	17	131	3	2	5	400	200	18,000	1,000
Calhoun	19	10	10	2	41	0	19	15	13	5	52	0	93	1	4	17	16	39	3	1	4	1,000	350	18,000	800
Chambers	8	9	10	10	37	12	11	11	5	6	33	5	87	8	5	16	16	41	2	2	4	140	115	5,000	800
Cherokee	12	10	3	1	26	0	13	7	7	4	31	0	57	1	2	17	16	21	2	3	5	254	200	12,500	125
Chilton	41	28	15	7	91	0	32	21	9	4	66	0	157	5	5	16	16	70	4	2	6	200	300	25,000	1,000
Choctaw	13	5	5	2	25	0	4	8	6	4	22	0	47	1	4	16	15	23	2	1	3	275	200	11,000	600
Clarke	14	10	11	9	44	13	15	7	5	10	37	8	102	7	8	17	16	51	3	1	4	650	525	12,500	300
Clay	31	20	18	12	81	0	7	17	17	6	47	0	128	10	6	18	16	40	2	2	4	250	200	13,500	532
Cleburne	24	12	5	4	45	0	13	7	7	5	32	0	77	1	3	16	15	29	2	1	3	200	275	9,000	250
Coffee	13	14	5	5	37	16	24	11	14	12	61	31	145	2	10	16	15	51	2	3	5	325	400	31,000	500
Colbert	21	15	3	5	44	0	18	8	8	3	37	0	81	4	3	18	17	42	2	1	3	75	64	12,250	800
Conecuh	12	10	5	3	30	14	12	7	7	6	32	15	91	3	1	17	15	15	2	1	3	75	60	9,000	355
Coosa	14	2	2	4	22	10	6	4	0	5	15	12	59	3	1	17	15	23	1	3	4	600	500	20,000	500
Covington	27	14	6	4	51	0	26	18	6	8	58	0	109	2	7	16	15	38	2	1	3	400	400	13,000	1,000
Crenshaw	33	15	0	8	56	0	27	6	0	1	34	0	90	6	1	17	16	38	2	1	3	200	200	20,000	1,000
Cullman	44	40	22	17	123	0	33	29	11	10	83	0	206	13	7	17	16	122	3	2	5	200	200	20,000	1,000
Dallas	6	13	10	3	32	0	9	16	10	3	38	0	70	2	3	18	16	36	2	1	3	550	450	10,000	550
DeKalb	28	11	5	2	46	0	24	13	13	4	54	0	100	0	0	16	15	45	2	1	3	300	200	13,500	225
Elmore	25	12	2	3	42	11	15	16	5	51	9	113	2	4	20	18	40	2	1	3	320	155	16,000	750	
Escambia	15	15	7	8	45	0	20	16	11	7	54	0	99	7	6	17	15	48	2	2	4	320	200	20,000	300
Etowah	32	23	9	10	74	0	26	23	13	14	76	0	150	6	13	16	15	75	2	2	4	587	587	20,000	300

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

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Fayette	43	24	15	6	88	15	31	27	14	17	89	26	218	6	17	18	16	107	2	2	4	90	350	18,000	500	400
Franklin	25	18	13	6	82	13	35	26	14	10	85	17	177	5	8	16	15	55	2	2	4	150	175	11,000	1,000	751
Geneva	22	15	11	7	55	0	33	14	11	7	65	0	120	2	1	17	16	55	2	2	4	675	500	10,000	765	475
Henry	37	19	8	6	70	13	17	13	11	11	52	13	148	5	8	18	16	37	2	2	4	301	300	16,000	1,200	500
Houston	15	10	4	4	33	0	8	18	5	8	39	0	72	3	6	18	16	42	2	1	3	600	350	15,000	1,000	610
Jackson	37	22	24	17	100	31	21	18	10	67	18	216	14	9	17	16	80	2	2	4	400	350	14,000	500	350	
Jefferson	63	32	20	5	120	0	28	23	25	5	81	0	201	3	4	16	15	95	2	4	6	1,100	700	38,000	2,000	900
Lamar	18	12	10	5	45	12	21	12	3	6	41	14	112	7	5	18	15	48	2	2	4	150	150	8,000	1,000	300
Lauderdale	30	15	9	9	63	27	25	26	11	6	68	24	182	7	5	17	17	45	2	2	4	160	150	8,600	625	150
Lawrence	17	12	14	8	51	11	18	6	11	13	48	20	130	4	7	17	17	43	2	2	4	550	225	12,500	1,250	150
Lee	16	14	12	7	49	0	17	9	4	7	37	0	86	3	7	16	15	29	1	2	3	400	300	14,500	1,800	200
Limestone	11	7	4	1	23	0	18	9	5	6	38	0	61	1	5	17	15	37	2	1	3	175	250	11,000	600	150
Lowndes	9	7	2	4	22	0	4	6	7	6	23	0	45	2	5	16	16	18	2	1	3	333	350	9,000	625	420
Macon	11	11	8	11	41	0	5	16	8	6	35	0	76	11	6	16	14	20	2	1	3	130	75	15,000	600	175
Madison	10	14	13	3	40	0	8	9	7	5	29	0	69	3	5	18	17	36	2	2	4	350	500	16,000	500	800
Marengo	5	7	7	7	26	0	11	4	7	5	27	0	53	6	4	17	16	24	1	3	4	356	300	12,000	400	150
Marion	36	23	10	18	87	31	15	10	9	7	41	20	179	17	4	18	16	80	2	1	3	250	250	12,000	600	400
Marshall	32	25	12	20	89	0	18	23	17	2	60	0	149	13	1	17	16	70	2	2	4	300	200	25,000	2,000	300
Monroe	19	23	16	19	77	0	22	19	11	14	66	0	143	15	13	18	18	105	2	1	3	200	150	15,000	1,000	500
Morgan	36	19	16	10	81	0	25	27	14	7	73	0	154	9	6	16	16	67	2	2	4	300	300	12,100	1,300	315
Perry	24	21	12	3	60	0	24	20	11	12	67	0	127	2	6	16	15	56	1	3	4	600	300	25,000	2,000	1,200
Pickens	16	10	7	6	39	0	15	7	9	3	34	0	73	5	2	17	16	27	1	2	3	75	100	15,000	500	300
Pike	12	13	8	3	36	0	13	4	5	8	30	0	66	0	6	16	17	20	2	1	3	250	300	15,000	1,500	200
Randolph	25	8	16	7	56	23	24	15	17	5	61	11	151	4	4	18	17	75	2	2	4	450	200	10,000	1,200	300
Shelby	23	14	7	12	56	0	21	9	3	10	43	0	99	11	10	17	16	43	1	2	3	230	150	13,000	500	250
St. Clair	15	7	4	6	32	0	13	11	14	4	42	0	74	4	3	18	19	44	2	1	3	320	300	10,000	500	250
Sumter	6	12	6	11	35	0	10	9	16	9	44	0	79	8	5	17	15	32	2	1	3	150	130	12,900	575	300
Talladega	9	6	6	6	27	0	15	14	9	3	41	0	68	6	3	16	15	30	2	1	3	165	98	11,000	1,590	202
Tallapoosa	11	14	7	5	37	0	13	20	9	4	46	0	83	3	4	18	16	29	2	1	3	450	400	12,500	225	100
Walker	28	17	15	16	76	0	27	29	15	10	81	0	157	14	9	17	15	63	3	2	5	0	0	50,000	0	0
Washington	13	12	1	0	26	9	17	2	3	0	22	9	66	0	0	19	16	44	2	1	3	236	400	10,500	600	0
Wilcox	16	17	14	16	63	0	21	13	11	7	52	0	115	7	6	15	14	63	1	3	4	450	425	10,000	500	500
Winston	25	7	2	5	40	20	12	4	2	3	21	21	102	4	3	17	15	50	2	1	3	40	21	10,250	1,000	125
TOTALS	1,241	853	544	430	3,068	284	1,064	814	668	406	2,842	291	6,485	315	821	17	16	2,811	112	97	209	18,892	\$14,893	\$831,300	\$53,812	\$20,848

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS—FINANCIAL—RECEIPTS

COUNTIES	Balance from Previous Year.....	State Appropriation.....	Town or City Appropriation.....	County Board of Education.....	Board of Revenue or Commission- ers' Court.....	Matriculation fees	From all other Sources.....	Overpayment or Indebtedness.....	Total.....
Autauga	\$ 61.29	\$3,000.00	\$ 25.00	0	\$ 60.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 378.88	0	\$4,025.17
Barbour	76.89	3,000.00	107.50	0	0	425.00	44.19	\$ 4.95	3,658.53
Bibb	0	3,000.00	0	\$2,000.00	0	800.00	150.90	0	5,950.90
Blount	0	3,000.00	0	0	0	517.50	1,163.04	0	4,680.54
Calhoun	0	3,000.00	0	200.00	180.02	472.50	18.00	0	3,865.52
Chambers	118.22	3,000.00	0	385.00	0	402.50	110.30	0	4,016.02
Cherokee	41.79	3,000.00	0	0	0	313.25	37.66	14.48	3,407.18
Chilton	0	3,000.00	270.00	270.00	0	385.50	0	223.10	4,648.60
Choctaw	16.53	3,000.00	0	0	0	157.50	0	154.12	3,328.15
Clarke	8.81	3,000.00	0	510.00	0	450.00	784.50	13.11	4,766.42
Clay	280.72	3,000.00	375.00	0	0	642.25	188.23	0	4,486.20
Cleburne	0	3,000.00	0	0	0	327.50	55.45	5.88	3,388.83
Coffee	149.66	3,000.00	1,250.00	0	0	979.40	68.80	0	5,447.46
Colbert	129.76	3,000.00	0	0	0	514.50	154.64	0	3,798.90
Concehuh	0	3,000.00	0	698.00	100.00	388.55	55.50	0	4,242.05
Coosa	0	3,000.00	0	0	0	290.00	30.00	0	3,320.00
Covington	0	3,000.00	0	0	1,000.00	452.50	0	0	4,452.50
Crenshaw	0	3,000.00	0	0	0	347.50	69.00	0	3,416.50
Cullman	2.00	3,000.00	0	350.00	350.00	1,015.00	2,523.00	275.00	7,515.00
Dallas	184.47	3,000.00	0	160.00	0	318.00	5.00	0	3,667.47
DeKalb	82.92	3,000.00	0	0	0	423.00	0	0	3,505.92
Elmore	2.65	3,000.00	0	297.50	0	547.75	473.68	0	4,321.58
Escambia	552.75	3,000.00	0	800.00	0	422.50	14.00	0	4,789.25
Etowah	4.65	3,000.00	0	0	0	1,135.00	125.00	798.49	5,063.14
Fayette	158.91	3,000.00	0	585.00	0	1,311.50	0	0	5,055.41
Franklin	60.39	3,000.00	0	281.25	48.00	755.00	179.16	0	4,323.80
Geneva	0	3,000.00	85.00	0	0	868.50	362.95	0	4,316.45
Henry	0	3,000.00	275.00	400.00	0	1,267.50	0	0	4,942.50
Houston	57.00	3,000.00	0	0	0	392.00	7.85	0	3,456.85
Jackson	0	3,000.00	500.00	500.00	0	1,640.00	0	16.00	5,656.00
Jefferson	0	3,000.00	0	3,417.00	0	1,142.50	50.00	277.75	7,887.25
Lamar	6.44	3,000.00	0	450.00	0	514.50	50.00	0	4,020.94
Lauderdale	.94	3,000.00	0	675.00	0	780.00	487.62	0	4,943.56
Lawrence	0	3,000.00	0	300.00	200.00	643.00	111.04	0	4,254.04
Lee	6.53	3,000.00	0	0	0	400.00	66.95	560.49	4,033.97
Limestone	32.91	3,000.00	0	0	0	280.00	323.18	0	3,586.09
Lowndes	11.46	3,000.00	0	130.00	0	249.00	29.62	0	3,420.08
Macon	108.11	3,000.00	0	200.00	120.00	426.00	92.50	0	3,946.61
Madison	425.91	3,000.00	0	0	0	594.50	241.69	0	4,262.10
Marengo	8.02	3,000.00	0	192.00	0	303.50	748.85	0	4,252.37
Marion	350.51	3,000.00	98.00	200.00	0	1,067.50	218.46	0	4,984.47
Marshall	0	3,000.00	0	0	0	525.00	169.27	0	3,694.27
Monroe	16.30	3,000.00	0	690.00	626.00	622.50	81.73	0	5,036.53
Morgan	395.44	3,000.00	0	250.00	300.00	712.50	132.50	0	4,790.44
Perry	103.83	3,000.00	0	500.00	0	696.00	0	0	4,299.33
Pickens	0	3,000.00	0	200.00	150.00	409.50	21.41	0	3,780.91
Pike	.31	3,000.00	0	0	0	391.00	36.30	62.84	3,490.45
Randolph	0	3,000.00	0	500.00	0	620.00	54.50	30.75	4,205.25
Shelby	6.51	3,000.00	0	106.80	0	415.00	47.70	0	3,576.01
St. Clair	315.94	3,000.00	0	0	0	322.50	75.00	0	3,713.44
Sumter	0	3,000.00	0	0	0	408.00	1.48	0	3,409.48
Talladega	0	3,000.00	150.00	0	0	389.00	41.50	94.25	3,674.75
Tallapoosa	15.50	3,000.00	0	300.00	0	344.50	37.18	0	3,697.18
Walker	0	3,000.00	0	2,350.00	1,100.00	540.00	0	330.00	7,320.00
Washington	0	3,000.00	0	500.00	0	282.65	21.95	75.92	3,880.52
Walker	0	3,000.00	0	2,350.00	1,100.00	540.00	0	330.00	7,320.00
Winston	101.99	3,000.00	0	540.00	0	447.00	48.17	0	4,137.16
Totals	\$4,150.97	171,000.00	3,010.50	19,537.55	4,234.02	33,011.95	10,358.36	2,937.13	248,230.43

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS—FINANCIAL—DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

Salary of Principal.....	Salaries of other Teachers.....	Wages of Janitors.....	Fuel, Water, Lights, Etc.....	Repairs and Re- placement of 'Equipment, In- surance & other upkeep charges.....	New Grounds and Buildings, Alterations of Old Buildings (not repairs).....	Other Expenses.....	Balance on hand.....	Total.....
\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,985.00	\$ 90.00	\$ 90.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 257.21	\$ 7.96	\$ 4,025.17
1,425.00	1,475.00	150.00	172.29	186.48	0	249.76	0	3,658.53
2,000.00	3,150.00	126.00	175.50	225.00	27.24	147.00	100.16	5,950.90
1,599.97	2,522.50	140.80	176.71	122.53	8.50	109.53	0	4,680.54
1,500.00	1,680.00	67.50	381.41	28.00	0	157.10	51.51	3,865.52
1,500.00	1,935.00	90.00	99.81	129.25	0	77.75	184.21	4,016.02
1,500.00	1,350.00	114.85	182.33	200.00	0	60.00	0	3,407.18
1,500.00	1,955.00	187.50	421.40	254.30	0	252.30	78.10	4,648.60
1,200.00	1,665.00	45.00	173.90	130.00	0	114.25	0	3,328.15
1,400.00	2,220.00	112.50	208.24	195.68	0	630.00	0	4,766.42
1,400.00	2,160.00	60.00	15.60	276.00	377.32	189.52	7.76	4,486.20
1,320.00	1,485.00	52.20	63.10	140.00	0	328.53	0	3,888.83
1,350.00	3,090.00	117.00	438.15	445.95	0	0	6.36	5,447.46
1,500.00	1,440.00	92.50	239.67	212.05	10.45	172.63	131.60	3,798.90
1,500.00	2,095.00	135.00	71.90	220.53	0	139.19	80.43	4,248.05
1,320.00	1,590.00	12.50	50.00	0	0	347.50	0	3,320.00
1,500.00	1,575.00	135.00	88.66	380.54	0	773.30	0	4,452.50
1,400.00	1,350.00	107.00	123.54	271.21	0	60.00	99.75	3,416.50
1,500.00	2,896.00	800.00	299.00	706.00	0	1,814.00	0	7,515.00
1,500.00	1,500.00	45.30	64.40	114.93	0	155.69	287.15	3,667.47
1,350.00	1,575.00	80.00	17.10	152.02	0	232.41	99.39	3,505.92
1,500.00	1,890.00	117.00	421.00	50.00	58.00	285.58	0	4,321.58
1,550.00	2,112.77	104.00	80.05	275.14	150.88	0	516.41	4,789.25
1,375.00	1,778.00	168.75	0	60.00	0	1,681.89	0	5,063.14
1,500.00	1,980.00	200.00	759.30	190.00	0	257.41	168.70	5,055.41
1,400.00	2,295.00	191.05	246.84	127.97	0	60.00	2.94	4,323.80
1,500.00	1,950.00	90.00	101.90	374.19	0	300.36	0	4,316.45
1,450.00	2,250.00	180.00	95.00	350.00	0	342.54	274.96	4,942.50
1,500.00	1,392.25	100.00	348.23	165.00	0	0	51.87	3,456.85
1,800.00	2,565.00	216.00	350.00	215.00	430.00	80.00	0	5,656.00
1,800.00	3,501.95	183.00	117.57	425.00	50.00	1,800.33	9.40	7,887.25
1,500.00	2,070.00	66.00	55.40	225.75	0	73.40	.39	4,020.94
1,500.00	2,370.00	0	139.84	251.71	322.01	89.03	270.97	4,943.56
1,500.00	1,972.50	108.00	238.59	206.55	60.00	147.75	20.65	4,254.04
1,625.00	1,575.00	86.00	275.67	212.00	100.00	160.30	0	4,033.97
1,500.00	1,500.00	50.00	378.74	0	0	60.00	97.35	3,586.09
1,500.00	1,350.00	90.00	101.10	139.04	80.00	209.94	0	3,420.08
1,500.00	1,385.00	65.00	271.43	449.57	227.65	47.96	0	3,946.61
1,500.00	1,800.00	110.40	495.30	51.00	50.00	110.94	144.46	4,262.10
1,500.00	2,115.00	72.00	70.14	210.00	0	143.23	142.00	4,252.37
1,700.00	1,948.09	43.30	275.00	270.00	0	98.08	600.00	4,934.47
1,500.00	1,406.50	175.00	140.00	150.00	112.00	210.77	0	3,694.27
1,500.00	2,160.00	81.00	50.50	100.00	626.00	473.11	45.92	5,036.53
1,500.00	2,160.00	72.00	70.23	371.43	151.05	191.48	274.25	4,790.44
1,500.00	1,890.00	90.00	180.00	200.00	185.58	250.00	3.75	4,299.33
1,500.00	1,510.00	129.50	102.60	398.02	0	140.79	0	3,780.91
1,500.00	1,440.00	69.70	251.00	154.75	0	75.00	0	3,490.45
1,400.00	2,160.00	126.00	250.00	200.00	0	69.25	0	4,205.25
1,500.00	1,350.00	90.00	138.37	293.11	0	206.53	0	3,576.01
1,500.00	1,327.50	50.00	106.42	224.42	0	175.00	330.10	3,713.44
1,450.00	1,445.00	90.00	349.88	0	0	60.00	14.60	3,409.48
1,500.00	1,435.00	86.60	126.47	228.89	13.55	234.24	0	3,674.75
1,500.00	1,492.50	105.00	128.59	185.17	0	166.85	119.07	3,697.18
2,000.00	3,330.00	180.00	0	1,750.00	0	60.00	0	7,320.00
1,500.00	1,305.00	102.75	778.77	190.00	4.00	0	0	3,830.52
1,500.00	2,070.00	120.00	300.00	135.43	0	60.00	285.01	4,470.44
1,500.00	1,935.00	66.00	160.00	100.00	0	326.16	50.00	4,137.16
\$85,814.97	108,910.56	6,134.70	11,509.64	13,474.61	3,614.23	14,915.09	4,456.68	248,330.48

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

Enrollment, Graduates, Teachers, Libraries, Buildings, Equipment.

LOCATION	ENROLLMENT					
	Male					Preparatory ..
	Freshman.....	Sophomore.....	Junior.....	Senior.....	Total.....	
First District, Jackson.....	11	7	6	7	31	0
Second District, Evergreen.....	19	11	8	1	39	15
Third District, Abbeville.....	23	18	6	5	52	0
Fourth District, Sylacauga.....	24	21	19	10	74	26
Fifth District, Wetumpka.....	14	10	9	11	44	116
Sixth District, Hamilton.....	46	18	26	30	120	21
Seventh District, Albertville.....	48	31	24	14	117	37
Eighth District, Athens.....	30	21	26	8	85	0
Ninth District, Blountsville.....	23	13	16	11	73	19
Totals.....	248	150	140	97	635	234

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

Financial—Receipts and Disbursements

LOCATION	Balance from last year.....	From State appropriation.....	From fees and incidentals.....	From all other sources.....	Total.....
First District, Jackson.....	\$ 2.20	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 674.10	\$ 426.38	\$ 5,602.68
Second District, Evergreen.....	115.82	4,500.00	1,171.00	405.00	6,191.82
Third District, Abbeville.....	432.98	4,500.00	772.75	699.22	6,404.95
Fourth District, Sylacauga.....	0	4,500.00	1,618.00	1,047.33	7,165.33
Fifth District, Wetumpka.....	25.00	4,500.00	2,764.00	3,498.78	10,787.78
Sixth District, Hamilton.....	409.72	4,500.00	1,817.00	613.35	7,340.07
Seventh District, Albertville.....	212.00	4,500.00	2,435.00	1,178.22	8,325.22
Eighth District, Athens.....	2,425.00	4,500.00	1,300.00	550.00	8,775.00
Ninth District, Blountsville.....	9.12	4,500.00	1,470.50	750.00	6,729.62
Totals.....	\$ 3,631.84	\$40,500.00	\$14,022.35	\$ 9,168.28	\$67,322.47

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS—Continued.

Enrollment, Graduates, Teachers, Libraries, Buildings, Equipment.

ENROLLMENT							No. of Graduates	No. of Teachers		Value of Buildings and Sites	Value of Equipment	Scientific apparatus and teaching supplies	Number of volumes in Library	Value of Library	
Female					Grand Total	Male		Female	Male						
Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior	Total											Preparatory
15	7	8	5	35	0	66	7	5	2	2	\$ 7000	\$ 508	\$ 200	600	\$ 550
16	17	14	7	54	8	116	0	4	2	4	20000	400	250	225	150
11	15	4	2	32	0	84	5	2	3	1	20000	1000	550	1250	2000
23	27	14	7	71	12	183	9	7	2	3	30000	500	200	1500	1000
18	13	17	9	57	85	302	10	8	3	2	42500	1250	1450	2000	500
30	11	24	6	71	13	225	28	6	3	2	9800	25	25	0	0
35	18	24	17	94	34	282	10	14	3	4	40000	7500	600	400	500
32	27	30	17	106	0	191	6	17	3	1	35000	1000	300	2500	3000
22	11	9	5	47	17	156	8	5	2	3	7000	1000	600	3000	2000
202	146	144	75	567	169	1605	83	68	23	22	\$211300	\$ 13183	\$ 4175	11475	\$ 9700

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS—Continued

Financial—Receipts and Disbursements

Total	Balance on hand	All other expenses	New grounds, buildings, alteration of old buildings (not repairs)	Repairs, replacement of equipment, insurance and other upkeep charges	Fuel, Water, Lights, Janitors Supplies, Etc	Wages of janitors and farm hands	Salary and expenses of secretary-treasurer	Salaries of other teachers	Salary of President
\$ 5,602.68	\$ 129.30	\$ 558.85	0	\$ 100.00	\$1,039.94	\$ 193.59	\$ 56.00	\$ 2,025.00	\$ 1,500.00
6,191.82	1.56	973.47	0	165.00	124.00	396.00	56.00	3,275.79	1,200.00
6,404.95	241.68	592.53	0	717.00	271.40	576.34	56.00	2,450.00	1,500.00
7,165.33	0	1,129.01	0	903.44	105.66	681.22	56.00	2,790.00	1,500.00
10,787.78	1,450.00	663.42	0	772.57	327.72	583.07	56.00	5,235.00	1,700.00
7,340.07	731.12	858.00	0	657.78	391.67	856.25	56.00	2,089.25	1,700.00
8,325.22	507.60	683.62	1,000.00	400.00	350.00	578.00	56.00	3,250.00	1,500.00
8,775.00	3,048.00			200.00	625.00	496.00	56.00	2,650.00	1,700.00
6,729.62	3.00	780.62	0	75.00	325.00	1,150.00	56.00	2,640.00	1,700.00
\$67,322.47	\$4,112.26	\$6,239.52	\$1,000.00	\$3,990.79	\$3,560.39	\$5,510.47	\$ 504.00	\$26,405.04	\$14,000.00

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Enrollment, Graduates, Teachers, Libraries, Buildings, and Equipment.

LOCATION	ENROLLMENT						In model school
	Normal			Academic			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Florence, Class A	121	351	472				175
Jacksonville, Class A	118	154	272				144
Livingston, Class A	25	233	258				82
Troy, Class A	109	221	330	2		2	107
Daphne, Class B	18	32	50	2	8	10	75
Moundville, Class B	25	16	41				133
Montgomery (colored)	84	181	265	89	122	211	198
Normal (colored)	51	44	95	40	52	92	155
Tuskegee (colored)	407	330	737	543	315	858	283
Total White	416	1007	1423	4	8	12	716
Total Colored	542	555	1097	672	489	1161	636
Grand Total	958	1562	2520	676	497	1173	1352

FINANCIAL—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

LOCATION	Balance from previous year	From State appropriation	From fees and incidentals	All other sources	Overpayment or indebtedness	Total
Florence, Class A.....	\$ 1888	\$ 20000	\$ 11641	\$ 38879	\$.....	\$ 72408
Jacksonville, Class A.....	78	20000	5873	29557		55508
Livingston, Class A.....	1244	20000	4000	1500		26744
Troy, Class A.....		20000	5548	93	934	26575
Daphne, Class B.....	96	5000	649	540		6285
Moundville, Class B.....	1059	5000	777	1525		8361
Montgomery (colored).....	4469	16000	3269	450		24188
Normal (colored).....	18	4000	1651	24281		29950
Tuskegee (colored).....		4250	15776	295402	18596	334024
Total White.....	\$ 4365	\$ 90000	\$ 28488	\$ 72094	\$ 934	\$ 195881
Total Colored.....	4487	24250	20696	320133	18596	38162
Grand Total.....	8852	114250	49184	392227	19530	584043

NORMAL SCHOOLS.—Continued.

Enrollment, Graduates, Teachers, Libraries, Buildings, and Equipment.

Number of Graduates				Teachers Employed		States represented	Counties of Alabama represented	Number of volumes in library	Value of library	Value of buildings and sites	Value of equipment
Normal		Academic									
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female						
15	55			7	12	5	52	\$ 6379	\$ 7895	\$ 211000	\$ 25975
19	15			6	6	2	46	2500	3000	125000	15000
6	56			6	11	4	41	3000	3500	110000	10000
15	32	1		10	10	6	36	4800	2700	90000	15000
1	5			4	3	5	9	2500	2500	35000	5000
4	2			3	6	1	3	150	200	10000	1000
7	22			7	20	7	37	750	1000	65000	5500
6	10	29	56	16	13	12	41	7500	6750	168300	28000
61	44			127	61	37	43	24894	10514	1242896	235681
60	165	1		36	48			\$ 19329	\$ 19795	\$ 581000	\$ 71975
74	76	29	56	150	94			33144	18264	1476196	269181
134	241	30	56	186	142			52473	38059	2057196	341156

FINANCIAL—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.—Continued.

Total.....	Balance on hand.....	All other expenses.....	New grounds and buildings, alterations of old buildings (not repairs).....	Repairs and replacement of equipment, insurance and other upkeep charges.....	Fuel, water, light, janitors' supplies, and other expenses.....	Wages of janitors.....	Salaries of treasurers.....	Salaries of other teachers.....	Salaries of presidents.....
\$ 72408	\$ 268	\$ 46307	\$ 842	\$ 2650	\$ 1416	\$ 500	\$ 18267	\$ 3000	\$ 3000
55508	410	21309	842	8683	3426	1050	16871	2917	2917
26744		1805	400	950	300	300	19989	3000	3000
26575		3908		1111	852	507	17197	3000	3000
6285	36	1132			150	150	3017	1950	1950
8361	1148	368	113	258	233	126	4315	1800	1800
24188	4854	164	1351	1051	1415	427	12676	2000	2000
29950		5180	340	2026	4328	846	14930	1950	1950
334024		*261695	37528	34801					
\$ 195881	\$ 1862	\$ 74829	\$ 1355	\$ 13652	\$ 6227	\$ 2633	\$ 79656	\$ 15667	\$ 15667
588162	4854	267039	39219	37878	5743	1273	27606	3950	3950
584043	6716	341868	40574	51530	11970	3906	107262	19617	19617

*Including salary of principal, teachers, janitors, fuel, water, light, etc.

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA

October 1, 1917.

Superintendent Spright Dowell,
Montgomery, Ala.

My dear Mr. Superintendent:

I am herewith submitting to you the annual statistical report setting forth the salient facts regarding the University of Alabama.

It will be observed that the session of 1916-17 has marked the most prosperous era in the entire history of the University. At the same time it is, of course, obvious to all that the international situation has brought to the colleges new and critical problems.

We are endeavoring to adjust our work to meet a difficult situation. It is, however, in large degree a matter of finance. Readjustments are always troublesome. The outstanding fact of the present situation is that we are under the necessity of making readjustments at a time when we lack adequate financial resources.

The cost of maintaining the physical plant of a college has enormously increased within recent years. Our salary budget, already ridiculously small, has to suffer increasingly each year in order to make available the money to meet the constantly rising cost of materials and of common labor. Take, for example, the matter of operating the power plant. Supplies are at this time costing one hundred per cent more than they cost one year ago. Labor costs far more. The same is true in the matter of machinery.

The tragedy of the situation is that the teaching staff has to carry the burden. The only commodity in the college market that is as cheap as it was for five years ago is the vital commodity of instruction itself. The teacher must scrimp and suffer. There is nothing in sight to relieve his necessity.

Just what will be the outcome of the situation no man can forecast. I am merely calling attention to the essential problem that has to be solved. The war is likely to bring many unexpected readjustments. It is the duty of all who are engaged in the task of directing the course of our institutions of higher learning to approach the whole great problem candidly and soberly. There is need of a larger understanding of the real facts of the situation. There must be more adequate provision for higher education.

What the colleges need is more money for maintenance. They are clamoring for the bread of life.

The problem in the last analysis is financial. If the colleges are to wait until the large deficit in the State treasury is absorbed, the situation is indeed gloomy. My own conviction is that radical action, perhaps through constitutional enactment, is the one remedy for the trouble.

Believe me,

Very sincerely yours,
GEORGE H. DENNY,
President.

REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA FOR SCHOLASTIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917

1. Year of First Opening, 1831.
2. Students and Teachers:

	Students.	Teachers.
a. Department of Arts and Sciences.....	606	36
b. Department of Engineering.....	110	13
c. Department of Law	127	4
d. Department of Education:		
(1) Resident students	206	
(2) Extension students	60	266
(2) Extension students	60	5
e. Summer School:		
(1) Professional Courses (including College Credit)	550	
(2) Certificate Courses	240	790
(2) Certificate Courses	240	44
f. Department of Medicine	45	27
g. Department of Pharmacy.....	8	5
Total.....	1952	134
Less names counted twice.....	224	3
Net totals.....	1728	131

3. Degrees conferred in 1917:
 - a. A. B. Male, 25; Female, 9.
 - A. B. in Education, Male 0, Female 1.

- b. B. S. Male, 21; Female, 7.
 - B. S. in Engineering, Male 5.
 - B. S. in Education, Male 1.
 - c. M. A., Male 5; Female 1.
 - d. M. S., Male 3.
 - e. LL. B., Male 51.
 - f. M. D., Male 20.
 - g. Ph. G., Male 2.
 - 4. Libraries:
 - a. Number of bound volumes, 33,000.
 - b. Number of pamphlets, 16,000.
 - c. Total value of library, \$50,500.
 - 5. Value of scientific apparatus, machinery and furniture, \$131,500. .
 - 6. Value of grounds, \$300,000.
 - 7. Value of school buildings, \$807,318.02.
 - 8. Value of dormitories, \$150,000.
 - Total value of school properties, \$1,439,318.02.
 - 9. Amount of endowment fund, \$695,811.54.
 - 10. Number of fellowships, 22.
 - 11. Receipts for 1916-17:
 - a. From Students' Fees, \$66,603.32, including board and room rent.
 - b. From productive funds, \$62,634.09, including \$36,000 Constitutional settlement of old State debt.
 - c. From State:
 - For maintenance, \$60,000, including \$5,000 for School of Medicine, \$5,000 for Summer School, and \$25,000 from cashing of warrant issued in 1911 on account of conditional appropriation to School of Medicine.
 - For building, nothing.
 - d. From United States Government, nothing.
 - e. From other sources, \$7,509.75.
- Total receipts, \$196,747.16, including Summer School* and School of Medicine.

*Treasurer's school receipts include board and room rent.

ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

AUBURN, ALA.

October 12, 1917.

Hon. Spright Dowell,
State Superintendent of Education,
Montgomery, Alabama.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to hand you herewith a report of the work of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute for the year 1916-17.

ATTENDANCE

It is pleasing to record the continual growth in attendance of the Institution, the total attendance for the year excluding all duplicates being 2,127, which is by far the largest attendance in the history of the Institution.

STATISTICS

The enrollment represents:

- (a) Three foreign countries—China, Mexico and Brazil.
- (b) Eleven states other than Alabama—Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri, and New Jersey.
- (c) Every county in the State of Alabama, with the exception of two. Some of the larger county delegations are as follows: Jefferson, 103 Lee, ; Montgomery, 25; Walker, 21; Mobile, 17; Geneva, 17; Marshall, 15; Talladega, 15; Marion, 15; Wilcox, 13; Dallas, 13; Houston, 13; Limestone, 10; Etowah, 10; Escambia, 10; Barbour, 10; Coosa, 9; Pike, 9; St. Clair, 9; etc.

431 of these students are over 21 years of age, approximately 50.7 per cent of the entire registration.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND MINES

Established 1872.

(Number of Professors and Instructors, 24.)

Electrical Engineering, 157; Mechanical Engineering, 241; Civil Engineering, 45; Architecture, 13; Mechanical Drawing, 241; Descriptive Geometry, 106; Mechanic Arts, 401.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

(Number of Professors and Instructors, 25.)

Agronomy, 439; Animal Husbandry, 497; Horticulture, 183; Forestry, 40; Chemistry, 491; Chemical Laboratory, 213; Entomology, 45; Botany, 178; Pharmacy, 60.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT

(Number of Professors and Instructors, 18.)

English, 676; Political Economy, 68; History, 573; Mathematics, 543; Physics, 460; French, 28; German, 34; Spanish, 72; Education, 162; International Law, 214.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS

The report of the boys' and girls' clubs is as follows: Boys' Corn Clubs, enrollment, 3,782; Boys' Four-Crop Club, 490; Boys' Pig Clubs, 2,480; Girls' Canning Clubs, 1,490.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SUMMER SESSION

I beg leave to call special attention to the work of the Department of Education which has proved a success in every particular. The teacher-training thus afforded for the young men and women of the State fills a long-felt want and is equipping a very large number of excellent young teachers to go into the educational field.

The Summer Session of the College held under the auspices of Professor Judd as Director was eminently successful, 544 students being in attendance.

MAINTENANCE

Despite the immense growth of the Institution in attendance and in development of different courses, the College has been unable to secure any additional income from the appropriations made by the Legislature of 1911. It is confidently hoped that when the condition of the treasury will permit, some of the crying needs of the College may be met, chief among which are:

(1) An adequate Veterinary Building, (2) a Chemical Building, (3) an adequate barn for herds, (4) an adequate herd for education of students in Animal Husbandry, (5) Farm Machinery building, (6) ten Instructors in Mathematics, English, Animal Husbandry, Agronomy, and in the fundamental subjects taught by the Institu-

tion. The minimum sum immediately needed for these pressing demands is \$250,000.00.

Respectfully submitted,
CHAS. C. THACH,
President.

REPORT OF THE ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE FOR THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917.

1. Year of first opening, 1872.

2. Students and Teachers:

	Students.	Teachers.
a. Academic Departments (required for all courses)	676	18
b. Engineering and Mines.....	525	24
c. Agricultural Sciences	497	25
d. Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.....	174	5
e. Summer Session (1917).....	548	41
Totals excluding all duplicates.....	1478	91
f. Short Summer Courses in Agriculture at the Institution	734	.....
g. School of Practical Agriculture (Boys' Clubs)	125	.....
Grand Totals, excluding duplicates.....	2,337	91
Farmers' Institutes held in the State.....	12	
Total enrollment	637	

3. Degrees Conferred:

	Male.	Female.
a. B. S.	109	4
b. M. S.	4	.....
c. C. E.	2	.....
d. E. E., M. E., and E. M.....	5	.....
e. Ph. G.	13	.....
f. D. V. M.....	17	.....
Totals.....	150	4

Two lecturers.

B. S. in Agriculture, Pharmacy, Architecture, Chemistry, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Botany, Engineering (Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Mining).

4. Libraries:
 - a. Number of bound volumes, 33,550.
 - b. Number of pamphlets, 5,200.
 - c. Total value of library, \$85,000.00.
5. Value of scientific apparatus, machinery and furniture, \$100,000.00.
6. Value of grounds, \$30,000.00.
7. Value of school buildings and plant, \$525,000.00.
8. Value of dormitories, \$40,000.00.
Total value of school property, \$780,000.00.
9. Amount of Endowment Fund, \$284,500.00.
10. Number of Fellowships, 24.
11. Receipts for 1916-17:

a. From Students' fees.....	\$ 16,107.00
b. From productive funds	21,440.00
c. From State:	
For fertilizer inspection, oils, feeds, drugs, etc.....	53,510.43
d. From United States Government.....	27,900.00
e. From other sources	21,265.28
Total receipts.....	\$140,222.86

The Experiment Station funds are entirely separate from the College income and by law cannot be used in any way for teaching, maintenance, or any College purpose.

ALABAMA GIRLS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE
MONTEVALLO, ALA.

The enrollment for the session 1916-17 was the largest in the history of the school, and was distributed by classes as follows:

Graduates	18
Seniors	70
Juniors	121
Sophomores	107
Freshmen	134
Sub-Freshmen	101
Specials	15
<hr/>	
Total in regular session.....	566
Summer School	290
<hr/>	
Total in regular session and Summer School.....	856
Training School	252
<hr/>	
Grand Total	1,108

Sixty-five counties were represented, and there were eighteen pupils from other states.

There was no building erected during the session. Warrants for half of the appropriation made in 1911 have never been issued. It is sincerely to be hoped that the condition of the treasury in the near future shall be such that these warrants shall be issued and paid. The buildings mentioned in last year's report, viz.: a public hall, library, gymnasium, and academic hall, are sorely needed for the Institute to do the work for which it was designed.

T. W. PALMER,
President.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE ALABAMA GIRLS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30th, 1917.

1. Year of first opening, 1896.

2. Students and Teachers:

	Students.	Teachers.
a. Academic Department	566	17
b. Technical Department	501	19
c. Summer School	290	26
d. Training School	252	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total, excluding duplicates.....	1,108	67

3. Library:

- a. Number of bound volumes, 8,698.
- b. Number of pamphlets, 768.
- c. Total value of library, \$10,000.00.

4. Value of scientific apparatus, \$3,500.00.

Machinery, \$40,000.00.

Furniture (school room), \$8,200.00.

Furniture (dormitory), \$9,600.00.

5. Value of school grounds, \$20,000.00.

6. Value of school buildings, \$75,000.00.

7. Value of dormitories, power house, laundry, barns, infirmary, residences, \$361,400.00.

Total value of school property, \$527,700.00.

8. Receipts for 1916-17:

- a. From Students' fees.....\$ 8,916.00
- b. From productive funds 18,238.41
- c. From State for maintenance..... 36,000.00

Total receipts.....\$63,154.41

ALABAMA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND

TALLADEGA, ALA.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Enrollment	304	54	358
Average attendance	275	45	320
Length of term in actual school days.....	180	180	
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of teachers employed.....	13	21	34
Value of school properties:			
a. Buildings and sites.....			\$375,000.00
b. School furniture			40,000.00
Total.....			\$415,000.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

RECEIPTS

State appropriation	\$ 79,177.50
Insurance and repairs.....	3,000.00
Total.....	\$ 82,177.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Salary of Principal.....	\$ 2,100.00
Salaries of Teachers	22,666.13
Total.....	\$ 24,766.13
Employees' wages	\$12,059.55
Maintenance	41,847.90
Insurance	220.00
Additional land at the School for the Blind.....	176.20 54,303.65
Total.....	\$ 79,069.78

F. H. MANNING,
Principal.

ALABAMA BOYS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

EAST LAKE, ALABAMA

1. Enrollment:	Number.
a. Elementary and grammar grades.....	530
b. Secondary grades	22
Total.....	552
2. Average age of pupils, years.....	14 1/3
3. Length of term, days.....	170
4. Average attendance, pupils.....	359
5. Number of teachers:	
a. Male	1
b. Female	5
Total.....	6
6. Value of school properties:	
a. Building and site.....	\$150,525.00
b. Furniture and equipment.....	18,972.65
Total.....	\$169,497.65

ANNUAL INCOME

1. From State funds.....	\$54,337.50
2. From county appropriations.....	1,200.00
3. From tuition and incidentals.....	1,614.41
Total.....	\$ 57,151.91

JNO. H. CARR,
Principal.

NORTHEAST ALABAMA AGRICULTURAL AND INDUS-
TRIAL INSTITUTE

LINEVILLE, ALA.

Enrollment:

Elementary grades	211
High school	103
Total	314

Average attendance:

Elementary grades	160
High school	79
Total	239

Length of session.....180 days

Number of teachers:

Male	3
Female	6
Total	9

Number of graduates:

Male	2
Female	4
Total	6

Number of boarding students:

Clay county	32
Randolph county	7
Tallapoosa county	1
Georgia	1
Total	41

Libraries:

Number volumes	600
Value of books	\$300

Number of buildings owned by city.....	1
Value of buildings and site.....	\$20,000.00
Value of school equipment.....	600.00
Value of laboratory apparatus.....	300.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.
NORTHEAST ALABAMA AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

State appropriation	LINEVILLE, ALA.	\$2,500.00
Matriculation fees		1,427.50
County board		1,850.00
Town Council		1,000.00
Unpaid warrants	Elementary grades	500.00
Balance from previous year	High school	12.37
Other sources	State	284.11
Total	Average attendance:	7,573.88

	DISBURSEMENTS	
	High school	
Salary of Superintendent		600.00
Salaries of other Teachers		4,613.00
Janitors	Ratio of session	175.55
Water, fuel, lights, etc.	Number of teachers	22.39
Alterations, buildings, etc.	Male	301.42
Indebtedness July 1, 1916	Female	200.00
Teaching supplies	Total	55.79
Other expenses		597.56
Balance on hand	Number of students	1,746.81
Total		8,373.88

C. G. SHARP
 Superintendent.

	Number of boarding students:	
	Clay county	32
	Randolph county	7
	Tallapoosa county	1
	Georgia	1
	Total	41

	Libraries:	
600	Number volumes	
300	Value of books	

1	Number of buildings owned by city	
250,000.00	Value of buildings and site	
600.00	Value of school equipment	
300.00	Value of laboratory apparatus	

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS—WHITE.

NAME OF SCHOOL	Location	County	Denominational or Private	Enrollment						
				Male				Female		
				Elementary	Secondary	Collegiate	Total	Elementary	Secondary	Collegiate
Academy of the Visitation	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic					30	20	
Ala. Presbyterian College	Anniston	Calhoun	Presbyterian	55	22	77			5	
The Margaret Allen School	Birmingham	Jefferson	Private					36	49	
Atheneum Orphans' Home	Birmingham	Jefferson	Catholic	41	9		50	39	16	
Athens College for Y. W.	Athens	Limestone	Methodist					20	76	67
Baker Graded School	Mobile	Mobile	Private	24			24	36	38	
Baptist Collegiate Inst.	Newton	Dale	Baptist	32	76		108	30	67	
Barnes School	Montgomery	Montgomery	Private	50	72		122			
Fessie Berry Priv. School	Sylacauga	Talladega	Private	12			12	14		
Birmingham College	Birmingham	Jefferson	Methodist		96	80	176		1	9
Blessed Sacrament Acad.	Birmingham	Jefferson	Catholic	102			102	117	24	
Margaret Booth School	Montgomery	Montgomery	Private					7	43	
Boothton School	Boothton	Shelby	Private	40			40	36		
Cathedral Boys' School	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic	73			73			
Loulie Compton Seminary	Birmingham	Birmingham	Private	8			8	72	145	16
Convent of Mercy Acad.	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic	30			30	40	20	
Downing Industrial School	Brewton	Escambia	Methodist					34	108	
Edgar School for Boys	Montgomery	Montgomery	Private	20	40		60			
Flat Rock High School	Flat Rock	Jackson	Methodist	5	33		38	6	26	
Gaylesville Academy	Gaylesville	Cherokee	Baptist	16	40		56	12	55	
Goodrich School	Huntsville	Madison	Private	50	70		120	48	60	
Greene University School	Athens	Limestone	Private	10	50		60			
Howard College	Birmingham	Jefferson	Baptist			195	195		155	
Immac. Concep. School	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic					253	18	
Industrial Sch'l & Gardens	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic	116	20		136			
Joppa Normal & Ind. Inst.	Joppa	Cullman	Congregational	66	3		69	62	5	
Judson College	Marion	Perry	Baptist						42	175
Knot High School	Mobile	Mobile	Private					80	43	
Mallalieu Seminary	Kinsey	Houston	Methodist	44	20		64	59	19	
The Marion Institute	Marion	Perry	Private		85	148	233			
McGill Institute	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic	15	75		90			
Noble Institute	Anniston	Calhoun	Episcopal	12			12	38	20	
'Orphans' Home	Talladega	Talladega	Presbyterian	20			20	45		
Our Lady of Sorrows	Birmingham	Jefferson	Catholic	71	4		75	99	7	
Pennie Privett	Oxford	Calhoun	Private	22			22	8		
St. Aloysius School	Bessemer	Jefferson	Catholic	67	5		72	66	6	
St. Bernard College	St. Bernard	Cullman	Catholic	15	111	15	141			
St. Catherine's School	Pratt City	Jefferson	Catholic	80			80	70		
St. Francis School	Blount	Bibb	Catholic	40			40	45		
St. James Parochial School	Gadsden	Etowah	Catholic	37	1		38	43	5	
St. Joseph School	Brookside	Jefferson	Catholic	27			27	25		
St. Joseph's School	Florence	Lauderdale	Catholic	24	2		26	23	2	
St. Joseph's School	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic	100			100	86	20	
St. Joseph's School	Sheffield	Colbert	Catholic	65	49		114	55	71	
St. Mary's Academy	Huntsville	Madison	Catholic	28	2		30	50	2	

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

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PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS—WHITE—Continued.

Enrollment— Grand Total	Pupils		Graduates		Teachers		Libraries		Value of Buildings and Sites	Value of Equipment	RECEIPTS				
	Boarding	Day	Male	Female	Male	Female	Number of Volumes	Value			From Endow- ment Fund	Benefactions and Bequests	Tuition and Incidentals	From all other Sources	Total Receipts
50	25	25		6		14	6000	\$ 6050	\$ 100000	\$ 3000			\$ 7850		\$ 785
82	22	60	5		7		1000	2000	60000	4000	180	8500			868
85	4	81		11	1	8	3200	3100	60000	4000			10000	3200	1320
105	100	5	2	2		8	500	1500	100000	1000				5160	516
163	109	54		10	3	18	6000	5000	225000					35248	3524
98		98		9		6	500	500	10000						
205	138	67	6	4	2	3	300	250	20000	4000			2700		270
122	22	100	15		7				22500	2500					
26		26				1				25			210		21
186	80	106	10		11		5000	5000	153750	7865		7936	5613	4414	1796
243	73	170				15	400	750	135000	800			6233		623
50		50		10		10	2000	5000	12000	3000			7000		700
76		76				1			1200					310	31
73		73				2							340		34
241	44	197		16		19	1276			25000			21500		2150
90		90		1		4	100						1600		160
142	108	34		20	1	10		905	39860	5648		3500	4000		750
60		60	4		3		500	700	20000	500					
70	41	29	3	2	2	3	100	200	10740	150		1000	587	700	228
123	93	30	2	7	2	3	500	500	20000	800			2153	1000	315
228	30	198	7	6	2	3	300	400	16000	1000			6800		680
60	10	50	8		3		600	600	17000	300		1300	3300		460
350	175	175	14	2	12	4	6000	10000	350000	25000	7500	15000	30000		5250
271	131	140		2		8	1000								
136	136			6			950	240	75000	200		4200	885	1265	635
136		136		2	1	3	1200	500	3500	500		250	225	1800	227
217	185	32		37	4	21	6000	6000	200000	30000	2150	500	65000	15000	8265
123		123		7		6	500		9000						
142	48	94			2	2	3300	2000	10000	300	739	265	481	929	241
233	224	9	15		12				150000	7000			88250		8825
90		90	4		5		1000	1000							
70		70		2	1	6	650		20000				3000	780	378
65	65					2	250	200	30000	150	400	12467			1286
181		181				4	60	50	4000	200			730	700	143
80	30					1									
144		144				6			17000	620			850		85
141	141		12		25		8000	12500	100000	6000			25000		2500
150		150				5			2500	250			540	270	81
85		85				3			2000	420			425		42
86		86		2		4	165	350	8000	300			800		80
52		52				2			500	75			280	96	37
51		51			1	2	50	50	1500	75			250		25
206		206		6		8							800		80
240		240				3			650	200			775	200	97
82		82		1		4	50	75	8000	200			900		90

~~PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS - WHITE~~

[illegible]

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS—Continued.

[illegible]

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS—COLORED.

NAME OF SCHOOL	Location	County	Denominational or Private	Enrollment					
				Male			Female		
				Elementary	Secondary	Collegiate	Elementary	Secondary	Collegiate
Alabama Christian Inst.	Lum.	Lowndes	Christian	31	6	37	39	4	
Barber Memorial Seminary	Anniston	Calhoun	Presbyterian				163	16	
Beloit Union School	Beloit	Dallas	Private	73		73	89		
Burrell Normal School	Florence	Lauderdale	Congregational	85	19	104	111	32	
Calhoun Colored School	Calhoun	Lowndes	Private	782		182	223		
Camden Academy	Camden	Wilcox	Presbyterian	163	6	169	197	20	
Canon Bend Mission Sch'l	Camden, R. 1	Wilcox	Presbyterian	109	2	111	137	3	
Cathedral Creole School	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic	14		14	21		
Central Ala. Institute	W't End, B'hm.	Jefferson	Methodist	52	14	66	54	39	
Centerville Ind. School	Centerville	Bibb	Private	59	5	64	52	15	
East Ala. High School	Opelika	Lee	Baptist	52	18	70	58	22	
Emerson Institute	Mobile	Mobile	Congregational	50	16	66	110	40	
Eufaula Bapt. Academy	Eufaula	Barbour	Baptist	40	15	55	70	25	
A. E. Europe's Graded S.	Mobile	Mobile	Private	25	10	35	20	10	
Immac. Concep. School	Birmingham	Jefferson	Catholic	80		80	135		
Inox Academy	Selma	Dallas	Presbyterian	208	12	220	389	30	
Kowaliga A. & I. Institute	Benson	Elmore	Private	75		75	104		
Lincoln Normal School	Marion	Perry	Private	120	22	142	213	60	
Livingston Col. Nor. Ind. I.	Livingston	Sumter	Baptist	60		60	87		
Lomax Hannon Ind. Coll.	Greenville	Butler	Methodist	65	34	99	76	46	
Miles Memorial College	Birmingham	Jefferson	Methodist	95	35	133	106	70	
Miller's Ferry N. & I. Sch'l	Miller's Ferry	Wilcox	Presbyterian	184	24	208	191	47	
Miller Memorial Gram. Sch.	Birmingham	Jefferson	Presbyterian	154		154	212		
Monroeville Bap. Ind. Coll.	Monroeville	Monroe	Baptist	47	3	50	70	7	
Montgomery Ind. School	Montgomery	Montgomery	Private				343		
Mt. Meigs Col. Inst.	Waugh	Montgomery	Private	105		105	115		
Mt. Carmel Institute	Catherine	Wilcox	Lutheran	50		50	75		
North Ala. Bapt. Academy	Courtland	Lawrence	Baptist	65	8	73	63	14	
Oakwood Junior College	Huntsville	Madison	Adventist	35	65	100	33	74	
Payne University	Selma	Dallas	Methodist	145	50	205	190	90	
Peoples Village School	Mt. Meigs	Montgomery	Private	86		86	89		
Prairie Institute	Prairie	Wilcox	Presbyterian	77		77	107		
Profile Farm School	Jacksonville	Calhoun	Private	65		65	84		
St. Anthony's School	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic	65		65	67		
St. Bernard's School	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic	71		71	69		
St. John the Baptist	Montgomery	Montgomery	Catholic	66		66	59		
St. Joseph's College	Mt. Meigs	Montgomery	Catholic	27	20	47			
St. Patrick's Creole School	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic	18		18	32		
St. Peter Claver's School	Mobile	Mobile	Catholic	50		50	70		
St. Stephen's School	Fairford	Washington	Catholic	21		21	37		
Selma University	Selma	Dallas	Baptist	63	87	152	114	74	
Sherman Ind. Institute	Huntsville	Madison	Private	76		76	99		
Snow Hill N. & I. Inst.	Snow Hill	Wilcox	Private	85	72	157	98	89	
Sou. Ala. Bap. Coll.	Greenville	Butler	Baptist	55		55	71		
Stillman Institute	Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa	Presbyterian	23	21	44			
Street Man. Tr. School	Richmond	Dallas	Private	97		97	108		

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS—COLORED—Continued.

Enrollment— Grand Total	Pupils		Graduates		Teachers		Libraries		Value of Buildings and Sites	Value of Equipment	RECEIPTS				
	Boarding	Day	Male	Female	Male	Female	Number of Volumes	Value			From Endow- ment Fund	Benefactions and Bequests	Tuition and Incidentals	From all other Sources	Total Receipts
80	15	65	2	1	5	500	\$ 200	\$ 7500	\$ 350	\$ 6500	50000	7931	\$ 368	\$ 2942	\$ 33
179	176	3	18	1	11	900	200	60000	500						644
162		162	1	2	1	5	25	15	3500	250			80	1300	13
247	2	245	3	5	1	8	600	400	10000	1500		3000	800	100	39
405	92	313	7	11	7	18	3853	2500	51943	43364	4920	64770	2836	710	732
386	31	355		2	2	7			10000	600			100	3500	36
251		251	1	2	2	4	50		2500	250			75	2500	25
35		35	1	1		2							45	275	3
159	67	92		2	3	8	1000	800	26000	6100			870	7182	80
131	20	111			1	2	375	375	6000	400			180	795	9
150	10	140			1	2	300	350	2500	106		10	256	48	3
216		216	3	9	3	7	850	900	27600	5400			2407	3997	64
150	40	110		3	1	2			2000				600	450	10
65		65	2	4	1	3				40			765		7
215		215	1	4		4			12000	500		820	200	75	10
639		639	1	5	2	15	300	75	30000	4000	900	8375	1417		106
179	7	172			3	6	868	216	20319	4192		5000	261	3664	89
415	45	370	2	8	1	15	1800	500	30000	3000	1000	6000	1200	700	89
147	14	133		2	1	1	25	12	5000	600			125	400	5
221	63	158	3	2	3	5	510	510	60000	1200		2375	725		31
310	56	254	11	8	5	6	300	350	70000	3605		1240	3450	8089	127
446	170	276	5	6	7	16	600	300	30000	10000		500	400	11500	124
366		366	2	9	2	5			12000	400		1425	415	32	18
127	22	105	3	2	1	2			2500	200			407	653	10
343		343		16		10	1300		21500	4500	300	6500	1200		80
220	10	210	3	3	1	5	1000	1300	20000	700					
125		125				2			200	50			50	480	5
150	25	125		2	3	40	64	10000	400			1100	722	619	24
207	135	72	4	7	8	6	450	100	54674			10907		7169	180
490	90	400	24	30	4	9	350	275	50000	1000			500	5000	59
175	18	157		2	4	160	75	15000	400				333	4692	50
184	48	136	3	3	4	5			12075	2000			117	3953	40
149	7	142			1				250	80		142	180	157	4
132		132				3									
140		140				2									
125		125		2		3			25000	1000			225		2
47		47			4		300	250	40000	500		4000	800	2000	68
50		50		4		1							72	128	2
120		120		1		3							229	100	3
58		58				1									
340	101	239	6	7	7	10	1000	500	75000	1000		8532	6952	1813	172
175	2	173			2	3	2468	500	7000	600			42	1632	16
344	128	216	9	9	10	12			40589	17717	1418		1907	18243	215
126		126	1	6	2				2000	150			500		5
44	36	8	3		3		2000	2000	50000	500		200	450	5900	65
205	2	203		2	3	4	50	50	10857	1157		3250	100		33

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS—COLORED—Continued

NAME OF SCHOOL	Location	County	Denominational or Private	Enrollment						
				Male				Female		
				Elementary	Secondary	Collegiate	Total	Elementary	Secondary	Collegiate
Talladega College.....	Talladega.....	Talladega.....	Congregational	170	69	57	296	196	101	30
Thomaston Institute.....	Thomaston.....	Marengo.....	Baptist.....	97			97	97		
Thomasville High School.....	Thomasville.....	Clarke.....	Methodist.....	40	10		50	75	25	
Thomasville Normal School.....	Thomasville.....	Clarke.....	Baptist.....	76	4		80	84	15	
Trinity School.....	Athens.....	Limestone.....	Congregational.....	85	3		88	156	8	
Union Springs Nor. Sch'l.....	Union Springs.....	Bullock.....	Baptist.....	75	28		103	125	47	
Zion Institute.....	Mobile.....	Mobile.....	Methodist.....	100	11		111	106	8	
Totals.....				4011	689	72	4772	5689	1031	364

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS—COLORED—Continued

Enrollment— Grand Total.....	Pupils		Graduates		Teachers		Libraries		Value of Buildings and Sites.....	Value of Equipment.....	RECEIPTS			
	Boarding.....	Day.....	Male.....	Female.....	Male.....	Female.....	Number of Volumes.....	Value.....			From Endowment Fund.....	Benefactions and Bequests.....	Tuition and Incidentals.....	From all other Sources.....
623	220	403	19	24	14	25	16058	16058	244125	47476	7500	7520	6468	4000
194	2	192				2			6000	100			150	250
150	15	135	1	7	1	3	300	200	2500	50			400	500
179	30	149	1	3	3	1	500	200	6000	100			150	400
252		252	1	4		9	600	200	17000	1000		2867	1089	100
275	56	219		3	1	3	50	25	4500	300		900	500	
228		225	3	2		3			2500	500			650	250
11528	1755	9773	124	240	118	293	39482	\$ 29500	\$1198132	\$167837	\$22538	189883	\$ 49699	\$106298

**AMOUNT AVAILABLE FROM BALANCE ON HAND, GENERAL FUND
BONUS, POLL TAX, COUNTY TAX, DOG TAX, RURAL SCHOOL-
HOUSE FUND AND RURAL LIBRARY FUND.**

	Balance from previous year.....	Three mill tax and State appropriation.....	Bonus for levy- ing special county tax.....	Poll tax.....	County tax.....	Dog Tax.....	Rural school- house fund.....	Rural library fund.....
Autauga	\$	\$ 18,544.32	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 786.00	\$ 4,093.97	\$	\$	\$ 110.00
Baldwin	1,829.96	20,065.02	1,000.00	906.00	24,556.98	.....	1,675.00	40.00
Barbour	315.76	34,766.90	.....	1,476.00	.....	.....	.....	10.00
Bibb	756.54	23,122.86	1,000.00	1,615.50	4,943.47	.....	.....	240.00
Blount	477.00	23,821.56	1,000.00	2,701.50	5,132.72	.....	470.00	.....
Bullock	288.97	34,430.84	.....	687.50	.....	.....	.....	10.00
Butler	37.35	34,192.46	1,000.00	1,545.00	5,812.35	.....	349.19	60.00
Calhoun	466.01	42,691.94	1,000.00	3,187.50	14,673.80	.....	350.00	40.00
Chambers .....	.11	39,020.34	1,000.00	2,155.50	7,770.68	.....	1,117.00	280.00
Cherokee	473.45	19,253.98	.....	1,873.50	.....	.....	672.00	70.00
Chilton	143.86	22,580.34	1,000.00	2,392.50	5,367.01	.....	200.00	.....
Choctaw	1,221.59	20,741.80	1,000.00	822.00	4,009.06	.....	588.41	20.00
Clarke	2,769.92	30,167.40	1,000.00	1,310.87	4,580.87	.....	751.25	30.00
Clay	265.24	20,892.50	1,000.00	2,512.50	3,683.41	.....	600.00	30.00
Cleburne	140.72	13,368.46	1,000.00	1,243.50	2,675.47	.....	350.00	40.00
Coffee	931.47	27,808.26	1,000.00	2,419.50	5,193.10	.....	461.24	.....
Colbert	29.21	26,040.96	.....	1,411.50	.....	.....	2,325.00	.....
Conecuh .....	.....	22,213.18	1,000.00	1,120.50	4,903.23	.....	1,050.00	20.00
Coosa	171.34	17,220.90	1,000.00	1,225.50	2,716.43	466.05	400.00	.....
Covington	800.61	36,220.06	.....	3,465.00	.....	.....	1,477.50	20.00
Crenshaw	155.68	22,785.84	1,000.00	1,659.00	3,695.03	.....	252.50	.....
Cullman	463.67	30,205.76	1,000.00	4,122.00	6,893.11	.....	1,400.00	20.00
Dale .....	.....	22,226.88	1,000.00	1,833.00	5,302.64	.....	140.00	40.00
Dallas	2,012.77	52,923.10	.....	1,446.00	.....	.....	.....	40.00
DeKalb	575.42	30,529.08	.....	3,121.50	.....	809.27	490.00	.....
Elmore	69.66	28,906.97	1,000.00	1,891.50	5,449.47	.....	400.00	40.00
Escambia	168.74	21,136.36	1,000.00	1,269.00	21,051.12	.....	2,900.00	140.00
Etowah	860.58	38,009.28	.....	3,085.50	.....	.....	242.50	30.00
Fayette	2,116.54	19,103.28	1,000.00	1,657.50	3,445.06	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	83.35	18,667.62	1,000.00	2,245.50	4,089.63	.....	150.00	10.00
Geneva	51.28	27,531.52	.....	1,797.00	.....	510.87	.....	.....
Greene	2,170.84	17,727.80	.....	423.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hale	14.54	29,504.32	.....	747.00	.....	.....	450.00	.....
Henry	114.92	20,834.82	.....	1,275.00	.....	.....	1,275.00	.....
Houston	1,409.45	31,978.48	1,000.00	1,885.50	7,662.98	.....	300.00	30.00
Jackson	4,394.42	29,646.23	.....	2,106.00	3,716.18	.....	100.00	100.00
Jefferson	787.48	206,779.58	1,000.00	17,953.50	226,940.06	.....	1,920.00	280.00
Lamar	5.77	19,221.10	1,000.00	1,392.00	3,801.64	485.93	100.00	.....
Lauderdale	10.51	33,219.76	1,000.00	2,875.50	6,685.57	1,338.00	4,566.70	10.00
Lawrence	94.88	22,184.29	1,000.00	1,713.00	4,009.56	.....	300.00	40.00
Lee	24.32	32,238.84	.....	1,315.50	.....	1,077.65	500.00	40.00
Limestone	566.85	27,527.76	.....	2,154.00	.....	2,232.98	4,159.05	30.00
Lowndes	105.91	29,263.20	.....	478.50	.....	.....	600.00	10.00
Macon	1,294.49	24,980.58	1,000.00	486.00	5,106.64	.....	50.00	.....
Madison	463.30	42,853.60	1,000.00	2,293.50	13,724.92	.....	4,400.00	130.00

**AMOUNT AVAILABLE FROM BALANCE ON HAND, GENERAL FUND,
BONUS, POLL TAX, COUNTY TAX, DOG TAX, RURAL SCHOOL-
HOUSE FUND AND RURAL LIBRARY FUND.—Continued.**

	Balance from previous year.....	Three mill tax and State appropriation.....	Bonus for levy- ing special county tax.....	Poll tax.....	County tax.....	Dog Tax.....	Rural school- house fund.....	Rural library fund.....
Marengo	2.10	34,787.04	1,000.00	1,039.50	6,970.38		109.01	
Marion	205.23	20,796.60	1,000.00	2,292.00	3,962.22	619.50	329.00	10.00
Marshall		31,085.30	1,000.00	3,282.00	5,013.42			
Mobile		67,445.10	1,000.00	4,296.00	138,145.08		300.00	10.00
Monroe	5,152.04	26,536.90	1,000.00	1,096.50	4,502.12		757.50	
Montgomery	385.58	80,599.84		3,025.50			450.00	60.00
Morgan	2,508.11	33,071.80	1,000.00	3,598.50	5,055.00		2,600.00	30.00
Perry	1,604.24	31,180.86		808.50				
Pickens		28,098.70	1,000.00	1,549.50	4,063.03	364.00	1,600.00	
Pike	116.98	30,696.22		1,968.00			250.00	
Randolph		25,501.18	1,000.00	2,284.50	4,426.27		4,066.50	70.00
Russell	59.90	28,123.36		523.50			600.00	50.00
Shelby	1,098.45	24,958.66	1,000.00	1,921.50	8,823.82	323.49		120.00
St. Clair	2,554.40	23,287.26	1,000.00	1,840.50	6,665.85	513.50	712.77	120.00
Sumter	6.52	32,781.36		591.00			300.00	
Talladega	10,106.35	37,478.16	1,000.00	1,984.50	12,350.58			40.00
Tallapoosa	5.06	32,060.74	1,000.00	2,257.50	7,171.48	615.75	100.00	10.00
Tuscaloosa		45,009.98	1,000.00	2,851.50	15,502.13		1,206.25	100.00
Walker	5,956.17	36,526.94	1,000.00	4,641.00	12,470.99		130.00	50.00
Washington	246.50	13,105.42	1,000.00	748.50	2,979.47			30.00
Wilcox	444.68	32,027.60		681.00		559.88		
Winston	4,194.01	14,319.16	1,000.00	1,560.00	2,319.48		50.00	10.00
Totals	\$63,735.30	\$2,136,681.31	\$45,000.00	\$140,873.87	\$662,057.43	\$9,916.87	\$51,093.37	\$2,630.00

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR TEACHERS FOR YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1917**

	Total Number of Applicants	CERTIFICATES ISSUED					Rejections, Total	Per Cent Passed	Per Cent Rejected
		Life	First	Second	Third	Total			
*Per cents passed and rejected are based upon certification by examination only.									
December 20, 1916:									
White	1662	18	28	155	319	520	1142	31	69
Colored	811	2	5	26	234	267	544	33	67
Validations	15		15			15			
Extensions	114		11	32	71	114			
Certificates by Graduation	46		46			46			
Total	2648	20	105	213	624	962	1686	*32	68
April 18, 1917:									
White	2720	42	75	402	650	1169	1551	43	57
Colored	847	3	2	94	352	451	396	53	47
Validations	13		12	1		13			
Extensions	132		14	58	60	132			

Certificates by Graduation	263	45	263	555	1062	2028	1947	*45	55
Total	3975		366						
July 18, 1917:									
White	2592	60	160	449	461	1130	1462	44	56
Colored	886	1	1	91	271	364	522	41	59
Validations	29		27	1	1	29			
Extensions	332		35	131	166	332			
Certificates by Graduation	100		100			100			
Total	3939	61	323	672	899	1955	1984	*43	57
Total White	7931	120	784	1203	1670	3777	4155	40	60
Total Colored	2631	6	10	237	915	1168	1462	42	58
Grand Total	10562	126	794	1440	2585	4945	5617	*41	59

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE STATE BOARD OF
EXAMINERS, OCTOBER 1, 1916, TO
SEPTEMBER 30, 1917

RECEIPTS

Income from fees by applicants for teachers' certificates \$14,406.91

DISBURSEMENTS

Postage, printing, clerical service, etc. \$ 7,722.43

Conductors of examinations in the several counties 3,006.40

Salaries State Board of Examiners 3,600.00

Total \$14,328.83

Net Income for the year 78.08

Total \$14,406.91

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(For "Index of General Statement of Superintendent of Education,"
pp. 7-83, see pp. 3-4.)

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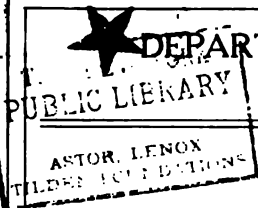
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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

STATE OF ALABAMA

ANNUAL REPORT

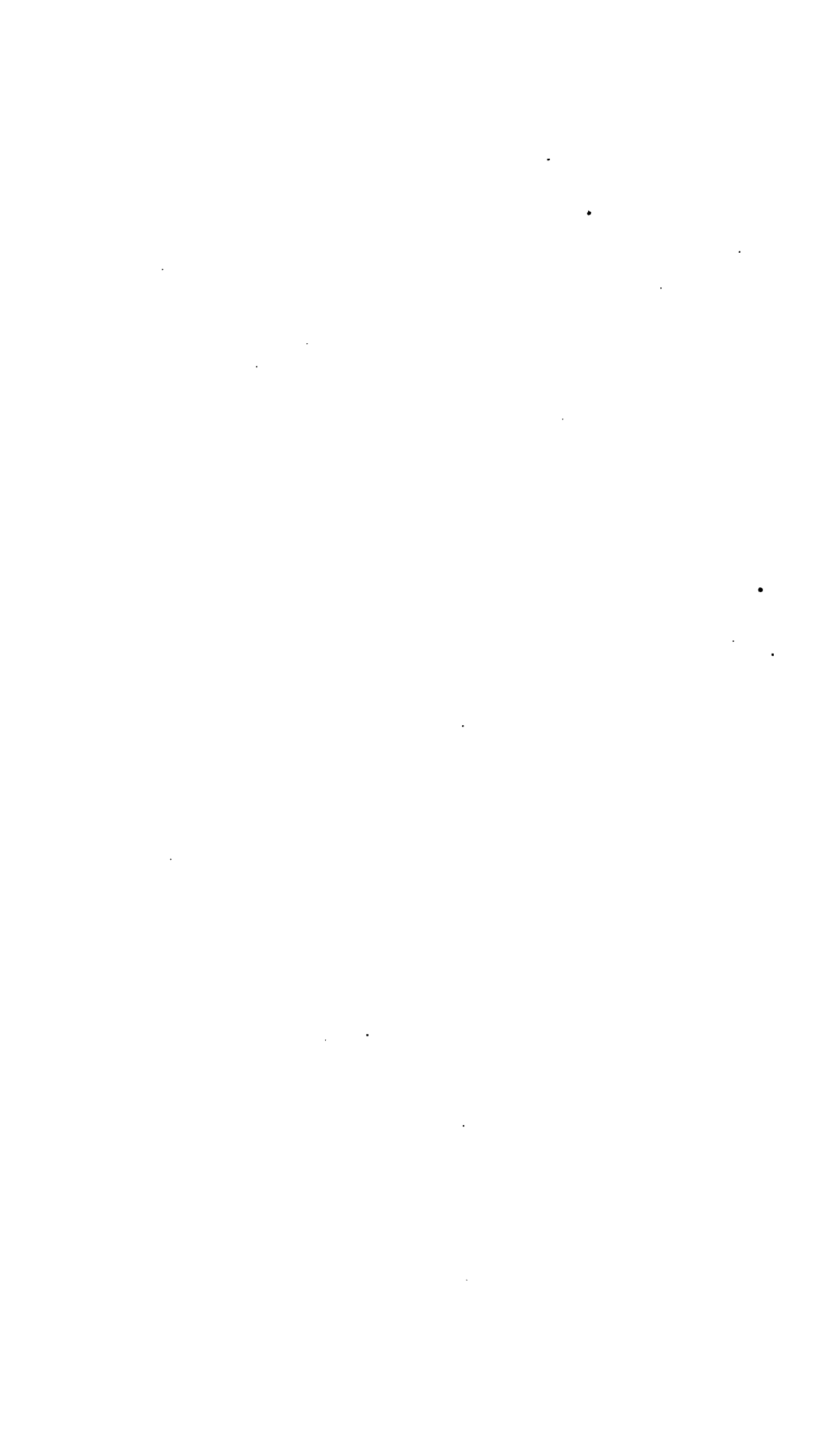
FOR THE

SCHOLASTIC YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1918



PART I.

SPRIGHT DOWELL
Superintendent of Education



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December 9, 1918.

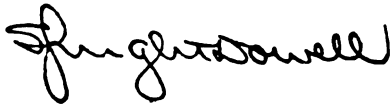
To His Excellency,
CHARLES HENDERSON,
Governor of Alabama.

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with law, I am herewith submitting the annual report of the Department of Education for the year ending September 30, 1918.

Speaking for the Department and for the public school forces of Alabama, I wish to assure you that we deeply appreciate the genuine interest you have uniformly shown in the educational affairs of the State.

The statistics for the year, conditions considered, give unmistakable evidence of healthful progress and bear convincing testimony to the very efficient work of my predecessor, Hon. William F. Feagin whom, through your courtesy, I succeeded.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. G. Russell". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

Superintendent.

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

THE purpose of the report which follows is to acquaint the people of the State with its educational history, for the year which closed September 30, 1918, to discuss the more potent defects in its public school system, and to suggest desirable and feasible means of improvement. There is the further reason, of course, of setting out in statistical fashion the facts and figures which are generally recognized as indicating the merits of a State school system and which may be used as a basis of comparison. Inasmuch, however, as the Legislature of Alabama meets quadrennially and is to convene in the near future, and for the further reason that educational standards and machinery are being recast everywhere to meet new conditions, the emphasis in this report is placed upon the discussion of the educational status of Alabama, and means and methods of improving it.

For the convenience of the reader, some general principles that are maintained in the report are given below, and with each a reference indicating the pages where the discussion of the particular topic is to be found.

Following this general statement of particulars are some recommendations which should be translated into law in the interest of making our school machinery as efficient as possible under our present constitution, and in the light of the present attitude of the public toward education. Underneath it all is the big purpose to give to the boys and girls of Alabama as nearly as practicable such facilities and opportunities as they deserve in the new era which is already beginning. That should be the first great concern of every patriotic Alabamian and in

that spirit, and that spirit only, has this report been prepared.

1. That education is the biggest and most important business in which the State is engaged. (pp. 11-12.)

2. That the war has tremendously increased the importance of the school and its claim upon popular favor. (pp. 13-15.)

3. That the public school is the agency, par excellence, for training democrats. (pp. 17-19.)

4. That our educational machinery must be co-ordinated and unified. (pp. 20-26.)

5. That all the educational agencies of the State should establish more friendly and co-operative relations. (pp. 123-124.)

6. That Alabama's educational program should be enlarged to include vocational training for all boys and girls. (pp. 29-30.)

7. That stronger measures for the removal of illiteracy must be adopted. (pp. 67-68.)

8. That better leadership and better teaching must be secured. (p. 20.)

9. That better buildings and equipment must be provided. (pp. 19-20.)

10. That longer school terms should be offered. (pp. 27-28.)

In the light of the above facts, it is recommended that the Legislature of Alabama :

1. Pass a law making the Smith-Hughes vocational act operative, carrying the necessary appropriation to match, dollar for dollar, the Federal funds available for Alabama. (pp. 52-60.)

2. Provide better facilities for the training of teachers at our Class A Normal Schools whose only function is to train teachers for elementary schools. (pp. 119-122.)

3. Consolidate and enlarge the work of the Board of Examiners, Institute Conductors, Reading Circle Board, under one board with sufficient authority to stimulate and promote the professional training of teachers in service. (pp. 73, 75, 88.)

4. Strengthen the compulsory attendance law by revoking most of the exemption privileges, by making possible at least a minimum term of six months in all counties, by permitting a longer time limit in counties and towns that desire it, and by making the law articulate with kindred legislation, as for example, the Child Labor Law. (pp. 27, 28, 32.)

5. Amend the rural schoolhouse law so as to make possible more liberal aid; the employment of expert help in drawing plans, in preparing bills of material; and in the inspection of State aided projects. (pp. 47, 48.)

6. Prescribe more explicit machinery for creating school districts, for making the same a matter of record, and for giving authority to districts to issue bonds for building purposes. (pp. 38, 40.)

7. Make it possible for the State Department of Education to employ an inspector of secondary schools. (pp. 114-115.)

If, as is generally believed, the Legislature will meet in split session, with a short opening period, a lengthy recess, and a later relatively long session in which the greater volume of business will be transacted, it is highly desirable that the following procedure in educational matters be adopted:

1. That a law be passed making it possible for Alabama to take advantage of the benefits to accrue to the State from the Smith-Hughes vocational act, this law to provide the necessary machinery for making effective the teaching of vocational agriculture, trade and indus-

try, and home economics to pupils of secondary age in Alabama, and for the preparation of teachers of these several subjects. The Alabama Legislature must act within sixty days or forfeit its right, and the Federal fund must be matched dollar for dollar.

2. That a law be passed providing for a commission of from three to five of the most worthy and able men in the State to investigate the entire school system of Alabama—that this commission be provided with a sufficient amount of money to call to its assistance experts in the following fields of education: primary, elementary, secondary, normal school, higher learning, vocational, physical, general administration, and such other departments as will make it possible to make an exhaustive study of conditions under expert direction, in order to secure the most intelligent and constructive suggestions as to ways and means of eliminating duplication, of avoiding waste, and of making the entire school system of Alabama a unified, efficient and serviceable agency for the training of boys and girls.

GENERAL STATEMENT

THE year comprehended by this report has been exceedingly tense and eventful. The dramatic incidents and the various activities at home and abroad directly resulting from the war have tended to call the attention of the public away from the more commonplace and routine matters. This tendency has been largely checkmated in so far as the public schools are concerned by the fact that our army had to be supported and in order to do this every agency which looked toward enlisting the efforts and sympathy of the people had to utilize the school machinery.

It can be truly said that there never was a time in the history of the world when the value of an education appeared so real. The government in every conceivable way has over and over again placed the emphasis upon education in unmistakable terms. The disadvantage to the government and to the individual of the great number of illiterate men who have been called into service, the heroic efforts that have been made to give them training adapted to their needs, the choice of college-bred men for the leading places of responsibility in all fields of service, the exclusive use of college men in special branches of the service, the organization of student army training corps, in fact, the entire course of events bears eloquent testimony to the fact that education is the most potent influence in a democracy when its existence is jeopardized and when its resources are to be mobilized in a minimum time and with a maximum of efficiency. It is a pretty safe conclusion that when the war has been won and the nation's equilibrium restored, the worth of education as the most vital force for fashioning and

refining the democracy that men are ready and willing to die for, will be universally recognized.

The national policy has been well stated by the United States Commissioner of Education, Dr. P. P. Claxton: "The President of the United States and all who are most closely connected with him in the administration of the Government, and who are therefore most responsible for the conduct of the war, have frequently expressed the opinion that all schools—elementary schools, high schools, colleges, and universities—should be kept up to their normal standards of efficiency during the war; that school-attendance and child-labor laws should be rigidly observed; and that all boys and girls who are prepared for it and can possibly do so should attend high school or college as a patriotic duty unless called for some service which can not be done so well by others.

"So frequently have they expressed this opinion and so constantly have they urged in effect, as the President has urged in so many words, that 'no boy or girl should have less opportunity for education because of the war,' that this has come to be known as the policy of the administration on this subject.

"I wish to impress upon all school officers and teachers and upon all men and women of influence in their states and local communities the importance of doing all they can to make all the people understand this policy and to create such sentiment for it as will compel the fullest possible compliance with it. For this, a higher sense of devotion to duty will be necessary than would be needed in normal times, because of the many temptations for other forms of service which are for the time more attractive."

The American attitude has been further defined by President Wilson himself in the following very pertinent letter:

31 July, 1918.

"MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

I am pleased to know that despite the unusual burdens imposed upon our people by the war they have maintained their schools and other agencies of education so nearly at their normal efficiency. That this should be continued throughout the war and that, in so far as the draft law will permit, there should be no falling off in attendance in elementary schools, high schools, or colleges is a matter of the very greatest importance, affecting both our strength in war and our national welfare and efficiency when the war is over. So long as the war continues there will be constant need of very large numbers of men and women of the highest and most thorough training for war service in many lines. After the war there will be urgent need not only for trained leadership in all lines of industrial, commercial, social and civic life, but for a very high average of intelligence and preparation on the part of all the people. I would therefore urge that the people continue to give generous support to their schools of all grades and that the schools adjust themselves as wisely as possible to the new conditions to the end that no boy or girl shall have less opportunity for education because of the war and that the Nation may be strengthened as it can only be through the right education of all its people. I approve most heartily your plans for making through the Bureau of Education a comprehensive campaign for the support of the schools and for the maintenance of attendance upon them, and trust that you may have the co-operation in this work of the American Council of Education.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON."

HON. FRANKLIN K. LANE,
Secretary of the Interior.

This evaluation of the importance of keeping educational facilities and opportunities maximally efficient is not peculiar to America.

Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education of New York State, in his Report on French Schools in War Times declares France's message to America to be as follows:

"Do not let the needs of the hour, however demanding, or its burdens, however heavy, or its perils, however threatening, or its sorrows, however heart-breaking, make you unmindful of the defense of tomorrow, of those disciplines through which the individual may have freedom, through which an efficient democracy is possible, through which the institutions of civilization can be perpetuated and strengthened. Conserve, endure taxation and privation, suffer and sacrifice, to assure to those whom you have brought into the world that it shall be not only a safe but a happy place for them."

The attitude of England is admirably stated in the Report of the English committee on juvenile education in relation to employment after the war:

"Any inquiry into education at the present juncture is big with issues of national fate. In the great work of reconstruction which lies ahead there are aims to be set before us which will try, no less searchingly than war itself, the temper and enduring qualities of our race; and in the realization of each and all of these, education with its stimulus and discipline, must be our standby. We have to perfect the civilization for which our men have shed their blood and our women their tears; to establish new standards of value in our judgment of what makes life worth living, more wholesome and more restrained ideals of behavior and recreation, finer traditions of co-operation and kindly fellowship between class and between man and man. These are tasks for a nation of trained character and robust physique, a na-

tion alert to the things of the spirit, reverential of knowledge, reverential of its teachers, and generous in its estimate of what the production and maintenance of good teachers inevitably cost."

This international concern about schools is not to be wondered at when we recall the part that education has played in precipitating the present world conflict, which is the logical outcome of the Prussian system of education. When the victorious legions of Napoleon entered Berlin in 1806 the future of Germany was never so gloomy, but before these legions were withdrawn seven years later the foundations of an educational system had been laid that would some day make Germany a contender for "a place in the sun." The philosopher Fichte, among others, boldly declared in a series of addresses to the German people that the hope of Germany lay in her schools, that the laws of Germany would be framed by powers who would ignore her, that these laws would be administered by the representatives of foreign courts, that the people should go actively to work for the rehabilitation of their country, that the only hope of Germany and of the German people lay in education.

There were two theses in his addresses which were significant:

1. Every boy and girl in Germany from the kindergarten through the university must be taught to love the fatherland supremely.
2. Every boy and girl in Germany must learn to serve the fatherland most efficiently.

The spirit of these addresses was caught up throughout all Germany, schools were established, courses of study planned and the whole school program arranged so as to emphasize these new national ideals. So comprehensively was the work of molding sentiment carried on that every boy and girl were set singing the songs

that breathed the new hope for the fatherland. In this way the seeds were sown which later flowered into the bigoted notions that the people of Germany were the greatest people in the world, that the house of Hohenzollern was the flower of Germany and should dominate Germany and the world, and that it was their duty to do so by force. These national ideals were further elaborated and strengthened by Bismarck, the parliament tamer, and the scientists of Germany who accepted the Darwinian theory of evolution, namely, that all animate life is engaged in a struggle for survival and advantage, that the fit survive, the unfit are crushed out, that the only value of the weak is to serve as a stepping stone upon which the strong may rise. It is here we find the explanation of the German philosophy that war must come from time to time to keep men from becoming effeminate and the stock from deteriorating.

The notion that the seeds of this war were sown in 1871 is only a half truth, for long before the educational system of Germany had begun to function in such a way as to fortify the rulers in their false assumptions of superiority and of rule by divine right and the masses in their willingness to become submissive vassals. The two principal types of schools in Germany are the *volksschulen* and the *gymnasium*. The former comprehends eight grades and is for the common people. Their children can never get the benefit of a high school education at all and are condemned to the lower walks of life in the most abject and submissive fashion. The latter type of school is for the ruling classes. It carries with it every avenue to preferment as well as to higher training and nurtures the delusion that its students are foreordained by heaven to dominate not only Germany but the world.

It is just this scheme of education in one form or another which has been given to the boys and girls of Germany that has resulted in foisting upon a civilized world

the present incomparable struggle for existence. From the standpoint of being able to do what it was intended to do, the German school is perhaps the most efficient machine the world has ever seen. The tragedy of it is that the motive is wrong and consequently the product is base.

While education brought on the war, it is hardly too much to say that education in the last analysis will make possible the winning of the war. This is peculiarly true in the case of America. Her ideals and traditions are democratic. Democracy here is a living, growing, expanding thing, and this growth has been largely the result of her educational system. The American public school is the finest experiment democracy has ever made and but for the work of this institution America probably would never have entered the war. From one point of view, therefore, education is on trial on the fields of France. The American system, while lacking the efficiency of the German system in the mechanical nicety of the product has at the same time inbred into our people national ideals and standards which revolted against the inhuman practices of Germany and made it necessary from a humanitarian standpoint for America to join the Allies.

Perhaps the finest evidence of the worth of public education of the American type has been demonstrated in the wonderful rapidity with which the American people have been able to readjust themselves or rather convert themselves from a peaceful, liberty-loving country into the most formidable and powerful fighting nation in the world, and in such a brief space as staggers the imagination. It is not contended that our public school system has met the needs of democracy adequately, for despite the prowess of the American soldier, two glaring defects for which the schools and therefore our government must plead guilty have appeared:

1. Thousands of drafted men have been found to be physically unfit for service.

2. A surprisingly great number of men who registered have been found to be illiterate.

Public health and public education are necessary concomitants of a great democracy and since the school is the only institution that is absolutely democratic, it is clear that the taxpayers and lawmakers of America and of the States and local communities have not realized fully the duty that democracy owes to provide free universal education adapted to the needs of the individual and of the government.

There can be no doubt of the outcome of the struggle between democracy and autocracy. The world will be made safe for democracy but the victory will be made enduring only in the event that democrats now and forever are trained in such a way as to keep democracy safe for the world. This war is not of supreme moment to men and women as such, or even to the soldiers in the line of battle. They have an opportunity to serve their country nobly and the way they are responding to the opportunity merits the highest encomium we can give. After all, this battle is not one of present conquest but of future supremacy, a supremacy that means for the boys and girls that are coming on a fair chance in the world, without which no future would be worth while. It becomes our government and our people, locally and individually as well, to realize, as they doubtless will, that the school is a democracy in miniature and that the future of this country, and therefore of democracy, depends to the very fullest degree upon the character, quality, and amount of educational opportunity that is given to those who must carry on the business of the world. As costly as the war may prove and as terrible as are its tragedies, democracy can afford it if democracy is made more intelligent and worthy thereby. There are

a few conceptions that the public should and doubtless will arrive at as a result of the war, which give promise for the future.

1. A TRUER APPRECIATION OF THE VALUE OF MONEY.

America alone is spending during the current year something like twenty-five billions of dollars for the prosecution of the war, an amount three times as large as the total cost of the war between the States and probably as great in the aggregate as the combined cost of all wars prior to the twentieth century. No patriot would for a moment question the wisdom of expending this amount of money and many times as much, because we believe that we are fighting for the defense of the world, but it must appear that it is an incongruous thing to spend twenty-five billions for a war that is to make the world safe for democracy, while we annually spend at the present rate only one-fortieth as much in training democrats to be the right kind of citizens in the world. In other words, the taxpayer and lawmaker will be blind indeed if they cannot see that we must apply the same sort of business sense in financing our schools that we are now employing in providing funds with which to finance the war.

2. A GENUINE APPRECIATION OF MODERN EQUIPMENT WITH WHICH TO WORK.

The new types of machines of every description that are daily being devised and used for purposes of destruction and defense in the present war are wonderful, in fact marvelous. The startling creations, the matchless skill, the cunning device, the delicate adjustment, and the deadly effect keep us in constant wonderment and expectation. Certain it is that more than ever before the instruments of offense and defense in war are being worked out in the laboratory of the scientist and with minute and exhaustive nicety. So great and so wonder-

ful are these products and so thoroughly is science being exploited that it is hardly too much to say that the outcome of the war will be largely determined thereby. No patriotic citizen for a minute questions the wisdom of spending fabulous sums of money if we can only procure for our men the slightest advantage by providing them with a better means of protection on the one hand or of destruction on the other. Is it not plausible that if we are to realize upon the new opportunity that confronts democracy, we must exercise the same sort of business sagacity in providing for our children, the future exponents and champions of democracy, the most modern school buildings, equipment, and machinery with which to make them most efficient?

3. A LOFTIER CONCEPTION OF DEMOCRACY.

Whatever we may think about this war, it has clarified our notions of government, of our obligations to our country and of the obligations of our country toward us. It has been definitely stated in the words of our President that we are fighting not for indemnity, not for any increase of territory, not for any selfish ambition, but to make liberty and freedom a world-wide possession. Democracy has been re-defined and the school which is a democracy in miniature must have its ideals likewise modernized. This means that the course of study including both content and intent must be enlarged in scope to meet the needs of those upon whom are to devolve the duty of discovering for the world what is best in the physical, economic, social, and spiritual realms of life. In order that the school may measure up to this demand, better teachers must be trained. This means the provision of better opportunities for training and better supervision and direction.

Since democracy is a living, growing, dynamic thing, the school must likewise continually re-organize and re-

cast itself in order to justify its existence. It is generally conceded that as a result of the war, all our institutions, economic, social, and religious, will have to undergo a process of readjustment and perhaps redirection. This means, of course, that our whole body politic, both individually and collectively, will of necessity never be the same either in spirit or outlook. We shall break away from old moorings, get out of old ruts, abandon outworn creeds. Among all this storm and stress it is evident that the school must undergo a searching period of examination and self-scrutiny in order to fit into and keep pace with the new conditions that the close of the war will usher in.

A purposeful and deliberate study of the national tendency in education shows a very decided bias throughout the United States to break away from the traditional elementary course of study of eight grades. It can be demonstrated by a study of our educational history, particularly the writings of Horace Mann, that the German *volksschulen* is the prototype of the elementary school in America. In Germany there are two leading types of schools, the *gymnasium* and the *volksschulen*, the former for the training of leaders, the latter for the common people. It was quite natural, therefore, that when America came to set up an institution for the education of all the children and since the school for the masses was so well established in Germany that the pattern should have been copied in this country.

There is one essential and vital difference between our elementary schools and the one in Germany. The *volksschulen* is not supposed to lead to any institution of higher learning, and in fact does not lead to any. An elementary school teacher in Germany could never hope to become a high school teacher. In America, on the other hand, our educational ladder has been, in theory at least, extended from the kindergarten to the university.

That our plan has been found wasteful is evidenced by the fact that at least one-half the children who enter the elementary school leave it before they complete the fifth grade and the falling off for succeeding years is likewise excessive.

The authenticity of the fact of the elimination of pupils has been well established by the studies of Dr. Thorndike for the Bureau of Education, and of Dr. Ayres for the Russell Sage Foundation. This falling off is to be partially accounted for by the scientific fact that pupils at about twelve years of age, go through a transition stage from the period of infancy to the period of early adolescence, while they are required to pursue the same old course of study which is a continuation of the work of the lower grades. There is almost no provision for hand work and even less opportunity for vocational training, so that when the spell of the wanderlust begins, the pupil leaves school. Recognizing this failure of the school to hold and of the unwisdom of keeping pupils marking time for two years in the seventh and eighth grades, the Committee of Ten in 1893 proposed that the elementary school course of study be overhauled and reduced to six years and that the high school course of study be increased to six years, making what is generally referred to as the six and six plan.

There has never been any wide adoption of the measure though almost continuously the problem has been discussed and more or less favorably by leading educators of the country. The United States Commissioner of Education has boldly and consistently advocated the change. Now that the worth and function of the school are being so clearly recognized, there is coming to be a universal demand that something be done to improve our public school system and the evidence is unmistakable that the next ten years will see the six and six plan, in modified form perhaps, adopted throughout the

United States. A goodly number of cities have already tried it out with good success and the elementary school course of Alabama comprehending seven years is a compromise in that direction. It may be confidently stated that the best and most modern professional thought in America has declared in favor of the six year elementary school.

We have found here in the light of some years' experience that pupils who begin school at seven years of age can complete the elementary course of study in seven years, and at the same age that pupils elsewhere complete substantially the same subject matter in eight years where the entering age is six. With a further refinement of the course of study so as to eliminate considerable material that has been put in merely to fill up the time it will be possible to give the pupils the tools of learning in six years, a revision that will make possible a richer, a fuller, and a more practical content for the years to follow.

If we are going to guarantee that our boys and girls are to hold their own economically, socially, and otherwise, in the new world, it is thoroughly patent that we must give them as good educational advantages as the boys and girls in any other country receive. This we have not done. In Berlin a boy goes to school 225 days a year and for six hours a day; in Paris he goes to school 220 days for five and one-half hours a day; and in London 210 days of five hours a day. No Alabama child has the privilege of attending school for more than 180 days, a great majority of them much less, and when we recall that the length of the school day in the city is usually five hours, we see that the term of the Alabama boy is 900 hours as against 1,350 hours annually for the Prussian boy. Considering that the teachers in the German schools are uniformly professionally trained and that a majority of the teachers in the Alabama schools are not

professionally trained, and taking into consideration the much longer school year in favor of the Prussian boy, it is easy to see that our children are at a disadvantage both as to the quantity of training and the ability of the teacher.

We believe, therefore, that the time has come in Alabama when our school system should undergo some fundamental changes; we believe further that we ought to have enough initiative to take the lead instead of continuing to lag behind as in the past. This is not to say that Alabama has not made progress, for she has made remarkable progress at times, but we have never yet caught up with most of the states and they are constantly moving forward.

The internal lines of development that we should attempt, the outlines of which seem pretty clearly defined, are the following:

1. The reorganization of the elementary and high school courses of study on the six-three-three plan.

2. The adoption of a course of study and the selection of textbooks that will make it possible to interpret it in accordance with the six-three-three plan.

In order to make the change which is destined to come throughout the country, we shall first want to get clearly into our minds what is contemplated. Simply stated, it is this: A six-year elementary school followed by a three-year junior high school which in turn is followed by a three-year senior high school. The indications are that this senior high school will be succeeded by a junior college which in turn will be succeeded by a standard college, university, or professional school.

The first unit in the proposed scheme is the elementary school of six years which in most instances will be a one-, two-, or three-teacher school, in rural communities. This will mean that one teacher will give instruction in six, three, or two grades as the case may be, and she will

therefore be able to give a reasonable amount of group and individual attention to the pupils, a thing that is quite impossible where one teacher has seven, eight, or nine grades, as is now the case in quite a few rural communities. Then will come the three-year junior high school which preferably will be a separate and distinct institution but may be a part of the elementary school below or the senior high school above. One modification of the junior high school has been undertaken through the introduction of departmental teaching in grades six and seven, a plan that has worked successfully in some city schools within and without the State.

A much better plan, however, is to locate a junior high school near the center of the area served by some six or eight elementary schools, and to so group the elementary schools as to guarantee that no pupil will have to walk more than two and one-half miles and none will have to be transported. One of the chief objections to transporting pupils has centered about those pupils of early school age, the objection growing less and less as the ages of the pupils increase. With junior high schools so located as to receive the pupils who graduate from these elementary schools, a wise system of transportation may be worked out so that a much larger number will avail themselves of high school advantages than would ever go to the county high school for the reason that they can spend their nights at home under the parental roof.

There is another argument for the junior high school which very readily appears from the practice in our rural counties today. Most of our county high schools and district agricultural schools maintain a seventh grade, in order to receive the boys and girls from the country who are not ready for the high school and prepare them for it. In another sense the introduction of the seventh grade in these schools is a matter of self-

defense, namely, to keep out of high school those who have not had the quality and character of training to prepare them to do high school work successfully without additional preparation. The county high school under the present plan of organization must of necessity remain to a large extent a local school, but with an adequate number of junior high schools suitably located and planned, a much larger number of those who finish will go on to the county high school and the high school in turn may become a real county institution. Furthermore, in rural counties it will probably not be necessary for some time to come to maintain but the one senior school.

There is another way in which the junior high school will improve conditions. Better qualified teachers will be selected than are now found in the upper elementary grades, suitable buildings will be erected and the course of study may be enriched to include both pre-vocational and vocational subjects. Education for pupils of elementary and secondary school age will then become much more general and practical in its reach.

The war has brought us some fine lessons; among them thrift, conservation, and the will to work. Many of our notions and much of our false pride about work have been broken down. Perhaps no one will now question the statement that every boy should be taught to handle the tools of a carpenter, farmer, plumber, brick mason and the like, that every girl should be taught to cook and sew, that boys and girls should be taught free-hand drawing and the elements of mechanical drawing. In other words vocational education ought and must forthwith and immediately become an integral part of our public school system. That being conceded, the logical place for emphasizing it is in the period of adolescence, the period of the junior and senior high school.

The type of reorganization herein proposed would be incomplete without two attendant conditions that are needed to give permanence to the work:

1. The lengthening of the school year.

2. The provision of a teacher's home in close proximity to the schoolhouse.

There is a growing sentiment in favor of lengthening the school year which results from a knowledge that much time is wasted during the long vacation season. The shorter term may have been necessary or at least excusable in days when life was less eventful and school-houses but mere makeshifts. The new demand is for a broader curriculum, including the introduction of vocational subjects and the growing recognition of the importance of physical training suited to the age and development of growing boys and girls, making it highly desirable that the school period be lengthened. This can be done and the pupil kept in better physical condition than is now true under our antiquated system, in which health, if considered at all, comes in incidentally and without any real system or method.

It will doubtless be objected that children are needed on the farm and this is plausible. In answer, it should be stated that younger pupils are of little service and the educational work in the school would more than compensate such a loss. Older boys and girls, too, in most cases now have much more leisure time because of the shortness of school terms than they can profitably use, while a longer time in school would enable them to engage in school and home project work under supervision that would greatly enhance their productivity as well as their knowledge of farming and home keeping. In this way and by virtue of the use of improved farm machinery and household labor-saving devices, they will not only be much better educated themselves but they will in turn be

much less dependent upon their children for the work of the farm.

The importance of this will be further emphasized when the present scarcity of labor is taken into consideration. Even therefore if it is deemed necessary to have the boys and girls help on the farm now, we can well afford to make this sacrifice to send them to school for a longer term, since in no other way can we hope to avoid the perpetuation of the present unsatisfactory condition.

The disadvantage that might be expected to result from a longer term is more imaginary than real. By dividing the length of the school year into four quarters of two and one-half months each and by placing the vacation periods at the time when the pupil can be most serviceable at home, very little net loss in his serviceableness will be experienced.

The provision of a teachers' home is highly desirable in connection with an elementary school and a necessity for the junior high school in the open country or rural village. The present difficulty in finding boarding places, the unhealthy standards of living prevalent in certain homes, the inability to find a desirable house to rent, the meagre salaries of principals who, as a rule, are paid only for the school term and engage in other work during the vacation period in order to supplement their salaries are some of the reasons that necessitate a teachers' home in connection with the school.

This teacherage should be large enough to accommodate the principal's family and the teachers of the school who should board with him. It should also be on a lot of ground large enough for him to grow such patches as are necessary for him in the provisioning of his family. In the case of the junior high school, where vocational work is to be pursued, the teacherage should occupy a school farm large enough to make possible the demonstration of agricultural projects and to insure the neces-

sary land area for certain boys who might otherwise be unable to attend school. This will make it possible for worthy boys to make their way through school on the "pay as you go" plan. A still more urgent reason for the school farm if properly conducted is that it would furnish an invaluable laboratory for the teaching of agriculture in its many phases, while the teacherage itself would be equally as serviceable in the teaching of home economics.

If we are to get away from the outworn notion that the school is not preparation for life, but is life itself, the co-ordination of the work done in school and the home must be much better worked out. If it is worth doing in the interest of a better educated manhood and womanhood, the matter of cost or readjustment should not be allowed to deter.

It is not argued that the scheme of education outlined here will be less expensive. On the contrary it will be more expensive, but education is the one thing for which no people ever paid too much. The Smith-Hughes Act which has been at least tentatively accepted by every State in the Union, provides for government support of vocational education through legally constituted State Boards. The allotment for Alabama which must be matched from State and local funds is \$50,000 for the coming year and in the end amounts to \$150,000 annually. Alabama will not stultify herself by failing to recognize and provide for vocational education, and with the aid of the Federal government it can be made available for pupils of secondary age in every county of the State.

The junior high school contemplated herein will provide just the type of building and equipment to make courses in vocational education most profitable and serviceable, nor is there anything in the law to prevent the change from the traditional plan to the one herein set

out. The experiment, if such it be called, has enough of experience in its favor to guarantee success while the plan and content will be elastic and modern enough to enable us to give to our boys and girls the type and degree of training that they must have in the day which is now dawning for democracy. This war has shaken our confidence to some degree in our dream of universal peace. It has aroused us to the fact that any peace based on force is unenduring. It has convinced us beyond peradventure that men only outgrow their primitive instincts when they have been educated away from self to that broader outlook in which the interests of society at home and abroad are fully discerned.

PUBLIC SCHOOL STATISTICS

SCHOOL POPULATION—CENSUS OF 1918

The law requires that a census shall be taken each even numbered year as a basis for the distribution of State school funds to the several counties. While the apportionment of the funds to the several counties is a clerical matter solely—since it is upon a per capita basis—it is not so when the fund is placed to the credit of the county. The county board of education is enjoined to apportion the funds to the several school districts so as to provide school terms of approximately equal length throughout the county.

According to the biennial census of 1918 there are in Alabama 454,478 white children of school age and 315,327 negro children of school age, an increase of 10,418 for the whites and a decrease of 20,979 over the corresponding figures for the next preceding census. There was a net decrease, therefore, of 10,561 in the grand total of 769,805 school population.

The increase among the whites is indicative of healthy growth, while the decrease among the negroes is to be

explained by the great exodus of negroes to the North and East which occurred in 1917.

There is a certain amount of temptation to pad the census returns and in certain sections of Alabama this temptation has been yielded to rather deliberately. The census returns, the arising spirit of fairness to other counties and the broader outlook of school boards and superintendents give unmistakable evidence that inflated census returns are fast becoming a relic of other days. This is a most healthy sign, for, when the people begin to face the facts squarely it will not be long until the remedy will be found.

ENROLLMENT

The enrollment of white children in the public schools for 1917-18 was 375,824, an increase of 27,597 over the preceding year. This increase was made up of 26,225 and 1,372 new pupils in the elementary and high schools respectively. The percentage of the white school population enrolled was 83.

The enrollment of negro children for 1917-18 was 190,250, an increase of 33,521. This increase is accounted for by the fact that 33,474 new pupils entered the elementary schools during the year while the high school grades sustained a net gain of 47. The percentage of the negro school population enrolled was approximately 60, as compared with 47 for the preceding year. This increase is one of the most remarkable facts recorded in this report.

It must not be inferred that the figures cited above represent the entire enrollment of pupils falling within the school enumeration. The nine district agricultural schools, the fifty-seven county high schools, the numerous private and denominational schools, and the considerable number of young men and young women who are not yet of age in our institutions of higher learning, if

taken into the count would swell the totals appreciably. After due allowance is made, however, we may safely conclude that 12% of the white and 25% of the negro school population were not in school for a day during the year. In the case of both whites and negroes the relatively large increase in enrollment must be attributed to the compulsory attendance law which became effective Oct. 1, 1917.

ATTENDANCE

The average attendance in white schools was 235,393, an increase of 15,359 over the preceding year. This increase was the result of a gain of 7% in the elementary grades, the total for high school grades, because of the exigencies of war, remaining practically constant. The percentage of enrolled pupils in attendance was 63.

The average attendance in negro schools was 102,398, an increase of 5,014, or 5% over the preceding year. This increase resulted from a gain of 5,102 in elementary grades and a decrease, because of the exigencies of war, of 88 in high school grades. The percentage of enrolled pupils in attendance was 54.

The percentage of the white school population in attendance was 52, and of the negro, 33, the former representing a gain of 2%, the latter a gain of 4% over the corresponding percentages for the preceding year.

It is a warranted conclusion that our compulsory attendance law is operating to some extent to improve both school enrollment and attendance, even amid the unfavorable conditions which attend the war. It is likewise patent that the compulsory law must be made more exacting and the length of its term extended if Alabama is to make sure that too many of her sons and daughters are not still to be deprived of the educational advantages which the State has provided and to which by every right of citizenship they are entitled.

LENGTH OF TERM

The length of term for white schools averaged 123 days for rural districts and 178 days for urban districts, the combined average being 132 days. It is an occasion for anxiety when the great majority of school children who live in the country are offered but little more than two-thirds as long a school term as the minority who live in the city, and such anxiety should become acute when the attendant conditions prejudicial to the country child are also considered in the reckoning. If we extend the comparison to the United States the effect is still more painful for the average length of school term is found to be 160 days or 28 days greater than for Alabama. Here again the average length of term for city schools exceeds Alabama's by 6 days and the average length of term for rural schools exceeds Alabama's by 14 days.

The length of term for negro schools averaged 87 days for rural schools and 171 days for urban schools, the combined average being 102 days. Here again the country boy and girl are discriminated against. In the interest of fairness, the thoughtful and fairminded people of Alabama should concern themselves about giving negro boys and girls a better chance to prepare for useful and productive citizenship, for we cannot dodge the fact that, if we keep the negro poor and illiterate, our national welfare including health, wealth and morals will be correspondingly impaired. The following table gives food for reflection :

AVERAGE LENGTHS OF TERM COMPARED

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Rural.</i>		<i>Urban.</i>		<i>Combined.</i>	
	<i>White.</i>	<i>Col.</i>	<i>White.</i>	<i>Col.</i>	<i>White.</i>	<i>Col.</i>
1916-17	119	89	178	174	130	104
1917-18	123	87	178	171	132	102

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

During the year 4,712 schools for whites and 2,007 schools for negroes were taught. These figures represent a decrease of one school for the former and of 35 for the latter. There would seem to be a halt in consolidation, a thing to be expected because of the unusual conditions growing out of the war. More than 93 per cent of all the white schools and 85 per cent of all the negro schools were classified as graded.

NUMBER OF TEACHERS

Although the number of white schools in Alabama was increased by only one during the year, the number of teachers grew from 8,351 to 9,050, a net gain of 699. The addition of this number tended to relieve the already overcrowded conditions as well as to make possible a satisfactory handling of the pupils who entered because of the compulsory attendance law. In negro schools the number of teachers was increased from 2,572 to 2,716. The number of men grew from 641 to 668 and the number of women from 1,931 to 2,048.

The extraordinary thing about the teaching force for the year is the decrease in the number of men in the white schools from 2,359 to 2,025 and the increase in the number of women from 5,992 to 7,025. These results are largely attributable to the conditions occasioned by the war, but they should not be passed by lightly, inasmuch as the number of women employed was already considerably in excess of a reasonable proportion. Since the school is a democratic institution and a fundamental one, it forebodes ill if it is to lose the contact of a reasonable number of persons of either sex.

There are other factors entering into the present aggravated situation, but the most influential are probably the meagre salary prospects and the uncertainty of more

than a commonplace career. When society properly evaluates the function of the school, it will find a way to attract and retain a proper balance between the sexes in our teaching force.

SALARIES OF TEACHERS

The salaries of public school teachers totaled \$3,682,314 for whites and \$474,749 for negroes, an increase of 17% for the former and 19% for the latter over 1916-17. The extra money expended, however, went largely to pay the salaries of the additional teachers required. The average annual salary of each white male teacher was \$473 as compared with \$431 for the preceding year. The average salary of each white female teacher was \$367 as compared with \$363 for 1916-17. In the case of teachers in rural white schools, the average annual salary for men was \$377 and for women \$321 as compared with \$367 and \$304 respectively for the preceding year. In urban schools there was a decrease from \$1,348 to \$1,347 and from \$595 to \$575 respectively for men and women. The slight advantage in favor of men is to be explained by the law of supply and demand and the further fact that a large number of men hold the position of principal which carries with it a higher salary.

For negro schools the average annual salary for males was \$196 and for females \$172, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being \$167 and \$152 respectively. In the case of negro rural schools the average annual salary for men was \$167 for both years, while the salary of women decreased from \$152 to \$139. In urban schools the salaries of the men increased from \$470 to \$476 and for women from \$309 to \$315 respectively on an average.

It is not a meaningless repetition nor an idle statement to say that teachers do not receive pay commensurate with that of persons engaged in other lines of work. In fact, teachers' salaries are about the only ones that

have remained as low as they were when the war began. This largely explains the fact that many teachers in self defense have entered other occupations.

CERTIFICATES

Of the 9,050 white teachers employed during the year, 8,773 held certificates graded as follows:

Life	1170	13%
First	2075	24%
Second	3283	37%
Third	2245	26%

Classified according to the grade of certificate, the percentages in rural and urban schools are as follows:

	<i>Rural.</i>	<i>Urban.</i>
Life	10%	33%
First	21%	37%
Second	39%	26%
Third	30%	4%

The 2,647 negro teachers employed held certificates graded as follows:

Life	110	4%
First	42	2%
Second	675	25%
Third	1820	69%

Classified according to the grade of certificate held, the percentages in rural and urban schools are as follows:

	<i>Rural.</i>	<i>Urban.</i>
Life	6%	10%
First	2%	5%
Second	35%	54%
Third	57%	31%

The above figures reveal some significant and lamentable facts:

1. Two-thirds of all the white teachers and nine-tenths of all the negro teachers hold the lower grades of certificates.

2. The percentage of teachers holding the higher grades of certificates is twice as great in urban as in rural schools.

These statements, which are based upon facts that are unsatisfactory in the case of city schools, are deplorable in the case of rural schools, and carry their own warnings to the thoughtful citizens of Alabama who can get a vision of the State as one great family.

PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY

The schoolhouses and sites of Alabama are valued at \$9,130,133 for whites and \$982,321 for negroes. The buildings for whites are equipped at a cost of \$1,044,497 and for colored, at a cost of \$122,577. The value of the school property in the forty-six cities of the State is as great for the white schools as for all the remaining school districts in the State, while the value of the equipment in these selfsame cities is two-thirds as great as that for all other districts in the State. In the cities the value of negro buildings and equipment is more than half as great as for the remaining school districts in the State. All of the 138 school buildings used for whites in the cities are equipped with patent desks and all of the 82 buildings for negroes are so equipped. In rural districts, only 2,790 of the 4,572 white schools and 229 of the 1,925 negro schools are equipped with patent desks.

The average value of school buildings including sites in the 40 cities is \$33,672 for whites and \$6,443 for negroes. The corresponding figures for all rural districts are \$1,001 and \$340 for whites and negroes respectively. The average value of school equipment for whites is

\$3,018 for the cities and \$139 for the rural districts. The average value of school equipment for negroes is \$894 for the cities and \$41 for the rural districts.

It should be kept in mind that the city school building is, as a rule, much larger than the rural school building and that even a one-room school can be modern in construction and equipment. The fact, however, that more than 80% of the population of Alabama is rural shows very clearly that the amounts invested in city and rural districts are relatively prejudicial to country boys and girls. This will be much more obvious when it is discovered that the per capita valuation of school buildings including sites is \$77 for each white child enrolled in city schools and but \$15 for each white child enrolled in rural schools, while for negroes the per capita valuation for each child including sites is \$12 and \$4 for the city and rural districts respectively.

In the matter of school equipment, the per capita figures are just as one-sided. The State of Alabama appropriates \$134,000 annually for aid in the erection, repair and equipment of school buildings in rural districts, except in incorporated towns of more than 400 inhabitants, according to the last Federal census. Some additional relief can be had by extending and enlarging the benefits obtainable under the present law but the most needed improvement will not come until the machinery for creating and recording school districts is improved, the authority to issue bonds is conferred and the maximum district tax levy voted.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDS

The total of all funds expended upon the public schools for the year was \$5,725,772, an increase of \$1,156,599 over the preceding year. This substantial growth is the direct result of local tax levies. Fees and supplements to the amount of \$371,709 were also collect-

ed, a decrease of \$112,345 as compared with the total for the preceding year. It is generally conceded that fees and supplements ought not to be required of those who matriculate in public schools, and from the trend of public sentiment and the annual decrease in the number of schools levying such a per capita tax, it is safe to say that the time is not far distant when education in the public schools of Alabama will be absolutely free.

LOCAL TAXATION

One of the most remarkable facts in the educational history of the State is the long deferred right of local taxation for schools which was inhibited by the Constitution until 1915, when an amendment to that instrument made it possible for any county in the State to levy as much as a three-mill tax and any district in such a county to levy also a three-mill tax. No other State in the Union so long denied to its people by its fundamental law the right to levy taxes by convenient political units for their schools and most of the States, counter to the Alabama plan, receive most of their school funds from local tax levies. It is very generally agreed that the unenviable position that Alabama has been said to occupy hitherto has been the direct result of the lack of money and of local pride and initiative which her Constitution practically made impossible. It is true the Constitution of 1901 permitted the levy of a one-mill tax but a three-fifths vote was necessary and since the benefit was so small only forty-three counties had exercised the privilege.

Even more remarkable than the fact above stated is the rapidity with which the counties have levied the maximum amount permitted under the constitutional amendment in the two years that the new statute has been in effect. Twenty-nine counties voted the levy for the year ending September 30, 1917, and twenty-five

counties have voted it during the year ending September 30, 1918. In addition twenty districts in sixteen counties have exercised the privilege of levying the district tax. There yet remain thirteen counties that have not voted the county tax but it can be safely predicted that at least one-half of that number and probably more will have done so within the next one-year period covered by this report. Some seven or eight counties will vote upon this issue at the general election in November and a majority of them will unquestionably be favorable.

It is impossible as yet to forecast the meaning of all this to our State school system, but enough has been achieved to show what may be expected: first, the revenues of the schools in the counties levying the tax have been increased in the aggregate by more than two million dollars; second, a decided improvement has been made in the buildings and equipment in many of the counties and much more will result as soon as the restrictions of the War Industries Board and the general effects of the war have been removed; third, the school term in every county levying the tax has been substantially increased; fourth, an increasing interest has been manifested in the work of the schools, in the character of the teachers and in the development of a school spirit throughout the communities and counties benefited.

When the constitutional amendment was originally proposed in the Legislature, it was necessary to reduce the proposed maximum from five mills to three mills in order to insure its passage. Already there is a growing feeling that this limitation is all too drastic in the light of the part education is to play in the reconstruction of the world. The Legislature should at the earliest opportunity recast the law for the creation of school districts and for recording district boundaries. It should also provide suitable machinery by which the local tax funds may be pledged through bond issues for the erection of modern school buildings.

The counties levying the tax during the year ending September 30, 1918, are as follows:

Blount	DeKalb	Marengo
Butler	Fayette	Morgan
Cherokee	Hale	Perry
Clarke	Henry	Pike
Coffee	Jackson	Randolph
Coosa	Lamar	Talladega
Crenshaw	Lawrence	Tuscaloosa
Cullman	Lee	Wilcox
Dale		

(Since September 30th Greene county has voted a two-mill tax and Choctaw, Macon, Marion, and Russell counties have voted a three-mill school tax.)

The only counties, therefore, which have not yet adopted the local county tax are AUTAUGA, BARBOUR, BULLOCK, CLEBURNE, DALLAS, LOWNDES, SUMTER, and TALLAPOOSA.

CONSOLIDATION

One of the lamentable relics of the former county board law is the one-room school building, which is found in almost every rural community. This is the result of the individualistic tendencies which were strengthened by the law and which practically made it impossible to consolidate schools. It has not been the policy of the Department to prematurely launch a campaign for the consolidation of schools, for heretofore the necessary funds have not been available nor have the general conditions of the roads and of public sentiment been favorable thereto. Again, other constructive legislation was in the process of making and it did not seem best to undertake a general plan of reorganization that would necessarily arouse the suspicion and opposition of people in rural districts.

This does not mean that nothing has been done, for in quite a few counties a beginning has been made. Here and there a county has deliberately mapped out its districts, located its future schools and entered upon a program that means a more efficient system. Mobile and Sumter counties were the pioneers and Chambers, Lauderdale, Jefferson and Escambia soon caught the enterprising spirit of their predecessors. The most general plan of consolidation in the State has been worked out in Mobile county where in the words of the President of the Board, Hon. John T. Cochran, "The idea of consolidation and transportation has grown in favor from year to year until we now have eighteen school centers and are operating thirty-five school vehicles. During the year 1917-18, 587 pupils were transported to these central schools at a cost of \$9,770; a per capita cost of \$2.08 per month. The estimate for transportation for 1918-19 approximates \$17,500."

One of the most promising types of consolidation is the Five Points School in Chambers county, where three or four one-room schools and a few two-room schools were brought together for a nine-months term under six teachers. The building represents an outlay of some ten thousand dollars and is modern in equipment and appointments. The most advanced type of consolidation which has been effected during the year covered by this report is the school at Pike Road, Montgomery county, where five or six one-room schools and one or two two-teacher schools have been consolidated. This project represents an expenditure of some \$40,000, with a site covering some forty acres, with the most modern equipment, and with transportation trucks of the most modern type. The building is not yet completed and the work is not yet fully organized, but when completed, the elementary and high school courses of study will be offered, including vocational work for boys and girls.

The teachers are all professionally trained and are of proven ability. This is perhaps the most pretentious and comprehensive example of consolidation in the State and presages the time when consolidation will become very general, not in the interest of economy but because of the multiplied benefits that go with it.

Before undertaking to consolidate it is absolutely necessary to carefully formulate plans in order that mistakes may be avoided. The mere bringing together of two or more schools without regard to topography or to a unified county system will in time bring its own condemnation. Since, too, school districts are permitted to levy taxes for the erection and equipment of buildings, as well as for their maintenance, it is entirely possible that mistakes that might occur from a premature fixing of boundary lines would be avoided by taking the whole county into consideration in the original planning. The levying of the district tax fixes the boundaries of the district for such a time as the tax is to run and the building of an expensive school plant tends likewise to fix the location of the school for an indefinite period. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that matters of such serious consequence shall be entered into in the most careful and intelligent manner possible.

Another factor that has operated against the construction of larger types of school buildings was the old law by which State aid was granted in the erection, repair and equipment of school buildings. Until 1915 the maximum amount of aid given schools was \$200 both for erection and for repair and equipment. This made it from a certain viewpoint to appear more advantageous to erect a one-room school than to erect a larger one. At present the law gives aid in proportion to the size of the building to be erected up to five rooms. If the Legislature wishes to facilitate the better location and organization of schools, it can render valuable assistance by

increasing the amount that is available for erection and equipment.

There is a very general unwillingness on the part of parents to have pupils from the ages of seven to twelve transported, because of their inability to take care of themselves, and in the light of the somewhat questioning attitude of the people of Alabama toward consolidation, the condition of the roads, and the density of population, it would seem that in a majority of the counties, it would be best to place two- or three-room school buildings in walking distance of the pupils, say within two and one-half miles, provided the elementary course of study were reduced to six years. Then two or three teachers with not more than two or three grades each could do a very satisfactory work in giving pupils the tools of learning, and where the one-room school still proved to be necessary, because of the scarcity of pupils, the single teacher would do better work by reason of the reduction in classes.

If a county system were worked out on this plan of having elementary schools of six grades within walking distance of all the children, then it would seem a very feasible thing to locate junior high schools covering the work of grades from seven to nine at convenient centers throughout the county, these centers to be where the conditions are best for consolidation and near enough together to make it possible for all boys and girls prepared for junior high school work to be transported, thereby spending their nights at home. These consolidated junior high schools would offer a better and more practical course of study than is possible under the present plan, including vocational agriculture for boys and home economics for girls. The departmental plan of teaching would be introduced and much of the high school work of the present would be so recast as to fill the needs of

pupils of the age and development of those in attendance.

No thoughtful schoolman or layman questions the obligation of the government to put a secondary education within reach of every boy and girl, a problem, which, however desirable, can not be solved until the present courses of study for elementary and high schools are re-organized upon a basis that is founded upon scientific laws and with due regard to child welfare.

In 1915 there were approximately twenty-two million pupils in the public schools of the United States, ninety-one per cent in elementary grades, seven per cent in high school grades, and less than two per cent in institutions of higher learning. It is very generally conceded that school attendance shows a very radical falling off at the end of the fifth grade and the records seem to attest the fact that more than forty per cent of the boys and girls between the ages of fifteen and seventeen years were not in school. For the United States as a whole it is stated that two million children arrive at a given age every year, that one-half of the children of sixteen years of age and under seventeen have already left school or leave that year, that of those of seventeen and under eighteen, two-thirds have left school or are leaving that year, and of those eighteen and under nineteen more than three-fourths have left school. The records further show that something like one-half of the boys and girls of the ages mentioned above have entered upon gainful employment. "Because of the large numbers of children who leave school at an early age without opportunity for preparation for an occupation and without an adequate understanding of a need of preparation for it, because these boys and girls drift into unremunerative and unprogressive jobs, it is imperative that the public school extend its responsibilities to meet the needs of these youths who have already entered employment by the

establishment of part-time schools and classes." This is simply to say that the present system of education must be re-organized if we are to hold boys and girls in school, that the content of the course of study must be vitalized and made practical, that in order to do this, we must have new facilities, beginning about the seventh year, that in this new program the junior high school holds out a most promising future. With this type of consolidation, it is believed that both elementary and high school education would be greatly popularized and democratized.

The next step in the ladder is the senior high school of three years. In most cases the county or city high school can with very little re-organization meet the new demands of the senior high school, offering such courses as will best serve those who are to continue their schooling as well as those who are to enter active employment, while in the case of sparsely settled counties the junior high school work might be made a part of the elementary or senior high school. Such a high school would become a county high school in fact and those who completed the full course would have the required number of units for admission to college.

It is a well known fact that our county high schools at present do not offer a standard four-year course. This is due to our present inadequate elementary schools, and to the eagerness for patronage which prompts the college to accept boys who have finished as much as three years of work and who have a scant twelve units to their credit. It is time that the standards of Alabama should be raised, but the initiative must come from the colleges. The high schools are almost powerless until the colleges raise their entrance requirements and until our rural schools offer such instruction as will hold the boys and girls and inspire them to continue their education.

STATE AID

THE ERECTION, REPAIR AND EQUIPMENT OF RURAL SCHOOLHOUSES

Under our State law the sum of \$134,000 is available annually for the erection, repair and equipment of school buildings in rural territory including incorporated towns of not more than four hundred inhabitants, according to the last Federal census. According to the terms of the law, the sum of \$2,000 is set apart for each county. At the end of each year the unexpended balances to the credit of the counties are lumped together and one sixty-seventh of this amount plus \$2,000 is the available fund for each individual county for the succeeding year. There has been an enforced let-up in building this year due to the ruling of the War Industries Board and to the enormous increase in the cost of all building materials. Nevertheless more than 360 schools in fifty-six counties of the State have received help. Of these, thirty contained one classroom, forty-two, two classrooms, eighteen, three classrooms, fourteen, four classrooms, six, five classrooms, and two, six classrooms. The total expenditure represents an outlay of more than \$300,000, and approximately one-third of this amount came from the State treasury.

It has been a very difficult task to readjust from the old law, where State aid was given without any supervision, to the present law whereby the State undertakes to see that the money expended is wisely used. There is a growing sentiment, however, on the part of superintendents and of the general public that public money should be used as carefully as private funds and that the interests of the children abundantly justify all the pains that may be taken to see that school buildings, modern in character and scientifically constructed are provided; that along with this should go a possible raise in the

amount of help available to the individual school to meet the increased cost of material, and with the proper provision for expert assistance in the preparation of plans and in the inspection of the work done. The importance of the rural schoolhouse law can hardly be overrated. Coupled with the local tax privilege which is rapidly beginning to be exercised by school districts and with a definite provision for pledging the returns for the issuance and retirement of bonds for the erection of school buildings, it is but a question of time when the rural districts can and will be provided with such quarters as will enable them to become the valuable training camps that are demanded if the future citizens of Alabama, 82% of whom live in the country, are to be adequately trained for citizenship in democratic America.

RURAL SCHOOL LIBRARIES

A legislative appropriation of \$100 is set apart for each county annually for aid in establishing libraries in ten schools in as many rural districts. This annual appropriation is augmented by the pro rata part of the unexpended balances for the preceding year. These balances are added together and one sixty-seventh of the whole is added to the \$100 regularly appropriated for each county. By this means, funds will be available for forty libraries in each county for 1918-1919.

The number of libraries taken during the year covered by this report exceeds by two the number taken for the next preceding year. One county, namely Jefferson, has taken the full quota of libraries available each year since the law went into effect.

The greatest obstacles to be encountered in securing the library advantages is the failure of county boards of revenue to donate the necessary minimum of \$10, and the lack of the proper precaution on the part of some

schools in providing for the safe-keeping and distribution of the books.

The State Superintendent of Education and the Director of Archives and History are the legally constituted library board. A list of libraries which may be purchased with State aid is prepared from year to year. It is the policy of the Board to add three new library units each year, as well as to increase the miscellaneous list to meet general and technical needs. The books are furnished under contract at a substantial saving from the usual list prices. Specific information is contained in the Alabama Teachers' and Young Peoples' Reading Circle bulletin, a copy of which may be had upon request from the State Department of Education. Below will be found a table showing the total number of libraries taken by each county and the State since the law became operative:

County.	1911- 1912	1912- 1913	1913- 1914	1914- 1915	1915- 1916	1916- 1917	1917- 1918	Total.
Autauga	10	2	8	0	0	11	2	33
Baldwin	10	10	18	18	7	4	10	77
Barbour	10	9	7	1	3	1	11	42
Bibb	10	14	18	19	0	24	0	85
Blount	10	0	4	0	0	0	2	16
Bullock	7	8	6	1	4	1	0	27
Butler	0	7	0	10	3	6	1	27
Calhoun	0	10	10	0	9	4	0	33
Chambers	0	0	18	19	24	28	14	103
Cherokee	0	10	11	4	3	7	6	41
Chilton	10	7	15	4	14	0	0	50
Choctaw	1	0	3	2	8	2	1	17
Clarke	0	11	18	7	10	3	0	49
Clay	10	7	10	1	2	3	0	33
Cleburne	3	6	10	4	3	4	1	31
Coffee	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	7
Colbert	0	2	8	6	7	0	0	23
Conecuh	4	3	3	3	0	2	4	19

County.	1911- 1912	1912- 1913	1913- 1914	1914- 1915	1915- 1916	1916- 1917	1917- 1918	Total
Coosa	10	5	17	0	0	0	0	32
Covington	0	0	18	10	4	2	3	37
Crenshaw	0	0	4	2	0	0	2	8
Cullman	0	6	2	0	0	2	0	10
Dale	10	7	7	2	6	4	5	41
Dallas	10	14	11	6	7	4	5	57
DeKalb	0	1	10	0	0	0	2	13
Elmore	10	14	15	4	7	4	0	54
Escambia	1	1	0	7	1	14	19	43
Etowah	9	6	8	2	4	3	3	35
Fayette	0	8	18	1	0	0	0	27
Franklin	4	13	11	8	4	1	0	41
Geneva	0	0	0	1	1	0	8	10
Greene	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	9
Hale	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Henry	9	7	6	1	3	0	1	27
Houston	3	5	7	5	1	3	4	28
Jackson	8	0	0	1	13	1	0	23
Jefferson	10	14	18	19	24	28	34	147
Lamar	0	0	3	2	0	0	17	22
Lauderdale	10	7	9	6	10	1	7	50
Lawrence	8	4	7	7	3	4	11	44
Lee	10	14	10	1	4	4	2	45
Limestone	0	5	4	4	6	3	7	29
Lowndes	3	0	11	4	1	1	0	20
Macon	8	14	0	2	1	0	5	30
Madison	10	14	18	12	18	13	9	94
Marengo	7	14	14	5	0	0	5	45
Marion	0	0	12	0	0	1	0	13
Marshall	10	14	18	9	5	0	0	56
Mobile	10	14	18	10	5	1	0	58
Monroe	7	0	17	3	4	0	4	35
Montgomery	10	14	13	6	13	6	6	68
Morgan	10	0	0	0	6	3	0	19
Perry	10	10	13	2	0	0	0	35
Pickens	4	14	18	15	18	0	4	73
Pike	10	1	5	2	8	0	0	26
Randolph	10	14	18	18	5	7	9	81
Russell	2	0	10	0	5	5	0	22

County.	1911- 1912	1912- 1913	1913- 1914	1914- 1915	1915- 1916	1916- 1917	1917- 1918	Total
Shelby	0	0	6	2	0	12	3	23
St. Clair	0	12	12	11	18	12	2	67
Sumter	2	8	9	0	0	0	3	22
Talladega	10	10	4	1	3	4	1	33
Tallapoosa	10	10	8	0	6	1	5	40
Tuscaloosa	10	14	18	19	19	10	10	100
Walker	8	4	15	11	8	5	14	65
Washington	1	0	2	0	0	3	2	8
Wilcox	0	0	10	5	8	0	1	24
Winston	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Total	351	420	635	325	356	263	265	2,605

The experiences of the seven years the library law has been in force indicate that certain changes should be made to provide for the wisest use of its benefits. The changes that seem to be most desirable are as follows:

1. To allow county boards of education to put up the necessary \$10 when the commissioners' court or board of revenue refuses to do so.

2. To allow any school district under the control of the county board to qualify for aid.

3. To make it possible for the county board to purchase the full quota of libraries and use them for circulating purposes in the several schools of the county.

4. To permit a school to secure aid a second time in any year if other schools fail to take up the county's full quota.

5. To allow county high schools to participate in the benefits if the full number of elementary schools do not apply.

THE BONUS FUND

In order to encourage the levying of the local county tax, the Legislature of 1915 passed an act appropriating \$1,000 annually to any county levying and collecting a

one-mill tax; \$2,000 to any county levying and collecting a two-mill tax; and \$3,000 to any county levying and collecting a three-mill county tax. In order that the law might not operate to the disadvantage of any county, only the \$1,000 bonus became available prior to Oct. 1, 1917. It is not possible to say what the effect of this appropriation has had in encouraging the voting of the county levies, but from the fact that 57 of the 67 counties have voted as much as three mills, it can be safely inferred that it has had a tremendous influence.

There has been some disposition to question the wisdom of continuing the bonus benefit, but it would seem unwise at this time to do so for two reasons; first, practically all of the counties voted the tax believing that they would continue to receive this bonus; second, since the amount of the bonus is the same for the smallest county as for the largest, and for the weakest county as for the strongest, it serves somewhat as an equalization fund; third, this fund, because of the broadness of the language in which the appropriation is couched, can be used for any school purpose whatever, thereby making it possible for the county board to meet certain needs for which funds would otherwise not be available.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

One of the most significant movements of the year has been the putting into effect in Alabama the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Law for the promotion of Vocational Education which was approved by the President on February 23, 1917. The members of the National Board were appointed by the President on July 17th, and the first meeting of the Board was held on July 21st. Governor Charles Henderson on September 5, 1917, formally accepted the same for Alabama in keeping with a special power conferred in the Act, since the Alabama Legislature was not to meet until 1919.

The fundamental purpose of the Federal Law is the production of a nation of trained people and an increase in the number of skilled workmen. This is assured by the promotion of certain forms of Vocational Education not now comprehended in our present educational system, namely, Vocational Education in Agriculture, in Trades and Industries, and in Home Economics. For the carrying out of this program the Federal Government and the State governments co-operate, each assuming definite responsibilities. The terms of this co-operative agreement include the establishment of the administrative machinery and a plan prepared by the State in which is specified the work to be undertaken in Vocational Education in accordance with the Act.

The Federal Law makes appropriations for the work in three large funds, first, for the payment of the salaries of teachers, supervisors, and directors of agricultural subjects; second, for the payment of the salaries of teachers of trade, home economics, and industrial subjects; third, for the preparation of teachers of agricultural, industrial, and home economics subjects. Each fund amounts to a little more than one-half million dollars for the year 1919 and increases annually until 1926, the maximum for each of the first two funds being three million dollars, and for the latter fund one million dollars. Funds are apportioned to the State on the basis of population, that for agriculture being based on rural population and that for trade and home economics on urban population.

The Federal Board for the administration of the Law consists of seven members, three of whom are appointive, a representative of manufacturing and commercial interests, a representative of agricultural interests, and a representative of labor. The ex-officio members are as follows:

Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Labor, and the United States Commissioner of Education.

The State Board prepares its plans in keeping with the law and submits the same to the Federal Board. The responsibility of the Federal Board is largely discharged by the approval of the State plan and by inspecting the work carried on in accordance with the plan. The Alabama Board as named by Governor Henderson is as follows:

Spright Dowell, Superintendent of Education, Montgomery.

T. W. Palmer, President Alabama Girls Technical Institute, Montevallo.

J. J. Doster, Dean of Department of Education of the University, University.

Zebulon Judd, Head of Department of Education, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.

E. M. Wright, Professor of Education, State Normal School, Troy.

C. A. Brown, Principal Central High School, Birmingham.

J. Alex. Moore, Principal Walker County High School, Jasper.

The Board met and organized by the selection of Dr. T. W. Palmer as Chairman, and Superintendent Spright Dowell as Executive Secretary. After conference with the Federal Board and its representatives, a plan for Alabama was agreed upon and approved by the Federal Board on December 18, 1917. This plan set up the conditions under which the State proposed to carry out its program of Vocational Education under the Smith-Hughes Act, including the plan of administration, the conditions upon which the funds were to be expended, and the full description of the kinds of vocational work to be undertaken.

The administration of the Act in Alabama, therefore, was placed in the hands of the State Board for Vocational Education. Since this requires the promotion of the work in the State and carries with it the responsibility of dispensing Federal funds to schools which qualify, it will readily appear that the double task of promotion and inspection could not be satisfactorily performed without the assistance of supervisors qualified by training and experience to encourage, stimulate, advise, and inspect the work in the several fields of Vocational Education.

The fact that there were no funds with which to procure supervision made it necessary for the State Department of Education to assume this responsibility. Superintendent Dowell, the Executive Secretary of the State Board, became responsible for the direction of the work and he, in turn with the approval of the General Education Board, assigned to Mr. J. B. Hobdy, State Agent for Rural Schools, the supervision of the work in agriculture in schools for whites, and to Mr. J. L. Sibley, State Agent for Rural Schools, the supervision of the work in trades and industries for the schools of both races and of the work in agriculture in schools for negroes. Dr. Palmer of the Alabama Girls Technical Institute also contributed the services of Miss Martha Patterson, Head of the Home Economics Department in that institution for the supervision of Home Economics.

The date of the approval of the Alabama Plan came sometime after the county high schools and district agricultural schools had arranged their budgets for the year, and it was practically impossible to readjust in order to provide funds with which to match the Federal money. Despite this fact, four county high schools, namely, Jefferson, Pickens, Shelby, and Walker, were able to meet the demands and qualify. Three rural schools, Alliance in Jefferson county, and Baldo and Pleasant

Field in Walker county, also qualified. The success of the work in these schools was somewhat handicapped by the extraordinary conditions growing out of the war and by one or two changes among the teachers of vocational agriculture. All things considered, we believe that substantial compliance with the requirements of both the State and Federal Boards has been made.

It has been the policy of the State Board to proceed cautiously and conservatively so as not to set up barriers that would obstruct and embarrass the future progress of the work. This was also deemed necessary so as not to endanger a legislative appropriation which it was hoped to secure in 1919. In other words, the Board has endeavored to so project the work as to justify the Legislature in giving such an amount of funds as will enable it to employ a competent force of supervisors and to subsidize the work in individual schools throughout the State by matching the Federal fund, dollar for dollar.

Six negro schools qualified for Smith-Hughes funds in the teaching of vocational agriculture. Five county training schools, located in the counties of Conecuh, Coosa, Lowndes, Pickens, and Russell, and one rural school at New Rising Star in Macon county near Tuskegee Institute, make up the total. The New Rising Star school is convenient to Tuskegee and will serve as a practice school for the teacher-training students at that institution. The county training schools, with one exception, are located in rural communities six to ten miles from a railroad and have a fine opportunity to demonstrate the value of the teaching of vocational agriculture in the country. The principal of one school and two teachers of vocational agriculture in others were drafted during the year with a consequent effect upon the results in such schools.

The project work in the white schools embraced the following: Crop rotation, Corn and legumes, Tomatoes,

Cotton, Gardening, Farm crops, Trucking, Hog raising, Calf, Bees, Poultry.

The project work in the negro schools included: Corn, Peanuts, Cotton, Gardening, Pigs, Poultry.

All-day Industrial Schools.

The Central High School and the Ensley High School, located in Birmingham, qualified as all-day trade schools offering courses in pattern-making and machine shop practice. The work offered was such as to conform substantially to the requirements of the State and Federal Boards and while the numbers receiving instruction were not large, the appreciation of the work done steadily increased, so much so that a special supervisor of vocational education has been employed for full time for the year which began July 1st. There is close connection between the teaching of trades and industries in Birmingham and the teacher-training work at the University of Alabama, and we confidently believe that rapid development will result in the Birmingham district another year, particularly in evening trade and industrial schools.

Part-time Schools.

The cotton manufacturing centers of Lanett, Langdale, and Fairfax early qualified for part-time work in general continuation subjects for pupils over fourteen years of age. We regard this work as satisfactory and three other manufacturing centers, Riverview, Opelika, and Shawmut, are also preparing to undertake similar work.

Evening Schools.

Lanett, Langdale, and Fairfax early qualified as evening schools offering work in trade extension subjects. Inasmuch as the attitude of the mill men and of the employees has been altogether satisfactory and for the further reason that the cotton manufacturing industry rep-

resents the second largest manufacturing line in the State, we believe there is a bright future for this type of vocational training.

The Board of School Commissioners of Mobile county conducted an evening class in radio buzzer instruction for drafted men in the Mobile High School. There was a total enrollment of 36. The course was completed by 23, of whom 16 have already entered the service, according to the report of the instructor. "With the limited time at our disposal," says he, "I feel that very good results have been accomplished. Many words of appreciation have come from the students for the opportunity to qualify for this particular branch of war work."

All-day Home Economics Schools.

Federal aid for the teaching of vocational home economics is a very meager sum for Alabama owing to the relatively small proportion of urban population. This, coupled with the fact that we have no funds available with which to employ a supervisor, made it difficult to attain the standard desired for the teaching of vocational home economics; in fact, since the schools had no funds with which to match Federal money, we were able to do nothing among the whites other than create a sentiment for the introduction of the work the following year. Unfortunately, Miss Patterson died near the end of the term and that has made the outlook for the following year somewhat discouraging. One negro school did qualify, namely, the Mobile County Training School at Plateau.

Teacher-Training.

For the training of teachers in vocational agriculture, the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn was designated for whites and Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee was designated for negroes. The work at Auburn was not initiated during the year.

A simple beginning was made at Tuskegee Institute and there is every reason to believe that satisfactory work will be done there another year. It is hoped that Auburn also will set up such machinery for the training of teachers as will conform to the requirements of the Smith-Hughes Law.

For the training of teachers in trades and industries, the University of Alabama was approved for whites and Tuskegee Institute for negroes. Professor V. P. McKinley, a graduate of Columbia University with antecedent practical experience, was placed in charge of the teacher training work. In addition to the teacher training work at the University he organized a class of eleven prospective teachers in automobile repairing in the city of Birmingham, and upon their completion of the course they were promptly given positions at the University where government work of this kind was being done. At the University, 400 students are being trained for technical war work and this has been made possible to some extent at least by the teacher training work under Professor McKinley referred to above. No more promising phase of vocational work has been tried out in Alabama this year and considerable expansion and development will undoubtedly result the coming year.

For the training of teachers of vocational home economics, the Alabama Girls Technical Institute at Montevallo was designated for whites and Tuskegee Institute for negroes. The work in each institution has conformed to the requirements set out in the Alabama plan and even better work will be done in the future. As I have already stated, Miss Martha Patterson, Head of the Department, died unexpectedly in May and this has greatly hindered the projection of this work for the new year.

The Alabama Board does not pride itself upon the amount of work accomplished during the year covered

by this report. The handicap of lack of funds, the late beginning, and the disadvantage that might result from abortive attempts constrained us to go slow. We do feel, however, that we have made an honest and hopeful beginning and that but little has been done that could in any way prejudice the growth of the work in the future. We are preparing a bill to be introduced at the session of our Legislature in 1919 that will make it possible to project the work in Alabama in a constructive way. The people of the State will not be satisfied with an appropriation from the State treasury that will not be ample to match the Federal funds dollar for dollar, and in addition provide sufficient funds with which to employ expert supervisors in the three fields comprehended under the Smith-Hughes Law. This done, vocational education in Alabama can be undertaken in a way to guarantee its success.

WAR ACTIVITIES

The entire school forces of Alabama have been thoroughly in sympathy with the war program, and every agency and movement that had just claim to recognition has not only found an open door to the schools but a ready and helpful ally in the teachers.

In the effort to prevent waste, to promote efficiency and avoid exploitation, the Alabama Educational Association at its last annual meeting created an advisory war council composed as follows: C. B. Glenn, W. C. Griggs, C. W. Daugette, N. R. Baker, A. F. Harman, J. S. Thomas, R. E. Ledbetter, W. C. Blasingame, Spright Dowell, Chairman. This council grouped itself into sub-committees, the Chairman being an ex-officio member of each, as follows:

Illiteracy—A. F. Harman, C. W. Daugette.

War Savings—C. B. Glenn, W. C. Griggs.

Red Cross—N. R. Baker, J. S. Thomas.

War Gardens—W. C. Blasingame, R. E. Ledbetter.

The function of the council was defined to promote the interests of the schools during the period of the war, to see that the right emphasis is given by all the schools to all worthy war activities, to protect the schools from exploitation by eliminating certain non-essential agencies and to inculcate in boys and girls and in the several communities a lofty type of patriotism.

The first act of the council was the preparation of a "Handbook of Patriotic Instruction" in which was presented the choicest literature bearing upon the meaning of the war, a statement of the purpose and plan of the various war activities in which the schools were expected to participate, and such other material as would give to any teacher practically all the information necessary to fully co-operate both in the teaching and practice of patriotism.

No announcement was made that reports would be expected of the various schools on their war activities and for that reason specific data were not furnished by many teachers and by a number of county and city superintendents whose schools did valuable work. From the material in hand, however, the following summaries have been made, which, it will be noted, take no account of work done in institutions of higher than secondary grade.

I. Number of schools engaging in one or more activities..... 1,280

1. Agricultural Schools	6
2. County High Schools.....	36
3. Cities and Towns.....	26
4. Rural Schools (30 counties).....	1,212

II. Liberty Loans.

1. Amount raised	\$722,134
1. Agricultural Schools	\$5,550.00
2. County High Schools.....	44,050.00
3. Cities and Towns.....	587,784.00
4. Rural Schools	84,550.00
2. Number of pupils working.....	26,588

III. Red Cross.

1. Amount raised	\$46,260
1. Agricultural Schools	\$ 843.00
2. County High Schools.....	2,275.00
3. Cities and Towns.....	6,506.06
4. Rural Schools	36,636.00
2. Number of Auxiliaries.....	693
3. Number of Members.....	74,339
4. Number of 100% Classes.....	487
5. Number of 100% Schools.....	168

IV. War Gardens.

1. Number of School Gardens.....	3,143
2. Number of Home Gardens.....	9,829
3. Number of Workers.....	14,708

V. War Savings Stamps.

1. Number of Children Investing.....	24,188
2. Number of Societies.....	1,438
3. Amount bought	\$237,755.23
4. Number of 100% Classes.....	147
5. Number of 100% Schools.....	43

Connected with the figures reported above are many interesting facts which it is not deemed best, in the sense of fairness, to enumerate here. Enough has been shown to indicate that the schools of Alabama have played a conspicuous part in awakening the State to a full realization of the meaning of the world war and to a full participation in all worthy efforts for winning it. This activity of the schools has been attended by an enlarged appreciation on the part of the general public of the school as the most typical democratic institution in the world and as the one agency, which more than any other, conditions the progress and perpetuity of community, state, and national life.

The part the schools have played in the illiteracy drive of the summer cannot be stated in precise terms. The report on the Illiteracy Drive which follows furnishes very convincing proof that school people have had a conspicuous part in the splendid results accomplished.

ILLITERACY

The Legislature of 1915 created the Alabama Illiteracy Commission for the removal of adult illiteracy. The personnel of the Commission as named by the Governor is as follows: Ex-Governor Wm. D. Jelks, Chairman; Hon. Jas. B. Ellis, Mrs. J. H. McCoy, Mrs. W. K. Linscott, and the State Superintendent of Education who is ex-officio secretary-treasurer.

After organization, the Commission employed Mrs. E. D. Thames as Field Agent and she did valuable pioneer work for some five or six months. Miss Esther Foster was named as the successor of Mrs. Thames, and continued in the work until August of the current year.

The Commission first attacked the problem of illiteracy in a general way and the summer schools of 1916 held in many districts of many counties in the State brought relief and literacy to not a few men and women of mature years, who had been denied the privilege of an education because of adverse conditions following the civil war or the indifference and neglect of parents. Following the work of the summer of 1916, it was decided to undertake intensive work in four counties, namely: Coffee, Dale, Escambia, and St. Clair. The results from this concentrated and definite plan were highly gratifying and encouraged the Commission to follow it during the succeeding year.

America's entrance into the war tended for a time to interfere with local plans for reasons that can be well understood. Then came the announcement that there were seven hundred thousand illiterate men of military age in the first draft. It was quite natural, therefore, for the Commission to turn its attention to the question of illiteracy among draftmen in our army camps. A study of conditions in the several camps and an examination of the data on registration cards showed that there was a very specific and much needed field of work

ready for the best efforts of the Illiteracy Commission. In order to discover the best means of attacking the problem, the Field Agent, Miss Foster, was sent to Camp Wheeler to study the question at first hand, and the results of her visits which were quite illuminating are incorporated in the report of the Illiteracy Commission.

The worthwhileness of attacking the problem and a successful plan of doing so was plainly evidenced by the remarkable success of the unique experiment made at Camp Sheridan during the past few months in the teaching of illiterate white men, foreign and native born. The work was directly under Prof. W. C. Blasingame, who was released for the work by President Thach of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Upon the resignation of Mr. Blasingame, Dr. J. S. Robinson, Camp Educational Director of the Y. M. C. A. and his assistants who are practical school men took up the work with commendable zeal. The plan was enlarged and as a result we have one of the finest instances of community cooperation to be found anywhere. The work of teaching is done by some of the most cultured women of the State, including many teachers of the city of Montgomery, and some from other parts of the State. These teachers are transported to and from the camp by the Woman's Motor Corps Division who also serve as substitute teachers whenever the need arises. The results in the camp show that this community enterprise is much more successful than when the illiterate draftmen are taught by their fellow soldiers. The teaching is better, the interest is greater, and the contact is more helpful. The official report shows that 180 classes have been formed with an average daily attendance of 1,350 and that 350 received certificates of proficiency in reading and writing.

While the Illiteracy Commission co-operated heartily in the Sheridan plan its most significant work for the year has been the initiation of a State-wide movement

against illiteracy among draftmen. A systematic campaign was planned and additional field agents were employed to present the matter to the various Rotary Clubs, Chambers of Commerce, Federation of Clubs, and other business and social organizations of the State. Hon. Lloyd M. Hooper, Chairman of the State Council of Defense, became intensely interested and proved to be a most hearty supporter of the movement. The Council made an appropriation sufficient to cover the traveling expenses of ten regional organizers for a six weeks drive. In order to guarantee success and secure concert of action, a joint committee representing the Alabama Illiteracy Commission and the State Council of Defense was appointed to direct the intensive campaign, as follows: Ex-Governor W. D. Jelks, Supt. Spright Dowell, Pres. C. W. Daugette, and Supt. A. F. Harman, Executive Secretary. The committee made an appeal to the heads of the several leading institutions of the State and the following regional organizers were appointed:

Dr. T. W. Palmer, Alabama Girls Technical Institute.
Dr. H. J. Willingham, Florence Normal School.
Dr. C. W. Daugette, Jacksonville Normal School.
Dr. E. M. Shackelford, Troy Normal School.
Dr. G. W. Brock, Livingston Normal School.
Prof. Raleigh Greene, Moundville Normal School.
Supt. W. R. Harrison, Montgomery City Schools.
Supt. S. O. White, Opelika City Schools.
Supt. S. R. Butler, Huntsville.
Mrs. W. K. Linscott, Mobile.

On account of pressing duties, Dr. Palmer and Dr. Willingham were unable to take an active part in the work; and they were represented by Prof. C. R. Calkins and Prof. J. T. McKee, respectively. A territory comprising from five to nine counties was assigned to each organizer, whose duty it was to visit the counties, arouse

and stimulate interest, give expert advice, and adapt the general plan to suit local needs. After projecting the campaign, they kept in close touch with the progress in each county, and their work was followed up by the field agents of the Commission, under the direction of the Executive Secretary. Mr. Harman also waged an aggressive campaign from the office of the State Council of Defense.

A large part was played by the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs in financing the summer campaign. An appeal was made to the Federation through its president, Mrs. James R. Hagan of Mobile, by the Advisory War Council of the A. E. A. for funds to defray the expenses of the four field agents and to cover the cost of printing and distributing a suitable textbook. The response to the appeal was ready and through the splendid work of the Education Secretary of the Federation, Mrs. Zebulon Judd, with the assistance of the very efficient District Vice-Presidents and District Chairmen, and the interested co-operation of individual clubs in every county, liberal funds were procured. Approximately \$5,000.00 has been turned over to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Illiteracy Commission.

The results of the campaign fully justified the wisdom of its inauguration and the strenuous efforts put forth for its success. Besides the splendid work of the co-operating agencies mentioned above, honorable mention should be made of the County Central Committee, consisting of the Judge of Probate, County Superintendent of Education, a member of the Federation of Women's Clubs, President of County Medical Association, President of School Improvement Association, County High School Principal, Farm and Home Demonstration Agents, and Superintendent of City School of county site; numerous patriotic citizens; the loyal, faithful teachers who taught without monetary compensation;

and the illiterate draftmen who volunteered gladly to be taught when the patriotic appeal was made to them.

The plan as projected has received unqualified endorsement from the highest authorities—G. J. Hubbard, Adjutant General; E. H. Crowder, Provost Marshal General; Arthur H. Fleming, Chief of Section of National Council of Defense; A. M. Soulby, Departmental Educational Director; and Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. But after all, the highest endorsement comes from the men themselves who have been taught their realization and evaluation of the great good that has come to them; their deep desire that those coming after them shall be granted full educational privileges; their determination that legal force shall be employed where necessary to require all boys and girls to take advantage of the privileges offered by the public schools.

The figures given below, though incomplete, indicate what was accomplished. From several counties where good work was done, no reports were obtained; in many instances, work accomplished by individual teaching was not reported; and in almost every school illiterates other than draftmen were taught.

Total number of illiterates reported.....	7,651
Total number of illiterates taught.....	3,563
Percentage taught	46.5
Number of counties reporting teaching done.....	40
Number of counties reporting no white illiterate draftmen	5

The Alabama Illiteracy Commission while constituted by law has been dependent upon voluntary contributions. But for the splendid liberality of the Federation of Clubs, of the Council of Defense, of other friends who prefer that no publicity be given, and of the schools themselves, which made a Thanksgiving offering in 1917 of approximately \$1,800, the Commission could not have

carried on the campaign against illiteracy. Enough has been accomplished to convince the most dubious person that the elimination of illiteracy is a concrete and practical problem that admits of solution. Best of all is the by-product, the general interest aroused for universal education.

It is a question for the Legislature to decide whether it will follow the example of other States and make an appropriation that will enable the Alabama Illiteracy Commission, in co-operation with the public spirited people of the State, to absolutely wipe out illiteracy in Alabama.

CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS

To guard the gateway to the teaching profession of Alabama the law provides for a State board of examiners and no person is eligible to teach in any public school who does not hold a State certificate. The Attorney-General has rendered an opinion which not only makes it illegal for any teacher who does not hold a certificate to teach in a public school, but also declares that no school in which a teacher is employed who does not hold a certificate can be considered a public school so long as such teacher gives instruction in the school. The activities of this board are set out in detail in the report of the Secretary of the Board which follows:

*Hon. Spright Dowell,
Superintendent of Education,
Montgomery, Ala.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your suggestion, I take pleasure in submitting a brief official account of the activities of the State Board of Examiners for Teachers during the scholastic year ending September 30, 1918. This Board is composed of the State Superintendent of Education as ex-officio president and two

appointive members, a man and a woman, the man being secretary of the Board.

Under the law the Board of Examiners is authorized to issue first grade certificates on the basis of graduation and without examination to graduates of the four Class A Normal Schools, the Alabama Girls Technical Institute, schools of other states with similar standards, and also to graduates of standard institutions of this and other states, provided such graduates have completed as much as fourteen semester hours of professional study as prescribed by the Board. A standard institution means one which requires the completion of four full years of college work above the four-year high school, and has an adequate faculty both in numbers and professional qualifications. Such an institution must maintain a distinct department of education whose head is a specialist in educational branches and who gives his entire time to the work of that department.

At present the following Alabama institutions are on the list for the certification of teachers without examination: University of Alabama, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Alabama Girls Technical Institute, Howard College, Birmingham-Southern College, Woman's College, Judson College, Athens College, and the four Class A normal schools, Florence, Jacksonville, Troy, and Livingston. Beginning with the year 1918-19, such graduates of Talladega College as shall meet the requirements of the State Board of Examiners may be granted first grade certificates on the basis of graduation. This is the only negro institution in Alabama which has been placed on the accredited list for the certification of teachers without examination.

As a result of this statute, during the last scholastic year, 441 first grade certificates were issued, as against 409 for the preceding year. A considerable number of these were granted on the basis of graduation from insti-

tutions of other states, particularly from Georgia, Mississippi and Tennessee. Only a very small number of applicants for the above-named certificates were males, a fact which may very probably be attributed to war conditions. Most of our young men had been inducted into some form of war service. Notwithstanding this deficit of male applicants, it is interesting to note that there was an increase of 32 certificates over last year. This bespeaks favorably for higher female education in the State.

During 1917-18, the Board validated 224 certificates from other states, whereas only 57 were validated during the previous year. This astonishing increase was due largely to the temporary or emergency validation of certificates issued by other states some of which were not in every respect equivalent to our own, a policy which would not have been followed under normal circumstances. At first, the Board adopted the plan of validating only until the next succeeding Alabama examination such certificates as were not on a parity with ours, but in many cases this plan proved to be unsatisfactory, because many teachers preferred to discontinue school after Christmas rather than write the December examination, while of those who wrote the examination some failed to receive a certificate, and all of them of necessity had to spend time in preparation that might have been put to better use in their daily school work. For these reasons the Board in the summer of 1918, adopted the present policy of validating for one year any state certificate which is valid for that length of term in the state of issuance, although it may not be the equivalent of an Alabama certificate of the same class. The exigencies became still more pressing and about a month before the close of the school year, the Board of Examiners went one step further and signified its willingness to validate until the next succeeding examination any county certifi-

cate, provided such certificate is valid during that length of time in the state of its issuance. Under the present plan many schools are being taught which could not have been filled.

It should be remembered that such a validation policy is solely an emergency measure and the Board of Examiners will discontinue it at the earliest moment feasible.

Under our present law any grade of certificate (except Life) can be extended for one year at a time and for a total of not more than four consecutive years, provided the holder of such certificate submits evidence to the Board of having pursued professional study, approved by the Board, for as much as six weeks at some standard educational institution within the twelve months next preceding the expiration of the applicant's certificate. The Board specifies for extension privileges a maximum of twenty, and a minimum of fifteen, hours a week for six weeks, at least ten hours of which are professional. An applicant may, likewise, satisfy the requirements for certificate extension by pursuing, with a passing grade, the regularly prescribed course of study in any Class A normal or in the teacher-training department of any college or other institution recognized by the Board of Examiners. The Board extended 475 certificates during the year just closed, whereas the number of extensions for the previous year was 578.

The above figures are significant when it is remembered that most of the summer schools of the State were fuller in 1918 than ever before. I think this discrepancy in the number of extensions is evidence of the fact that more teachers attended summer school this year not merely for extension credit but for the purpose of pursuing truly professional courses with a view to better fitting themselves for membership in the profession of teaching. The following Alabama institutions are recognized as meeting the Board's requirements for the

extension of certificates: University of Alabama, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Troy Normal, Livingston Normal, Florence Normal, Jacksonville Normal, and Howard College for whites; for negroes, Tuskegee Institute, Selma University, Stillman Institute, Montgomery Normal School, A. & M. College, and Miles Memorial College.

The combined number of applicants who wrote the regular examination in December, April, and July was 9,020. This does not include validations, extensions, nor certificates by graduation, which together numbered 1,140. The grand total of applicants for 1917-18 was 10,160, as compared with 12,263 the previous year. Of the 10,160 applicants, 7,825 were white and 2,335 colored. By reference to the consolidated report of the Board of Examiners for 1917-18 (see statistical section of this volume), it will be observed that certificates were issued as follows: Life, 90; first, 803; second, 1,679; third, 3,226—making a total of 5,798 who received certificates as against 4,976 the year before. The total number rejected was 4,362. Thus 52% of those actually writing the examination received certificates, in addition to the 1,140 certificates which were either extended, validated, or given on the basis of graduation. The fact that 52% instead of 41% of the applicants for the year 1916-17 were granted certificates shows, doubtless, that the dire necessity of teachers was reflected in the work of the Board of Examiners which, regardless of its desire to maintain a high and inflexible standard, felt compelled to be somewhat more lenient than usual in its grading of the applicants' papers.

For 1917-18, the Board of Examiners received \$13,425.35 in the form of fees for teachers' certificates and disbursed \$12,100.04 for postage, clerical service, conduct of examinations, salaries of the members of the State Board of Examiners, etc., leaving a net income of

\$1,325.31 for the year. In 1916-17 the total receipts by the Board of Examiners were \$14,328.83, with a net income of \$78.08.

All the examination papers are graded by the two members of the Board of Examiners with the assistance of certain other well qualified persons who are retained as regular graders for each examination. Some of these graders have served for more than a decade and are thoroughly familiar with the work. Each applicant, therefore, may be fully assured that his or her papers will receive the most careful consideration possible. The papers are kept on file, subject to inspection by the applicant, for six months subsequent to the examination, after which they are destroyed.

I am pleased to report that the work of the graders, as a rule, has proved highly satisfactory. I regret, however, to say there are still a few applicants who endeavor to use unfair means in procuring a certificate by examination. The Board is exercising every available precaution to detect and eliminate this type of applicants. A list of the names and addresses of all who are rejected for cheating is mailed to every county superintendent in the State.

Two special bulletins relative to the certification of teachers are printed and distributed each year by the Board of Examiners. Bulletin No. 32 contains the rules and regulations governing the certification of teachers, and Bulletin No. 40 specifies the particular subjects to be used on the regular examinations during the current year.

In conclusion, may I not suggest one or two modifications of our present law in regard to the certification of teachers so as to empower the Board of Examiners (1) to grant special certificates for the several grades of school work; (2) to give extension credit for work properly done at a standard institution at any time during

the validity of the applicant's certificate; (3) to give more liberal credit toward extension for summer school work.

Very respectfully,
JOHN B. CLARK,
Secretary State Board of Examiners.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES

The teachers' institute is an agency for the improvement of teachers in service. It is not contended that it is possible to give any considerable amount of method in the short space of a week. Neither is it contemplated that the institute will in any way remove the need of professional training such as is to be had at our normal schools and other institutions of higher learning in term time or even at their summer sessions. The relatively large percentage of teachers, however, who have had no professional training whatever makes it necessary in our present stage of development to maintain this agency which makes it possible for experienced and inexperienced teachers to meet together for an intensive study of the methods to be employed during the school year in teaching the specific texts and subject matter prescribed in the official course of study.

The institute also meets an equally important need by providing an opportunity for the State and county authorities to have all the teachers of a county assemble under the authority of law to confer about the policies that are considered for the best interests of the schools of the State and county. Through these meetings the teachers are quickly and uniformly acquainted with what their educational leaders think should be stressed, including the interpretation of any legislation that presents any complication.

Under the law the institute is ordinarily held for four days, beginning on Wednesday and closing on Saturday.

The policy of the Department is to hold these institutes in the fall and as near the opening of schools as possible. This enables the teachers to apply in their daily work whatever of benefit and information they may gather.

The State Department has authority to employ institute workers of expert training and they go to the several counties for the conduct of the institutes. It is the general policy, however, to make each institute distinctly a county affair and the Saturday session is devoted exclusively to county matters, the county superintendent and the officials of the county teachers' association being in charge.

If the State Department had the authority to shorten or lengthen the institute as local conditions might make desirable, to remit the fee, and if the teachers could be uniformly paid as for time taught it would be possible to make this already valuable agency of even wider service.

The character of the work done during the year and specific data about our teaching force appear in the report of Mr. R. E. Tidwell, Director of Institutes, herewith attached.

*Hon. Spright Dowell,
Superintendent of Education,
Montgomery, Alabama.*

The report herewith attached will give you in somewhat abbreviated form the general character of the work carried on in the institutes during the scholastic year closing September 30, 1918.

The work of the institutes during the past year roughly falls into two general subdivisions: first, problems of administration presented at the general sessions of the institute; second, methods of instruction given at the departmental sessions. Under the administrative head school laws were discussed at length. Special attention was given to the Compulsory Attendance Law which

became effective October 1, 1917. Explanations of the law were given to all the teachers of the State, making possible a more uniform interpretation and enforcement. The Rural Schoolhouse Law, the County Board Law, and others also received considerable attention and the special bulletins explaining them were gone over in detail. One period of forty minutes was given to the discussion and explanation of the purpose and opportunities of supervision. This proved to be exceedingly helpful, inasmuch as many of the county superintendents were new in the work and desired help. They were also glad to have the teachers hear from someone not connected with the county superintendent's office an explanation of just what the teachers are expected to do and what they are expected to gain from the supervision of the county superintendent and his assistants. Other subjects discussed at the general sessions were illiteracy, school improvement work, the local educational status as revealed by the teachers' enrollment blanks, and the educational outlook and opportunities in the State.

Throughout the year the work of the institutes was correlated to some extent with the Junior Extension Work, carried on under the direction of the Extension Department of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. In most counties, representatives of the extension department assisted by the demonstration agents organized short courses which were held at the same time the institutes were in session. On Friday morning the boys, and in a number of counties girls also, were given opportunity to present before the teachers an interesting program, consisting of songs, memory selections and short appropriate speeches, pertaining to their work as an organization. Courses of this kind have been of great service, giving the boys and girls training in how to conduct club meetings, as well as directions for working out their several projects. It has also been of great value to

the teachers, giving them a model demonstration of how to carry on the junior club work in their several communities.

A representative of the Department of Agriculture was present at each of the institutes and delivered an address to the teachers, urging them to make a careful study of local conditions and to assume the leadership in movements to increase food production as a war measure. Representatives of the various war activities were present at many of the institutes and much valuable information was given to the teachers pertaining to war work. All of these representatives realized that the most direct route to the people is through the public schools, and some half dozen representatives of as many movements were present at practically every institute, anxious to come before the teachers with their several messages and appeals.

In the departmental sections, special attention was given throughout the year to English, including language, composition, reading, and literature. This work was centered around the reading circle texts; in the elementary sections, Leiper's Language Lessons; and in the high school section, Thomas' The Teaching of English in the Secondary School. It is believed that this part of the institute work was particularly in line with the needs of the teachers of the State. There was widespread interest, and in a large number of the institutes, committees were organized to present plans for carrying out the suggestions. Standard requirements were formulated in all the English subjects and in many cases efforts were made to establish uniform standards in the other subjects of the elementary school course. Mention may be made of the interest and assistance given in many of the institutes by members of the Better English Association. They have rendered special service through Better Speech Programs.

In the high school section, the different phases of English were discussed. Particular attention was given to the need for better articulation between the elementary and high school work. The importance of the co-operation and co-ordination of all departments in giving application to English instruction was set forth and emphasized. The high school section was usually presided over by the county high school principal, but the State high school inspectors and the director of institutes assisted in the departmental sessions. There was a generous response from the high school teachers, which leads to the conclusion that it is important to have present at all institutes someone who is particularly interested in high school work and who is prepared to lead in the various discussions.

FACTS FROM ENROLLMENT CARDS

The following summary will give a general idea of the personnel of the teachers who attended the institute during the past scholastic year:

1. Enrollment—

Male	1,870
Female	6,226
	—
Total	8,096

2. Number of Grades Taught—

Number teaching	
a. Six or more grades.....	1,995
b. Four or five grades.....	1,583
c. Two or three grades.....	1,992
d. One grade	759
e. High school subjects.....	1,980

3. Experience in Years—

a. One year	930
b. Two years	921
c. Three years	832
d. Four years	673

e. Five years	560
f. Six or more years.....	3,171
Average experience, six years.	

4. Teachers Who Have Been in Same Locality—

a. One year	3,154
b. Two years	1,056
c. Three years	484
d. Four years	272
e. Five years	177
f. Six or more years.....	761
Average time in same community, two years.	

5. Experience in Months—

Number who have taught:

a. One to ten months.....	1,492
b. Eleven to thirty months.....	2,307
c. Thirty-one or more months.....	3,506

Average experience of elementary teachers, 35 months.

Average experience of high school teachers, 28 months.

6. Special Subjects:

Number Teaching:

a. Industrial Arts	363
b. Agriculture	3,029
c. Cooking	4,029
d. Sewing	727
e. Music	1,380
f. Drawing	2,380

7. Reading Circle—

Number taking reading circle work.....	3,634
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8. School Improvement Organizations—

Total number of school improvement organizations.....	2,109
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9. Grade of Certificates—

a. Third grade	1,963 or 25½ %
b. Second grade	2,730 or 35 %
c. First grade	1,850 or 24½ %
d. Life	1,174 or 15 %

Total.....	7,717
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10. Preparation of Teachers—

Number attending:		Number graduating:
a. High school	6,171	3,340
b. Normal school	2,550	1,087
c. College	1,659	993
d. Number not reporting preparation, having had only elementary school training	1,995	

COMMENT

The most striking change in the enrollment is the decrease in the number of men and the corresponding increase in the number of women. The number of men enrolled during the year was twenty per cent less than the number enrolled during the previous year. This would indicate that at least one out of every five of the men engaged in teaching has been called to the service of his country. When we also consider the fact that probably a thousand women have left the teaching profession to undertake various lines of war work, we can understand that there has been a great change in the personnel of the teaching force. It makes it all the more necessary that the work of the institutes be emphasized, in order that beginning teachers may have at least the minimum of professional instruction such as is offered in our institutes.

Another matter that should receive the attention of school authorities is the fact that nearly two thousand teachers have in their charge six or more grades. By a system of consolidation this condition could be largely remedied, if not entirely eliminated. No teacher can do her best work under such conditions. It may also be observed that practically half the teachers of the State move every year. This fact in itself is evidence of unsatisfactory work and indicates a lack of interest on the part of the people in the community where such changes are being constantly made.

There will appear to be a discrepancy in the number of teachers enrolled in the institutes and in the number holding the several grades of certificates. This is explained by the fact that teachers of certain high school subjects are not required to hold certificates and by the further fact that some who enrolled had taught the limit of their certificates and had not yet qualified for a new one. A study of the information gathered through the institutes leads to the following conclusions: first, that although the teaching force of Alabama is rapidly changing, a large and wholesome majority have had some professional training and are alive to their professional responsibilities; second, that there is a growing sentiment among the teachers of Alabama, reaching even the new and untrained, that in order to succeed as teachers, it is necessary to equip oneself for the work along professional lines in addition to the academic requirements for certification; third, that the school forces in Alabama are recognized by the people of the State as holding the most strategic positions for the dissemination of information, patriotic or otherwise; finally, that the outlook for improvement in education is brightening, and that with the increased amount of funds available for schools, there is a corresponding increase in the professional equipment of teachers.

I am including in this report data gathered from the enrollment cards of teachers who attended institutes for negroes, which, compared with the corresponding statistics for the preceding year, show hopeful evidences of progress.

1. Enrollment—

Male	468
Female	1,648
<hr/>	
Total	2,111

2. Number of Grade Taught—

Number teaching:

a. Seven or more grades.....	410
b. Five or six grades.....	1,078
c. Three or four grades.....	202
d. One or two grades.....	370

3. Experience in Years—

a. One year	234
b. Two years	162
c. Three years	156
d. Four years	157
e. Five years	160
f. Six or more years.....	1,191

Average experience, 8.7 years.

4. Teachers Who Have Been in Same Locality—

a. One year	810
b. Two years	314
c. Three years	186
d. Four years	126
e. Five years	86
f. Six or more years.....	538

Average time in same community, two years.

5. Experience in Months—

Number who have taught:

a. One to twenty months.....	654
b. Twenty-one or more months.....	1,406

Average experience of elementary teachers, 60 months.

Average experience of high school teachers, 27 months.

6. Special Subjects:

Number teaching:

a. Industrial Art	398
b. Agriculture	749
c. Cooking	441
d. Sewing	857
e. Music	506
f. Drawing	876

7. Reading Circle—

Number taking reading circle work.....	551
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8. School Improvement Organizations:

Total number of school improvement organizations..... 403

9. Grade of Certificates—

Third grade	1,395
Second grade	569
First grade	41
Life	103

10. Preparation of Teachers—

Number attending:	Number graduating:
High school 1,683	442
Normal school 798	610
College 80	62

Respectfully submitted,
R. E. TIDWELL,
Director of Institutes.

TYPICAL INSTITUTE PROGRAM**Wednesday A. M.**

- 10:00 Opening of Institute.
- 10:30 Organization of Institute.
- 10:45 Enrollment.
- 11:15 Alabama's Educational Awakening.
- 12:00 Noon Recess.

Wednesday P. M.

- 1:30 Music.
- 1:40 Assignment of Numbers and Roll Call.
- 2:00 Departmental Sessions—
 - English: Primary Section, Grammar Grades Section,
High School Section.
- 2:40 Recess.
- 2:55 Reading Circle: "All the Children of All the People."
- 3:30 Adjournment.

Thursday A. M.

- 8:45 Roll Call.
- 8:50 Music.
- 9:00 Supervision—Conductor.
- 9:40 Departmental Sessions—
 - English: Primary Section, Grammar Grades Section,
High School Section.

10:10 Recess.

10:25 Departmental Sessions—

English: Primary Section, Grammar Grades Section,
High School Section.

11:10 Address—High School Inspector.

12:00 Noon Recess.

Thursday P. M.

1:30 Roll Call.

1:40 Departmental Sessions—

English: Primary Section, Grammar Grades Section,
High School Section.

2:15 Recess.

2:30 Departmental Sessions—

English: Primary Section, Grammar Grades Section,
High School Section.

3:05 Reading Circle: "Society, Its Origin and Development."

3:30 Adjournment.

Thursday Night (Optional)—

7:30 Illustrated Talk—Director of Institutes.

Social Hour.

Friday A. M.

8:45 Roll Call.

8:50 Music.

9:05 Adult Schools in Alabama.

9:35 Departmental Sessions—

English: Primary Section, Grammar Grades Section,
High School Section.

10:15 Recess.

10:30 Junior Extension Program.

Optional (Departmental Sessions and General Assem-
bly).

12:00 Noon Recess.

Friday P. M.

1:30 Roll Call, Music.

1:40 Departmental Sessions—

English: Primary Section, Grammar Grades Section,
High School Section.

2:20 General Assembly—Director of Institutes.

2:50 School Improvement: The work of the association in
our schools.

3:30 Adjournment.

Friday Night.

7:30 Special Entertainment to aid Illiteracy Campaign.

Saturday A. M.

8:45 Roll Call, Music.

9:00 Our County's Educational Status—Assistant Conductor.

9:30 Plans and Outlines for the Year—County Superintendent and Board of Education.

10:30 Session of the County Teachers' Association.

11:55 Distribution of Certificates.

12:00 Adjournment.

HIGH SCHOOL SECTION**English Topics**

Reading Circle Text: "The Teaching of English in the Secondary School," Thomas.

- I. Minimum Standards in Seventh Grade English.
Articulation of Elementary English with High School English (based on Chapter II).
- II. Why English, Oral and Written, is of Primary Significance.
Best Way of Teaching Composition (based on Chapters IV and V).
- III. A Practical Method of Co-operation with other Departments
(based on Chapter VI).
- IV. Literature: General Principles of Teaching; Poetry, Prose, Dramatization (based on Chapters VII, VIII, IX, X and XI).
- V. Aids in Teaching English. School Paper, Debating, etc.
(Based on Chapter XIII.)
- VI. Vocational Training Requiring Adjustments in English Course (based on Chapter XIV).

ADDITIONAL TOPICS

- I. Minimum Requirements as to Laboratory Equipment for Successful Teaching of the Sciences in the High School.
- II. Pre-vocational Possibilities in Teaching High School Mathematics.
- III. An Interpretation of History and Civics with a View to Developing Patriotic Citizenship.
- IV. Vocational Opportunities in the Small High School for Boys.
- V. Vocational Opportunities in the Small High School for Girls.

- VI. High School Clubs and Organizations: Training for Intelligent Participation in Social, Civic and Religious Life of the Community.
- VII. High School Athletics: For boys, for girls.
- VIII. Practical Extension Work in Schools and Communities by High School Teachers.

ALABAMA TEACHERS AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S READING CIRCLE

This agency for the improvement of teachers in service was created by the Alabama Educational Association in 1911. The plan contemplates the establishment of a county reading circle organization with a county secretary to promote the work under the direction of the county superintendent of education. Each year three specific types of study are undertaken—one in methods, one in child psychology or some technical field, and one in some field of general culture. These books are made the basis of study in teachers' institutes and in the county teachers' associations. Ordinarily meetings are held monthly in the several counties by districts, and the reading circle work is the core.

The conduct of the work has been entrusted to the State Department of Education by resolution of the A. E. A. in the effort to make this means of professional reading fit in with the plans of the State Board of Examiners and with the work of teachers' institutes. As an incentive to this work, liberal credit is given by the State Board of Examiners to applicants for life certificates, and some credit is also given to applicants for certificates of lower grades. The only serious criticism of the work as at present carried on is the failure in some counties to have the work done in an organized way and the consequent inability to get at the definite work each teacher has done. The State Board in the effort to secure serious study requires that the work be done through organizations where they have been perfected and that the application for credit be approved by the county

superintendent of education. It is hoped, however, that a further improvement in the character of the work done may be had in those counties where active organizations and regular monthly meetings are not yet held.

The simplest way to guarantee this much to be desired end is to make it possible for teachers who do the work to have their certificates extended for a reasonable time. There seems to be no good reason why the holder of a third grade certificate, for example, who does the reading circle work satisfactorily during the two years of the life of her certificate, should not have such certificate extended for one additional year. It is also equally desirable to have some legal authority for extending the certificate of a second grade teacher for two years if she pursues the reading circle work satisfactorily for the four years comprehended by her original certificate.

The books studied during the year which ended June 30, 1918, were as follows: *Society, Its Origin and Development*, Rowe; *All the Children of All the People*, Smith; *Language in the Elementary School*, Leiper; *The Teaching of English in the Secondary School*, Thomas. For the year which began on July 1, 1918, the following adoptions have been made: *Educational Tests and Measurements*, Monroe, DeVoss & Kelly; *Teaching Elementary School Subjects*, Rapeer; *Vocational Guidance*, Puffer; *Our Schools in War Time—and After*, Dean. These books are furnished the teachers at a substantial reduction from the regular list price through the State Depository.

Some idea of the magnitude of the work may be inferred from the following facts: 569 new members were enrolled during the year; 1,566 certificates were issued; 131 diplomas were granted; 238 applicants were rejected because they failed to conform to the regulations or did not give evidence of having made the proper study of the books.

In order to secure the fullest benefit to the teachers the reading circle should be legally incorporated into the teacher training scheme of the State Department of Education. This would guarantee careful and consistent planning as well as perfect articulation with the certification and institute work. Such a change is directly in line with a resolution of the Alabama Educational Association.

STATE SUPERVISION

The magnitude of the public school system of Alabama is such that it is impossible for the Superintendent of Education to supervise the schools without much assistance, and yet no provision for it has ever been made from the public treasury. This defect has been partially overcome by the generosity of the General Education Board which pays the salaries and expenses of two rural school agents who are placed under the direction of the State Superintendent of Education and who devote their whole time and effort to the improvement of rural schools. The supporting board makes no demand as to the work of these men except that a monthly report of their activities shall be submitted. Without their assistance the State Department of Education would be materially crippled in its effort to stimulate and help the public schools of the State. Mr. J. B. Hobdy is especially charged with the supervision of the work in rural schools for whites and Mr. J. L. Sibley, until a month since, with the corresponding work among negroes. Both of these men have been wholeheartedly interested in their work and have rendered invaluable service. Mr. Sibley left the first of September to go with the Federal Board for the Rehabilitation of Disabled Soldiers. He was succeeded by Mr. J. S. Lambert, for a number of years county superintendent of Baldwin county, a schoolman of proven ability, who will make a worthy

successor to Mr. Sibley. The reports of Messrs. Hobdy and Sibley which follow indicate the general character and value of their work:

*Supt. Spright Dowell,
Department of Education,
Montgomery, Ala.*

MY DEAR SIR: I am submitting herein a brief report of my work as Rural School Agent for Alabama for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1918.

While in the field, I have been chiefly engaged:

1st. In aiding in the erection and equipment of new school buildings and in the repair and equipment of old ones.

2. In planning and effecting consolidated school projects.

3d. In outlining local tax campaigns and doing active work therefor.

4th. In the inauguration of vocational agricultural courses in the district agricultural schools, in the several county high schools and in a few of the larger type of rural schools.

Erection, Repair and Equipment of Rural School Houses.

The administration of the rural schoolhouse law, providing for the construction and equipment of new school buildings and the repair and equipment of old ones, has occupied much of my time while in the office and in the field.

The amount of work required in the administration of the law will be better understood when it is considered that State aid was approved during the year for 360 school districts, representing an expenditure of \$79,426.74 and that a total of \$303,937.60 State and local funds was expended for the erection, repair and equipment of school buildings.

Each application for aid necessitated the examining, and often the clearing, of the title to the site deeded to the State for building purposes; the supplying of plans for new buildings and the drawing of plans for additions to old ones; the approval of all equipment to be installed in old and new buildings; the inspection of all projects for erection, repair and equipment either in person or by some one delegated for the purpose.

The official figures show the distribution of the expenditures of local and State funds to the 360 schools of the 56 counties of the State receiving aid as follows:

<i>Item.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>
115 new buildings constructed.....	\$167,341.59
65 buildings repaired	16,873.59
80 new rooms added to old buildings.....	41,509.15
150 schools equipped with desks.....	29,204.07
42 schools supplied with equipment other than desks	7,174.47
	<hr/>
	\$262,102.87

If 25% is added to the cost of construction of new buildings because of the increased cost of labor and material over the estimated cost of such buildings when the rural schoolhouse law was enacted, the total expenditure on State aided buildings will be \$303,928.26.

Of the 115 new buildings constructed, 30 were of the one-room type; 42 were two-room buildings; 18 were buildings of three classrooms 14 were buildings of four rooms; 6 were five-room buildings and 2 were of the six-room type.

Local Tax Campaigns.

County campaigns have been conducted in 27 of the 38 counties of the State which at the beginning of the fiscal year had not voted the three mill levy. The tax carried in 24 of that number, failing in only three in

which the question was submitted to a vote. I participated in 10 of the campaigns and assisted in planning five others. As a result of the levies voted in the 24 counties during the fiscal year more than \$425,000, an amount which includes the State bonus, will be added to the school funds in those counties during the year 1918-1919.

In addition to the county levies voted, many cities, incorporated towns, and rural districts have voted the three-mill district tax authorized by the amendment to the State Constitution, these district levies aggregating an amount equally as large as that voted in the 24 counties.

It is interesting to note that since the adoption of the local tax amendment to the State Constitution two years ago, the county and district school taxes which will be levied and collected during the year 1918-1919 will total over two million dollars, practically as large as the combined annual constitutional and legislative funds available prior to the adoption of the amendment.

Consolidation of Schools.

I mailed a general questionnaire to all county superintendents of the State during the month of May, 1918, requesting certain information on the progress made in consolidating schools in the several counties of the State. This report covered consolidated projects from May 1, 1917 to April 30, 1918. The figures compiled from the reports submitted show 108 new consolidations for the year. Of these, 55 were effected by bringing together two schools; 24 by bringing together three schools; 27 resulted from the uniting of four schools; and 2 by the consolidation of five schools.

The majority of these consolidations were effected by bringing together nearby schools, making transportation unnecessary. However, 53 transportation wagons were

added to those already in operation during the year, and 847 pupils were transported in these wagons.

It has been our policy to discourage consolidation unless the territory affected had first been carefully surveyed and the consolidation well worked out. We have discouraged consolidations within those counties where the local three-mill tax levies have not been voted. We believe this to be necessary to avoid complications in the voting of the tax levies.

Vocational Education.

I have spent some time since January 1, 1918, in helping to organize and in supervising the work in vocational agriculture in accordance with the plan of the Alabama State Board for Vocational Education, in 18 schools of the State, as follows: 9 district agricultural schools, 1 agricultural high school, 5 county high schools and 3 rural schools.

I have prepared a course of study to be pursued by pupils enrolled in vocational agricultural courses; outlined programs for the several classes provided for in the course, prepared a list of laboratory material and equipment to be purchased and used in giving vocational courses; worked out a number of school programs for individual schools and prepared project blanks and record forms for use in the work.

I have conducted two schools of instruction for the Smith-Hughes workers. One of these was held in Auburn for four days during the month of January and was attended by each of the seven teachers employed in those schools in which vocational agricultural courses had been organized; another was held in Montgomery for three days during the latter part of the month of June. It was attended by the teachers of eighteen schools, seven of whom had entered upon their duties in January and eleven of whom were to begin work with the Federal

fiscal year, July 1, 1918. The last mentioned meeting was attended by the principals of the eleven schools in which the work was to be undertaken.

The instructions given the principals and teachers during these meetings have proven of great value in the general organization and conduct of the work in their respective schools. Without such assistance the teachers would unquestionably have experienced much difficulty in inaugurating a work with which they were unfamiliar.

The supervision of the work has necessitated periodic visits to the schools. These visits number 41 and were made during seven of the nine months that have elapsed since January 1st. During the summer I was out of the State for two months, attending the Harvard Summer School.

Numerous other duties demanded by attention from time to time and interfered with my giving the vocational work the constant supervision it requires if the best results are to be had. I have endeavored to remedy this unavoidable condition by mailing to the teachers of vocational agriculture weekly letters of instruction. Since July 1st, copies of these letters have been sent to the principals of all schools offering vocational courses.

The enrollment of vocational pupils in the eighteen schools since the work was begun numbers 313, each of whom is devoting three school periods daily to the study of theoretical and practical agriculture in the school and in conducting an approved agricultural project at home.

The work is progressing well and unusual interest is being shown by school principals, teachers, pupils and the parents of pupils enrolled. Vocational agriculture has a place in our educational system, and under the new machinery which the State and Federal governments co-operate in offering, it bids fair to be a factor in the

agricultural development of Alabama and an effective complement to the splendid work being done in the State by the farm demonstration and junior extension forces.

Other Activities.

In addition to the work mentioned above I have visited teachers' institutes, school fairs, commencement exercises, and various conferences called in the interest of the war and for education in general.

Because of the great activity in the several phases of work assigned me, and the amount of correspondence involved, I have been compelled to spend a greater number of days in the office this year than heretofore.

Harvard Summer School.

The course arranged by the General Education Board at Harvard University, July 1, 1918 to August 10, 1918, for the Rural School Agents of the South, afforded me a great opportunity for professional improvement. It was given by Dr. Paul H. Hanus, Dean of the Department of Education of the University, and was supplemented by lectures from other distinguished educators of the Harvard faculty. The courses covered the field of school administration and was not only filled with abundance of good things from the ripe experience of Dr. Hanus but with valuable work outlined by him and carried out under his direction during the morning, afternoon and evening hours.

I was greatly benefited by the six weeks' work and am grateful to the General Education Board for making such an opportunity possible, and to you in releasing me from my duties here in order that I might take advantage of the course.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) J. B. HOBODY,
Rural School Agent

*Supt. Spright Dowell,
Department of Education,
Montgomery, Alabama.*

MY DEAR SIR: I am submitting herewith a report of the work for the year 1917-18. The fact that I am terminating my connection with the Department as Rural School Agent on September 1st makes it necessary that the figures for the year include only the statistics available at that time.

The war has interfered materially with the progress of all schools during the year. There has been a great shortage of teachers, owing to the fact that salaries, already low before the war started, have been inadequate to meet the increased cost of living, and also to the fact that higher wages in other lines of work afforded opportunities for more lucrative employment to the teaching forces that could not well be resisted. Owing to this shortage, some schools did not open at all during the year.

In spite of the above conditions, negro leaders and teachers have been very responsive to the appeals made upon them for patriotic work and have taken part in Thrift Stamp campaigns, Liberty Bond issues, Red Cross drives, War Garden campaigns and other worthy measures looking to the winning of the war. In this way they have won the commendation of their white neighbors and demonstrated their loyalty to the State and National Governments. The negro teachers of the State have furnished a large share of the leadership for their people in all of these campaigns.

Homemakers Clubs.

As a war measure, the production and saving of food has received the major attention of public officials in the State. Among the negroes, the work has been stressed by their own farm demonstration agents and home demonstration agents working out from Tuskegee

Institute in Central and Southern Alabama, and from the A. & M. College for Negroes in the Tennessee Valley. In addition, the regular work of the Homemakers Clubs for negro girls and their mothers has been carried on in thirty counties under the supervision of the county superintendents of education. This work was made possible through funds given by the General Education Board and expended through public school officials. This is in keeping with a policy which has been continued each summer for a number of years. Although the figures have not been compiled for the season just closed, those for 1917 will give a fair idea of the extent of the work:

Number of clubs organized.....	582
Number of girls enrolled.....	6,774
Number of mothers enrolled.....	6,915
Total membership	13,689
Number of public demonstrations in canning.....	937
Number of homes visited.....	5,290
Number of quarts of fruits and vegetables saved for home use	461,787

Estimating the fruits and vegetables at 15c per quart the total value of food saved amounts to \$69,268.05—no small amount for one season's efforts.

The Work of the Jeanes Teachers.

During the winter months, when the schools are in session, the counties are enabled to employ special supervising industrial teachers for their negro schools through assistance from the Jeanes Fund. For the year 1917-18 there were thirty agents employed in 26 counties, three of the counties which have a large number of negro schools employing two. Their work requires them to visit rural schools, to teach elementary industrial subjects to the children, to help the teachers in their work, and to create an interest on the part of the patrons

in improving school conditions. The success of their work is measured by the fact that in 1913 there were only eleven of these agents employed, while in the year just closing the number had increased to thirty. In Macon county a young negro man is employed to look after school and home gardens and do club work among the boys. He has been especially successful in corn and pig club work. This is attested by the fact that one white gentleman donated ten pigs to be given to negro boys in the county.

State Supervision.

In addition to the Rural School Agent, the Department has been enabled to employ a colored agent to assist in club work and rural school improvement. Her salary and traveling expenses have been borne jointly by the Jeanes Fund and the General Education Board. In the winter her time is given to assisting the Jeanes teachers in their work, and during the summer she supervises the canning clubs and garden work.

Two colored institute conductors are employed by the State Department of Education who hold institutes in the several counties for the improvement of teachers in service. The Alabama Illiteracy Commission has kept a colored agent in the field for a campaign against illiteracy among negroes. A large part of her salary and traveling expenses have come from the voluntary contributions of the negroes themselves. These four workers have done much to improve conditions among the colored schools and have deserved and received the co-operation of public spirited people throughout the State.

Rosenwald Schools.

War conditions have interfered materially with school-house building, but the negroes continue to show a most commendable spirit in the matter of improving their schools. The Rosenwald Fund administered through

the Extension Department of Tuskegee Institute enables small communities to erect new buildings, paying about one-third the cost of the building, the negroes and the public school funds furnishing the balance. The property is deeded to the State. Statistics are not available at this writing as to the number of new buildings erected or repaired during the year with this aid.

Types of Schools Needed.

No one, in making even a casual survey of the field, can fail to see the need of some system of elementary instruction. The average school term is short, being only 89 days for rural negro schools and 104 days for rural and city negro schools combined. The attendance is irregular and the school houses poor. The type of teaching is far from satisfactory, and needs to be greatly improved.

Before the Civil War the negro had better facilities for receiving vocational training than he has today. On the plantation each received that training which would enable him to play a useful part in the plantation life. Many of the best negro blacksmiths, carpenters and artisans of a decade ago learned their trades on the plantation. Just as it was the duty of the slave under the old regime to be useful to his master, so it is the duty of the citizen under present conditions to be useful to the State. Unfortunately with the disappearance of the plantation system, the average negro child in the rural districts has been allowed to grow up without the means of acquiring any practical training at all. The present war, however, is teaching us the value of the trained citizen, one whose hand has been educated along with his head and his heart.

The only solution of the problem is to encourage the establishment of a type of school in the majority of our communities which will give the pupils a knowledge of the elementary branches, teach some form of elementary

industrial work, and the principles of homemaking and sanitation. Such a school would prove an invaluable source of inspiration to both young and old in the community.

In designing the buildings which have received Rosenwald aid, the aim has been to provide for both classroom and industrial work. Every building has an industrial room generally so arranged that it can be thrown together with the classroom for community gatherings. School and home gardening are stressed in connection with each school.

The Plantation School.

To meet the immediate need for primary instruction covering the so-called "school arts" and some elementary industrial work, the plantation school of the one-teacher type, as exemplified in the average Rosenwald School, has been designed. This covers the first five years of elementary work and enables the pupils to complete the first texts in arithmetic, geography, language and the like. It is based upon the assumption that the pupil should at least be literate, including the ability to make the simple arithmetical calculations of the home and farm, and that he should have some knowledge of elementary industrial work, as it relates to rural and home life.

The Central School.

The one-teacher school can never hope to be vocational. To meet this need in rural communities, certain centers should be selected in the county within walking or driving distance of the surrounding communities, and a two-teacher school developed. There should probably be a man and his wife employed, who live in the community the year round and who give vocational training of at least two years extent to the larger boys and girls who attend.

The County Training School.

Within each county having a considerable negro population there should also be established at least one school, to give advanced training in agriculture, home-making and general subjects to those pupils who are able and willing to take the work. Some principles of teacher-training might be given to selected pupils in the last year to prepare them as rural teachers. As an index to the way in which this type of school appeals to local school officials, it is to be noted that twelve counties have, to date, established county training schools for negro children as follows:

Baldwin, Bibb, Coffee, Conecuh, Escambia, Henry, Lowndes, Mobile, Pickens, Russell and Tuscaloosa.

Local white people have donated money, lumber and land towards their erection. Several of these schools are located in the so-called Black Belt section of the State, and are receiving help and encouragement from the white people of the community.

The ban on school building has interfered temporarily with the erection of some of these new buildings—but for this ruling all would be completed by the opening of the new school year. To aid the counties in the maintenance of these schools, the Slater Fund makes annual contributions towards their support.

City Schools.

While this discussion has been confined almost exclusively to the rural situation, the needs of the negroes in the cities should not be overlooked. It is a source of gratification that Montgomery and Selma have each recently completed a modern brick school with all equipment and sanitary improvements, as an addition to their school buildings for negro children. None of the cities in the State, however, has taken any serious steps to provide vocational training for the large number of

negro children who reside therein. It is to be hoped that this important step will not long be delayed.

Vocational Schools.

The State Board for Vocational Education administering the Smith-Hughes Act has adopted a policy of aiding in the establishment of Vocational Schools for negroes in agriculture, trades and home economics. The first year there were five schools to qualify for aid in teaching agriculture (four of these county training schools) and one in teaching home economics. The development of vocational training is important in a state like Alabama where negroes constitute such a large percentage of the industrial class and the outlook is more hopeful than ever before.

Sources of Supply for Teachers.

In 1917, the State employed 2,572 colored teachers in the public schools. As a matter of fact, probably 8,000 teachers would be required to handle the elementary school pupils in a satisfactory way. The following agencies may be listed for the training of teachers:

1. Public Schools of Secondary Grade.
2. Private Schools of Secondary and College Grade.
3. County Training Schools.
4. City Schools.
5. Summer Schools.
6. Teachers' Institutes.

All of these sources should be encouraged for the proper training of an adequate teaching force.

Conclusion.

With the submission of this report I am terminating my connection of five and a half years with the State Department of Education as Rural School Agent. My relation with the administration of three State Superintendents has been a constant source of inspiration to me,

and it is with genuine regret that I give up the work. I wish also at this time to express my thanks to the General Education Board which has made this work possible.

I cannot close this report without paying tribute to the fine spirit of co-operation on the part of county superintendents of education and other school officials, and to the untiring energy and faithfulness of the supervising industrial teachers who have worked in season and out for the betterment of school conditions among their own people.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES L. SIBLEY,
Rural School Agent.

COUNTY SUPERVISION

Supervision, which, from a school standpoint, is synonymous with leadership, is one of the indispensables in education. One secret of the better school facilities in the cities and towns is the fact that men who are qualified are put in charge of the schools and because of the compactness of the organization, they are able to co-ordinate and direct the work of instruction and to secure the co-operation of the city officials and of the general public in the concrete problems of the school.

Unfortunately, the rural school is too often a thing apart. The teacher most likely is either in the apprenticeship stage or has passed the age of greatest activity. The county superintendent must give much attention to the administrative problems and, since the supervisory duties do not appear so immediate and the failure to perform them is not so easily discernible or so open to criticism, there is always danger that the internal work of the rural school will lack the invigorating, professional touch and stimulus which is so much needed.

It will readily appear that one of the serious defects of the one-room school is the fact that the teacher lacks the personal contact with fellow teachers in her daily work. The most forward step Alabama has taken in a generation for the supervision of rural schools is the county board law adopted in 1915. This statute has not yet had a fair opportunity to demonstrate its true value because many counties, accustomed to the traditional way of selecting the county board, in which the people practically had no voice, and not appreciating the responsibility of the work and the character of men needed to perform it, did not take the proper interest in the selection of board members. Then too, certain superintendents, or would-be superintendents were unduly active in trying to get men who would favor their election to, or retention in, office to run for places on the county board. The Alabama law under discussion, has been referred to by leading school men in various sections of the country as a model, and considerable recent legislation of this character in other states has been patterned after it.

The unfavorable criticism of the law, of which the election of county superintendent is one of many phases, relates to the method of selecting the county superintendent, and comes from those counties in which the spirit and purpose of the law have not been fully understood and carried out by the county boards of education. As was to be expected, some superintendents who lost their positions because of the new method of selection complained that they had not received due consideration and that the county had suffered serious loss because of their retirement. The fact that there are only twenty-two men holding the position of county superintendent now who were in office two years ago, shows how elastic the new plan is and furnishes the chief explanation of such opposition to the law as may be found to exist today.

To reach a fair conclusion about this plan of selecting the county superintendent, we must compare the qualifications of the superintendents of the forty-five counties in which there have been changes with their predecessors who have been retired. For obvious reasons it would not be fair to approve or condemn the plan because of what may have taken place in one or two counties in which changes have been made. The real and only fair basis of decision is whether a majority of the counties in which changes have been made have been benefited. By that standard it can be positively stated that the present method of selecting the county superintendent of education insures a better qualified superintendent with higher professional standards.

The only argument advanced by those who oppose this method of selecting the county superintendent is based on the statement that the people should be allowed to elect him. In answer to this seemingly plausible position, it should be stated—

1. The people elect the county board members who in turn select the county superintendent.
2. The county superintendent may now be expected to be a professional school man and not a politician.
3. The county superintendency is a technical position requiring scholastic and professional training. It would be foolish to elect a county health officer or county engineer by popular vote, and no less so to elect a county superintendent in such a way.
4. The present plan of selecting the county superintendent is precisely the plan the cities of the country have been following exclusively for many years.

The above reasons abundantly justify the present method of selecting the county superintendent. The general superiority of city schools over rural schools cannot be questioned. At one time it was the general rule to choose city superintendents by popular vote in

practically all American cities, but that method has long since become antiquated and city superintendents are now selected by city boards of education. The long tenure and recognized fitness of superintendents of city schools in Alabama is conclusive evidence that a continuous policy of improvement devoid of political bias is much more probable under the selective plan.

When the superintendent is elected by the board he, of course, feels a direct responsibility to the board and the board, in turn, feels a much more direct interest in his success, thereby insuring harmony of management and control. On the other hand, the board may remove the superintendent whenever the interests of the schools require it, a thing that is impossible under the elective plan except by impeachment proceedings. It should be borne in mind, however, that the method of selecting the county superintendent is only one of the many great benefits the new law confers. The other features have not been attacked, perhaps because they do not interfere with the personal ambitions of certain men to fill the office of county superintendent.

An examination of this report shows that 12,852 visits to white schools and 4,117 visits to negro schools were made during the year. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 5,822 for whites and 1,794 for negroes. This increase, which exceeds 100% in either case, must be attributed largely to the operation of the county board law.

In considering this subject, two or three observations relative to the improvement of county supervision should be made:

1. The county superintendent should be required to possess an amount of academic and professional training equivalent to graduation from a Class A normal school and, in addition, two years of practical experience in teaching.

2. The salary and expense accounts should be such as to attract men of proven ability to the superintendency. The salary and expense accounts should each be definitely and separately fixed in the interest of supervision.

3. A sufficient number of qualified assistants should be employed to make regular and systematic supervision possible.

The present county board law looks toward a unified county system of schools, adapted to local needs, and under expert supervision. Any reversion to the old law would be to retard the progress which has been so well begun and will in due time inevitably result.

As suggesting the qualifications that are essential in a superintendent who is to do the best work the requirements common to the successful business man and superintendent, and the special qualifications peculiar to the latter are set out below:

I. Common qualifications:

1. A general education—high school, and college or university course.
2. Administrative ability.
3. General information concerning community, county, state, nation and world affairs.
4. Personality, tact and ability to "get along."
5. Ability to promote new propositions.
6. Foresight—That rare quality of seeing ahead and preparing for emergencies before they arrive. and the ability to meet emergencies without excitement or nervous manifestations.
7. A knowledge of men and women and the ability to compel willing and loyal support from them.
8. An understanding of the political aspects of the community and State, and the ability to be a factor in them without becoming a subject of bitter partisan attack.

II. Special qualifications of superintendent.**1. Definite professional training.****A. Administrative—**

- a. Clerical ability, including the making of pay rolls, budgets, reports, etc.
- b. Technical knowledge of the various types of schools and their organization—elementary, high schools, special school systems and experiments in educational procedure.
- c. A knowledge of the history of education, particularly of elementary education in the United States.
- d. Practical ability for organizing the teachers in service.

B. Supervisory—

- a. Technical knowledge of teaching processes.
- b. A mastery of the problems of classroom management.
- c. A knowledge of modern ways of measuring the work of the teacher, and the ability and progress of the pupil.
- d. Some definite knowledge of the vocational needs of the county and the ability to wisely direct the teachers in giving vocational guidance instruction to pupils in the light of local needs and the capacities of the pupils under consideration.
- e. A first hand knowledge of current educational movements secured through personal visits and interviews with leaders in charge of these various lines of progress.

- f. The training necessary to make use of statistics as an aid in administration and supervision.

C. General—

- a. A fixed habit of attending professional gatherings, both state and national.
- b. A definite plan of professional study for personal advancement.
- c. The pursuit of special courses during the summer or at other seasons in institutions of higher learning in order to keep abreast of the best thought and investigation in the educational world.

CITY SCHOOLS

The word "City" as used in this report includes any municipality with two thousand or more inhabitants. This is in keeping with a decision of the Supreme Court of Alabama and an act of the Legislature whereby the schools of all incorporated towns of two thousand or more inhabitants are placed under the City Board of Education, while in all other districts they are under the control of the County Board of Education.

Any study of school statistics for the country and city reveals the fact that the opportunities and facilities in the former are considerably below those provided in the latter. The Constitution enjoins that the State educational fund shall be apportioned to the several districts in the county so as to provide approximately equal school terms. The cities, however, are empowered to levy a five mill tax for general purposes, including schools. This provision, and the further fact that the school population is much more dense and conveniently grouped in the city, largely accounts for the disparity. The county tax levy of three mills is operating to equalize school conditions to some extent throughout the

county and the district tax levy will continue the process.

After all these provisions are taken advantage of, however, and when all our present machinery for raising school revenues is being utilized, the painful fact will remain that the children of rural Alabama are denied equality of educational opportunity, both as compared with children of the cities and of the country at large. In view of the above facts and other attendant causes, such as the condition of the roads, the distance from school, the qualification of the teacher, and the character of the schoolhouse, school statistics for the country will appear less satisfactory by comparison.

If we are still inclined to wonder at the more favorable showing made by the city, we need only to recall that the city teacher receives an annual salary twice as large as that paid the country teacher, that she works with fewer grades, in a more satisfactory environment, and under constant supervision.

There is a growing recognition that all boys and girls are entitled to an elementary and a high school education at public expense and that the accident of birth should not be allowed to rob the State of the most efficient citizen possible or the individual of the most useful life of which he is capable. We are traveling toward democracy in the provision of schools and in the requirement of school attendance, but we have not reached it and we are not advancing as fast as we should like.

The enrollment of white children in the city elementary schools for the year covered by this report was 50,008, an increase of 3,147, or 7% over the preceding year. In colored schools, the enrollment totaled 27,356, an increase of 4,997 or 22% over 1917. In high school grades there was an enrollment of 8,380, an increase of 403, or 5%, while in the corresponding schools for negroes the enrollment was 1,013, a decrease of 32, or 3%.

The average attendance on the part of the whites was 36,062 in elementary schools and 6,723 in high schools, an increase of 3% and 4% respectively. The average attendance on the part of negroes was 16,321 in elementary schools and 731 in high schools, an increase of 17% for the former and a decrease of 8% for the latter. The attendance based upon enrollment was 72% for white elementary schools and 80% for high schools. For negroes, the average attendance based upon enrollment was 60% for elementary schools and 72% for high schools. The length of term for city white schools was 178 days or approximately 9 scholastic months. The length of term for city negro schools was 171 days, or 8½ scholastic months.

In the city schools of Alabama 1,488 white teachers and 445 negro teachers were employed. The number of men shows a substantial decrease, while the number of women shows a very decided increase. The value of schoolhouses and sites for the white city schools increased during the year from \$3,844,711 to \$4,545,717, a net increase of \$700,000. The corresponding growth for negroes was from \$285,345 to \$351,465, a net increase of \$66,000. The equipment in the white schools grew in value from \$327,321 to \$406,157, a net increase of \$21,000. In colored schools the equipment increased in value from \$40,475 to \$47,420, a net increase of \$7,000. The average salary paid white male teachers for the year was \$1,347 and of female teachers \$575, while in the case of negroes, the men received \$476 and the women \$315.

The total of salary budgets for white teachers in city schools for 1918 was \$1,064,147, an increase of \$132,000 over 1917. For negroes, the budgets aggregated \$153,640, an increase of \$23,000. In other words, there was a 12% increase for whites and a 15% increase for negroes.

On the whole it may be said that the conditions that prevail in the city schools of Alabama compare some-

what favorably with the conditions to be found in city schools throughout the country in so far as the teaching of the usual elementary branches is concerned. Our city schools, however, need the addition of practical training, both pre-vocational and vocational, in order to make them serve the interests of all the pupils. Along with a more practical course of study must come better equipment, a better teaching force and a healthier public interest and support if the school is to be the institution society needs to hand on its social heredity and mold its expanding ideals. The percentage of those in attendance as compared with the enrollment and school population, shows conclusively that not even our best city schools are reaching and holding anything like all the boys and girls they should.

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS

By legislative enactment every county in Alabama is entitled to maintain one county high school for which an annual appropriation of \$3,000 is made available from the State Treasury. The minimum requirement as a condition precedent to the establishment of a school has hitherto been five acres of land and a building of not less than \$10,000 in value. Because of the unusual increase in the cost of building material, the greater monetary consideration now required by the State High School Commission, and the unsettled conditions growing out of the war, no county has begun the erection of a high school during the year.

These high schools receive additional funds for maintenance from county boards of education, boards of revenue and from an enrollment fee of \$2.50 per pupil for each half year. The total income of the schools for the year ending September 30, 1918, aggregated \$247,508, a decrease of \$800 from the total receipts for the preced-

ing year, a fact that is easily explained when the attendance statistics are considered.

All county high schools are under the control of a State High School Commission consisting of the Governor, the Auditor and the State Superintendent of Education. The principal of the county high school is nominated by the county board of education, and the assistants are nominated by the principal. College graduation is required for eligibility to teach in county high schools, and no school is permitted to have fewer than three teachers.

The enrollment of these schools during the year covered by this report shows a total of 6,103 as compared with a corresponding total of 6,485 for the preceding year. In the case of boys, there was a decrease from 3,352 in 1917 to 2,883 in 1918, and for girls there was an increase from 3,133 to 3,220. There was a net decrease therefore of six per cent, despite the fact that there was an increase on the part of girls. It is a noteworthy fact that the number of girls shows a slight increase in all grades of the high school, while the number of boys shows a constant decrease. Even in the case of graduates this disparity holds true, the number of boys having decreased from 315 to 249, while the girls show an increase from 321 to 370. Nor has the effect of the war limited itself to pupils. When we examine the teaching force we find that although the number of teachers in county high schools has been increased by 17 there are in the whole number 15 fewer men and 32 more women than for the preceding year.

The property of county high schools is valued as follows:

Buildings and sites.....	\$830,946
Furniture and equipment.....	56,819
Scientific and other laboratory apparatus.....	26,970
Libraries	16,260

These figures do not include those for the Jefferson County High School, this building having been burned during the year and not yet replaced. If they were included the total would be increased by at least \$75,000. Perhaps the most significant thing about the budgets of the schools for the year is the fact that \$3,000 more was expended for equipment this year and \$6,000 for the purchase of scientific apparatus and laboratory supplies than for last year.

The most remarkable departure in the high school work during the year has been the introduction of vocational agriculture under the terms of the Smith-Hughes Act. The work has been begun in the following county high schools, Jefferson, Walker, Shelby and Pickens, and has been carried on under the direction of the State Board for Vocational Education. In order to qualify, each school had to make available 10 acres of land for school project work, provide a classroom with \$300 worth of agricultural laboratory equipment and a cash sum of \$50 for maintenance for the year. These conditions being met, the State Board for Vocational Education reimbursed each school qualifying to the amount of one-half of the annual salary of the teacher of vocational agriculture, provided the entire time of the teacher was given to vocational agriculture. In the event he taught other classes his salary was prorated accordingly. This teacher in every case was a graduate of an agricultural college, with three years of specific work in agriculture and a specified amount of practical experience on the farm.

State contracts for high school textbooks expired during the summer of 1918 and new adoptions were made. It was the policy of the State Superintendent and the committee appointed by him to readopt for the most part the texts in use, as a matter of conservation and economy.

At the same time it was necessary because of the introduction of the vocational work and the need for a stronger emphasis upon practical subjects, that a new course of study be arranged and this necessitated some changes in textbooks. It is believed that the texts adopted and the courses mapped out represent substantial progress and a tendency to conform to the standards that seem to be required as a result of our experience in the war.

The chief defect in our county high school system and one that demands remedy if the high school is to measure up to its possibility as an essential institution of democracy, is an adequate plan of supervision. Despite the fact that the budgets of the schools represent more than a third of a million dollars they are still dependent upon the courtesy of the University of Alabama and the Polytechnic Institute for such service. The Department wishes to acknowledge its obligation for this courtesy and to express its grateful appreciation of the work of Mr. J. S. Thomas, Professor of Secondary Education at the University, and of Mr. W. C. Blasingame, Professor of Secondary Education at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, both of whom have given valuable assistance.

Frankly, however, this does not meet the needs of the case. These borrowed supervisors owe their first allegiance to the institutions which pay them their salaries and they could not be expected to give their full time and thought to the problems of supervision. Furthermore, as is inevitable, each one must, to some extent at least, be concerned about the patronage of the institution he represents. This is further made probable by the rivalry that exists between the two supporting institutions. Mr. Blasingame has resigned his place at Auburn to enter the health service of the State and, since under the government plan for Student Army Training Corps both the University and the Alabama Polytechnic Insti-

tute will be filled with students, it is quite probable that Mr. Thomas will be the only supervisor in the field and he will probably, by the very exigencies of the case, have to give more time to his duties at the University. The time has come, therefore, when the Legislature of Alabama should make a reasonable appropriation for the salary and expenses of a State Supervisor of Secondary Schools who is to work out from the State Department of Education.

I have used the term "Secondary" so as to make it possible for this selfsame supervisor to include in his work the district agricultural schools, the two Class B normal schools and the Northeast Alabama Agricultural and Industrial Institute. He should also, in so far as his time will permit, endeavor to stimulate and direct secondary education in all of the high schools in the State.

The failure to make provision for this need will be a mistaken notion of economy. It is generally conceded throughout this country that a high school education, as well as an elementary education is the birthright of every American boy and girl. If this be true, it is the duty of the State to provide it or to assist the local communities in seeing that it is provided. This being admitted the State cannot dodge the responsibility for overseeing the work that is done and for taking care not only that public funds are not wasted but that boys and girls get the character and quality of education that they need. The pathetic instances of disappointment and chagrin that have occurred in the State Department of Education and at the various colleges because of the failure of boys from 18 to 21 to be admitted to the Student Army Training Corps because of a deficiency in high school training is the most eloquent appeal that could be made in behalf of the high school which has been admirably styled "the university of the masses."

DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

Alabama maintains nine agricultural schools which, according to the original plan, were located one in each congressional district. When the State was re-districted in 1915, and a new district added, the result was that two schools were included within the limits of the seventh district, while the sixth and ninth were left without an agricultural school. It would appear, in view of this anomaly, that the Legislature of 1919 should change the names of these schools by omitting the word "district." This would be the simplest change that could be made to rectify matters and would be the least disturbing to the general public.

At present each school receives an annual appropriation for maintenance of \$4,500. Of this amount, \$750 or one-sixth of the whole must be used by the individual school in the specific work of agriculture. The school also derives some revenue from matriculation and incidental fees, which increases the total annual receipts by substantially fifty per cent.

The agricultural schools are governed by sections 59 and 60 of the Code of 1917, as amended April 26, 1911 and also by rules and regulations made by the executive committee, consisting of the Governor, the Superintendent of Education and the Commissioner of Agriculture. The control of each school is lodged in a board composed of the members of the executive committee named above and two local members, appointed by the Governor, residing in the congressional district in which the school is located. Some re-arrangement should also be made in this connection to avoid the absurdity now existing.

The agricultural schools have in the past filled a most useful place in our public school system, especially before county high schools were established. For more than ten years, however, the agricultural schools have

been brought into rather serious competition with county high schools, and since the latter are regarded as county institutions and are often able to get appropriations from the county boards of education and boards of revenue, it has become increasingly difficult for the agricultural schools to retain their hold upon popular favor. In fact they have not infrequently been referred to as the "fifth wheel" in our educational system.

The Smith-Hughes Act which became effective in Alabama during the year now closing and which makes possible the teaching of vocational agriculture and vocational home economics in secondary schools with Federal aid undoubtedly opens up to district agricultural schools a new and enlarged opportunity for service and an opportunity that with almost prophetic vision seems to have been in the minds of those who wrote the bills creating the agricultural schools. Section 67 of the Code reads as follows: "Scientific and practical agriculture shall be taught in all the agricultural schools and all male pupils over ten years of age who receive free tuition shall be required to take the courses of agriculture and horticulture and all other pupils over ten years of age shall be required to take the courses in floriculture and horticulture."

In keeping with this Federal Law the State Board for Vocational Education arranged with the board of control of the agricultural schools to introduce vocational agriculture in all these schools for the year beginning July 1, 1918. This has meant the employment of a specialist in agriculture who gives his entire time to this work. The school provides equipment to the amount of \$300 or more and a maintenance fund of \$100 annually.

The general course of study has been revised and a special course of study has been prepared under the direction of the State Superintendent of Education in keeping with the Federal requirements, fifty per cent of

the pupils' time being given to vocational agriculture including supervised project study and general instruction in agricultural projects. The remaining fifty per cent of the time is devoted to English and kindred subjects, such as will give culture and good citizenship training. Any attempt to forecast the results of the work in the several schools is of course a matter of opinion, but since a more highly qualified teacher of agriculture is employed and the laboratory method is followed, it goes without saying that the teaching of agriculture will be much better done than ever before. The Federal government reimburses the school for one-half of the salary of the teacher for that part of his time which is given to vocational agriculture. In this way the school really becomes the recipient of a larger annual appropriation by something like \$800 or \$1,000.

The Smith-Hughes Law carries an appropriation for the teaching of vocational home economics in secondary schools, but this amount is so small as to make it of little worth. The course of study is founded upon the belief that the girls who attend agricultural schools should have as good opportunity as boys with the privilege, but without the necessity, of taking the course in vocational agriculture. This can only be realized when professionally trained teachers of home economics take their places along with the experts in vocational agriculture. With assistance from the State in matching Federal funds a plan can be worked out whereby courses in vocational agriculture and home economics can be made of equal dignity and value, and when that shall have been done, the agricultural school in Alabama will have achieved a position in our educational scheme that will make it second to none both in the service rendered and in the popular favor secured.

The enrollment of the agricultural schools for the year 1916-17 was 1,605. Of this number, 1,202 were in the

agricultural school proper, and 403 were in the seventh grade. The number of graduates totaled 151. For the year 1917-18 there was an enrollment of 1,585 of whom 446 were in the seventh grade and 1,139 in the agricultural school proper, the number of graduates totaling 148. As was to have been expected, there was a decrease, relatively speaking, in the number of pupils in the agricultural school proper as compared with the number in the seventh grade, likewise in the number of boys as compared with the number of girls.

There were employed in these schools 51 teachers, 21 men and 30 women. They occupied buildings valued at \$223,000, with general equipment valued at \$16,575, scientific apparatus amounting to \$4,548, and libraries valued at \$6,167.

The budgets of the schools for the two years were substantially the same. It is noteworthy, however, that while the total salaries of the agricultural presidents were increased by only \$400 and the salaries of the janitors and farm-hands by \$300, the total salaries of the teachers showed a decrease of \$784. This is partially explained by the fact that the number of teachers was greater by six than the corresponding number for the preceding year.

In the new conditions incident to the war and because of the rising tide favorable to vocational education the agricultural schools are finding their true sphere. The provision of funds with which to match Federal moneys will make them real assets to the State.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS

Alabama maintains six schools for the training of teachers of elementary schools for the white race located at Florence, Jacksonville, Livingston, Troy, Daphne, and Moundville, the first four being classified as A schools, the last two as B schools. This class distinction

is based upon the amount of the annual appropriation—the A schools receiving \$20,000 a year and the B schools receiving \$5,000—and the character of the work done. The Class A schools offer a four year course based upon two years of high school work though graduation from a regular high school is urged wherever possible. The Class B schools add some pedagogy to the usual high school course. The need for the Class A schools is apparent when we recall that some 1,500 new teachers enter upon this work in Alabama each year, nearly 10% of whom have had no appreciable amount of professional training and many of them have not completed the ordinary high school course.

As originally established, the normal schools undertook to give courses for teachers, and for those preparing for other avocations, but the normal school board in 1914 definitely limited the work of the schools to “the preparation and training of teachers for elementary, rural and small town schools.” The reaction following this delimiting the sphere of the schools naturally resulted in a decided decrease in attendance and a corresponding air of doubt on the part of the general public. This feeling may now be said to have disappeared due to the recognition of the fact that the elementary school is a school of the masses,—that is, has been all too poorly taught, particularly in rural districts—and to the arising conviction that the rural school needs a teacher who is in sympathy with rural life, who understands its problems and who can readily adjust to its many opportunities. This viewpoint needs, however, to be further universalized in Alabama to the end that our institutions for the training of rural teachers may be financed adequately for this stupendous task to which they are definitely committed.

Dean Russell of Teachers' College, Columbia University, in 1912 summed up the problem of the normal school in this wise: “In my judgment the chief task of

the normal schools in the next generation will be to ascertain how to train teachers for rural schools, to educate rural communities to the point of demanding a suitable rural education, and to elevate the professional standing of the rural teachers.

All this is a great work—probably the greatest educational work ever attempted in this country. It is the most interesting and inspiring task that has ever been proposed to any body of educators.”

If this statement of the function of the normal school and if the action of the State Normal School Board in definitely marking out the task of the State Normal Schools is to eventuate in Alabama, it is certain that more than \$20,000 a year must be set apart for each institution. It is not the purpose of this statement to encroach upon the prerogative of the State Normal School Board which must make a report and recommendations to the Legislature. It must be granted, however, that before our Normal Schools can become the training camps for anything like an adequate supply of teachers for elementary schools, they must have larger appropriations.

In the matter of our Class B Normal Schools, the name is a misnomer. They are hardly more than local high schools. It would simplify our school machinery to make them county high schools, since neither county in which the two schools are located has a county high school, and, what is more important, it would relieve a condition that is misleading and a reflection upon the good sense of the people of Alabama.

The enrollment in the Class A Normal Schools for whites in 1917-18 aggregated 2,343, an increase of 192 over the preceding year. Of the number enrolled, 1,131 were in the normal department, 723 in the summer school, and 489 in the model school. The number of graduates was 275, an increase of 62 over the previous

year. In the work of instruction, 21 men and 34 women were employed.

The buildings and sites of the Class A Schools are valued at \$571,000, the equipment at \$72,720, and the libraries at \$19,395. The financial budgets for the year amounted to \$223,452.

The enrollment in the Class B Schools for whites totaled 391 for the year; of this number, 135 were in the normal department, and 256 in the model school. There were 14 graduates, and 15 teachers were employed. The two Class B Schools occupy buildings and sites valued at \$45,000, equipment at \$6,000, and libraries at \$2,750. Their financial budgets for the year totaled \$17,266.

The State also maintains a Normal School for negroes in Montgomery, and makes modest appropriations to Tuskegee, and to the A. & M. College at Normal, both of which offer teacher-training courses. The combined enrollment of the three schools was 3,363 for the year. Of this number 1,029 were in the normal department, 1,019 in the academic, 723 in the summer school, and 523 in the model school. The number of graduates was 126, and 221 teachers were employed, 117 men, and 104 women.

These schools occupy buildings and sites valued at \$1,434,561, equipment at \$250,388, and libraries at \$33,015. Their combined financial budgets totaled \$587,484. These figures will appear to be relatively high when contrasted with the figures for the white normal schools already given. This disparity is due to the fine showing of Tuskegee Institute, the largest, and in many ways the most remarkable institution for negroes in the world. The annual appropriation by the State to Tuskegee is negligible when the annual budget of the school is considered. Tuskegee has buildings and sites valued at \$1,269,561, equipment worth \$236,388, and libraries estimated at \$10,515. The financial budget for 1917-18 was \$547,030.

UNIVERSITY, AUBURN, MONTEVALLO

The reports of the presidents of the University, Polytechnic Institute and the Girls Technical Institute are set out in full in Part II of this publication, and complete information may be had upon request from the several presidents. These institutions of higher learning, all things considered, compare favorably with like institutions throughout the country, but they do not receive enough funds to enable them to develop their fullest possibilities of service to the State.

One of the most depressing things about our State school system and one of the most obstructive to progress is the unnecessary duplication of work and the undue rivalry between the University and the Polytechnic Institute. This results largely from the fact that each institution is governed by a constitutional board which naturally is eager to promote the interests of its own institution. The future of our public school system is beclouded by the prospect of a continuous and increasing rivalry that will tend to be not only mutually hurtful to the two institutions themselves, but also to the entire school program of the State.

It is doubtful whether any relief from this condition will come until a constitutional convention shall have been called, and it is entirely possible that relief will not come then. It needs to be repeated over and over again, however, and fearless men should undertake to bring it about, that a State Board of Education, having oversight of every public school effort in the State, should be created, this board to be clothed with full power to work out a systematic scheme of education for the entire State and to define the sphere of each and every institution.

Pending the time when the proper legal adjustment can be made in a way that will be fair to both institutions, the attitude of the faculties, student bodies and alumni will be largely determined by the personal and

official conduct of the presidents. It is to be hoped that these officials will exercise such a spirit of friendliness, and fair play as to effectually pave the way for a State Board of Education which will articulate the institutions for the most effective service to the State. Meanwhile it behooves the friends of both institutions to further such propaganda as will hasten the proposed consummation.

What has been said about the University and the Polytechnic Institute does not apply to the Alabama Girls Technical Institute, which occupies a unique position in our State school system.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

In the effort to make education available for all the people, the State must maintain a number of institutions for special classes. Alabama has made provision for the deaf and blind at Talladega; for delinquent white boys at the Alabama Boys' Industrial School at East Lake; for neglected girls at the Mercy Home Industrial School at Birmingham; for negro boys at the Alabama Reform School for Juvenile Negro Law-Breakers at Mt. Meigs; and for two or three other classes of unfortunates. All of these institutions seem to have enjoyed a good year, conditions considered.

With the increased cost of living and the development of enlarged plans of work, naturally, increased assistance is needed. Then, too, the State, in the interest of humanitarian principles, should undertake some new fields of service—as for example, schools for backward children. No state program of education should stop short of the best possible training for each and every child no matter what his mental or physical condition. The only guarantee of self-respect and of a useful and happy life to any individual is to train him for citizenship, and this training should comprehend, in so far as

is practicable, the ability to earn a livelihood. It would undoubtedly be well for the present for the State to offer a liberal bonus or subsidy to those communities that will provide instruction for subnormal children who are not able to profit by attending the regular schools.

AUXILIARY AGENCIES

ALABAMA SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

At a meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs in December, 1904, a resolution introduced by Mrs. Erwin Craighead of Mobile creating a committee on school improvement associations was enthusiastically adopted. This action was the result of a joint study of school conditions by the Alabama Educational Association, the State Department of Education and a special committee of the Alabama Federation. The Federation Committee's action crystalized public sentiment rapidly and at the 1907 meeting it was reported that a total of 159 associations in various sections of the State were maintaining active organizations. In December, 1907, a conference was called and a State School Improvement Association was organized with Mrs. J. D. Matlock, Chairman of the Federation Committee on School Improvement Associations, as president. Four years later, the special committee of the Federation of Clubs was discontinued on the recommendation of Mrs. E. D. Thames, Chairman, who reported that the school improvement work had been definitely set up in every county in the State and that the promotion and development of the work in the future might safely be left to the Alabama School Improvement Association.

The fundamental purpose of the School Improvement Association is to link up the home, the school, and the

community, in a vital, sympathetic and constructive work for the improvement of the school and therefore of the community. The State Association undertakes to outline practical methods of organization, to serve as a clearing house of ideas for the several counties and to stimulate the county organizations. The county organization in turn undertakes to sponsor in the several school districts of the county a local society that will nurture among patrons and friends a healthy educational atmosphere, and at the same time promote such lines of improvement as the public ought to undertake.

The aim of the School Improvement Association contemplates a union of the many socializing forces to be found in the State, in the county and in the school districts. No other agency is so well prepared to enthrone the school in the hearts of the people:

A careful study of conditions throughout the State justifies two criticisms that hamper the associations in their wider service. First, there has been a gradually growing tendency to make the work too academic. More than fifty per cent of the county presidents are teachers and most of the active workers in any county are teachers. The interest of teachers in the work in hand and the assertiveness of teachers, which is a necessity in many communities, makes them not quite careful enough to keep themselves in the background and let the women in the community who ought to be in the places of leadership, but are rather retiring, have the opportunity to direct.

Inasmuch as the School Improvement Association is a voluntary agency, it is impossible to secure statistics that indicate anything like the actual work accomplished, either in dollars and cents, or in the more subtle values which can not be tabulated. The reports made to the State Association, however, show that during the year now closing, the sum of \$68,365 was reported as

raised and expended upon the schools by school improvement associations. Of this amount, \$57,358 was reported from rural districts and \$11,007 from urban districts. For the negroes, the sum of \$6,302 was reported as expended by local associations. Of this amount, \$4,762 was reported from rural districts and \$1,540 from urban districts. As already indicated, however, the character of the work which the associations do can not be set down in statistical fashion. In every movement that looked toward the development of the interests of the school, local tax propaganda, better buildings and equipment, health, the elimination of illiteracy, and in fact in all kindred activities, the helpful touch of school improvement forces has been felt.

Mrs. Zebulon Judd, the President of the State Association, has been untiring in her efforts to win for the association a wider and a stronger clientele. The active support of the Federation of Women's Clubs in the illiteracy campaign and in the general work of the association shows just how invaluable her services have been.

Naturally with the numerous claims of the various war activities, the school improvement association, as such, has not been in a position to solicit funds this year for the usual home enterprises. This has had a much to be desired effect, however, in that it has diverted the association from strictly local matters and projected its sphere of usefulness out into the great world of opportunity for service, which the war has brought to us with such stern and appealing reality.

Now that the school is coming to be regarded as the one agency through which all forces for the betterment of community life are to function, it is to be expected that the wonderful interest the people have shown in our common campaign to make the world safe, will not be allowed to escape and that the fine machinery which has been set to work will be utilized for a greater social

service in the future, namely, the development of a full community life in every district of every county with the school as the center.

We shall need to outgrow the limitations of the past and to get a new baptism of social service and welfare. This done the people of the State will come to see that the school is the typical and unique American institution that is worthy of their best support.

ALABAMA EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

This is a voluntary organization for the promotion of the craft spirit among teachers throughout the State. It serves the profession in many ways—among them, by bringing in the best talent from the country at large to discuss the present day problems of education; by bringing the teachers together to discuss their own problems and to formulate new plans of work; by building up a professional and social attitude among teachers; by serving as a clearing house through which educational propaganda and legislation may be directed; by giving to the State Department of Education the opportunity to bring to the teachers an outline of its plans and policies. The Association publishes an Annual containing its full proceedings and a list of its members. It also publishes a quarterly bulletin which is usually a monograph on some vital educational subject.

The affairs of the Association are directed by an executive committee which consists of five of the most progressive teachers in the State, and so effectively do they plan that the annual program is of the highest character and the annual membership in normal times exceeds two thousand. A number of departments as well as independent organizations find at the annual meeting the most opportune time to bring to the attention of the teachers such definite studies and policies as the conditions of the school work in the several fields seem to

make wise. Since the organization is voluntary and without any official bias, and since it has for its sole purpose the professionalization of teaching, its value to the State and more particularly to the craft, is inestimable. The officials of the Association for the year 1917-18 were as follows:

General Association

Charles A. Brown, President, Birmingham.

W. C. Blasingame, First Vice-President, Auburn.

Arthur F. Harman, Second Vice-President, Selma.

Miss Nona Jim Ogburn, Third Vice-President, Montgomery.

J. Alex Moore, Secretary, Jasper.

T. W. Smith, Treasurer, Montgomery.

Executive Committee

Miss Cora Pearson, Chairman, Florence.

W. C. Griggs, Gadsden.

S. S. Murphy, Mobile.

Chas. A. Brown, ex-officio, Birmingham.

J. Alex. Moore, ex-officio, Jasper.

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS, WHITE

Our system of public education in Alabama is reinforced by a number of private and denominational schools which are attended by various classes of pupils. The figures indicate that there has been a slight decrease in patronage during the year now closing, a fact which is doubtless due to the unusual pressure the schools have had to undergo as a result of the war. The State of Alabama recognizes the work done in these schools as meeting the requirements of the compulsory attendance law, and also certifies the graduates of those institutions which meet certain standards on a parity with graduates of State institutions. It is difficult to secure re-

ports in the case of a few schools, an attitude that is hardly justifiable in the light of the State law and especially in the case of those institutions whose property is exempt from taxation. It is a reasonable proposition that the State should see to it that all her boys and girls are in school and this can not be known unless records are kept and reports made. Furthermore, it is manifestly unfair to the State not to make it possible for all the work that is done in education to be summarized and recorded. Any failure in this respect necessarily means that Alabama must suffer by comparison when her school statistics are studied in connection with those of any other State or of the country as a whole. The State Department of Education recognizes the help that comes to the State from these voluntary sources both in the provision of school facilities and in the promotion of educational sentiment and propaganda, and hereby acknowledges its indebtedness to all those institutions which have co-operated in the school work.

The enrollment in these schools totaled 8,948 as compared with 9,126 in 1917, a decrease of 178. The pupils in attendance were distributed as follows:

	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In elementary grades.....	2,392	2,746	5,138
In secondary schools	1,396	1,282	2,678
College	498	634	1,132
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4,286	4,662	8,948

Considered from another standpoint the boarding patronage constituted approximately 33 1/3% and the day patronage 66 2/3% of the total, the actual numbers being 2,918 and 6,030, respectively. Engaged in teaching these pupils were 190 men and 306 women, a total of 496.

The buildings and sites aggregated \$3,313,650 in value and contained equipment worth \$200,205, in both instances a substantial increase over the corresponding values for the preceding year. In the libraries of the private and denominational schools there are 85,018 volumes reported, representing an outlay of \$107,368. For the support of these schools the annual receipts were as follows:

Endowment	\$ 21,315
Benefactions	90,014
Tuition and fees	478,928
Other sources	100,743
	<hr/>
	\$691,000

This total represents an increase of approximately \$5,000 over the figures of the preceding year. When the extraordinary conditions that have prevailed are considered, this is a satisfactory showing and indicates growth in popular favor.

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS, NEGRO

Notwithstanding the disadvantage of this type of school because of war conditions, they had a normal growth during the year. The number of pupils which totaled 11,747 was distributed as follows:

	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In elementary grades.....	4,049	5,698	9,747
In secondary schools.....	730	1,053	1,783
In colleges	82	135	217
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4,861	6,886	11,747

Looked at from another angle, 9,640 pupils were residents of the communities in which the schools were located and 2,107 were boarders. Engaged in the work of

instruction were 136 men and 316 women, totaling 452. The value of the buildings and sites of these institutions was \$1,321,060 and they contained equipment worth \$182,237, in both instances a substantial increase over the corresponding figures for last year. The above figures do not include the libraries of the several schools which were valued at \$31,666, and numbered 41,033 volumes. These schools had aggregate incomes for the year as follows:

Endowment	\$138,569
Benefactions	117,556
Tuition and incidentals.....	34,965
Other sources	142,746
	<hr/>
	\$433,836

The increase in revenue for the year exceeds \$65,000, and gives evidence of remarkable progress, conditions considered. Like the similar institutions for whites they are rendering the State a real service and those who are directing their policies have the continuing good will of the friends of education throughout the State.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The facts and conditions set out in this report indicate some very clear lines of procedure, if the schools of Alabama are to continue to improve. The following recommendations are commended to the favorable consideration of legislators:

1. A law making it possible for Alabama to avail herself of Federal aid for vocational education in the teaching of agriculture, trades and industries and home economics, this law to carry with it the necessary appropriation to match, dollar for dollar, the annual amount available from Federal funds.

2. The consolidation and enlargement of the work of the Board of Teachers' Examiners, Institute Conductors and Reading Circle under one board with the necessary power and authority to encourage and promote the professional training of teachers.

3. Better support of our Class A Normal Schools, whose only function is to train teachers for the elementary schools of the State.

4. Medical and dental inspection of school children and the employment of a public health nurse, guaranteed in every county.

5. The strengthening of the compulsory attendance law, so as to guarantee a more general enforcement; to permit a longer term in counties and towns that desire it; and to articulate with other kindred legislation.

6. An amendment of the rural schoolhouse law, so as to make possible a wider use of its benefits and to secure expert help in the drawing of plans and in the inspection of the work.

7. Improvement of the machinery for creating school districts, by providing specific plans for changing district boundaries, by requiring that district lines shall be permanently recorded, and by giving authority to school districts to issue bonds.

8. Provision for an expert school accountant and statistician for the State Department of Education in the interest of preventing irregularities on the part of officials entrusted with the handling of school funds throughout the State, and for developing a business-like handling of school accounts.

9. The employment of a State inspector of secondary schools directly responsible to the State Department of Education.

If, as is generally believed, the Legislature will meet in split session, with a short opening period, a lengthy recess, and a later relatively long session in which the

greater volume of business will be transacted, it is highly desirable that the following procedure in educational matters be adopted:

1. That a law be passed making it possible for Alabama to take advantage of the benefits to accrue to the State from the Smith-Hughes vocational act, this law to provide the necessary machinery for making effective the teaching of vocational agriculture, trade and industry, and home economics to pupils of secondary age in Alabama, and for the preparation of teachers of these several subjects. The Alabama Legislature must act within sixty days or forfeit its right, and the Federal fund must be matched dollar for dollar.

2. That a law be passed providing for a commission of from three to five of the most worthy and able men in the State to investigate the entire school system of Alabama—that this commission be provided with a sufficient amount of money to call to its assistance experts in the following fields of education: primary, elementary, secondary, normal school, higher learning, vocational, physical, general administration, and such other departments as will make it possible to make an exhaustive study of conditions under expert direction, in order to secure the most intelligent and constructive suggestions as to ways and means of eliminating duplication, of avoiding waste, and of making the entire school system of Alabama a unified, efficient and serviceable agency for the training of boys and girls.

There are other lines of improvement that might well be suggested, but a recognition of the present financial condition of the State makes it obligatory to ask for only such legislation as is considered absolutely necessary to the healthful development and progress of the public school system. The amount of money involved in the recommendations made is less than any legislature in a generation has been asked to appropriate for education,

and it should be further noted that the only considerable amount asked is made necessary by the Federal statute, which requires that a law shall be passed within sixty days after the Legislature convenes, if the State is to participate, and that the Federal money shall be matched dollar for dollar.

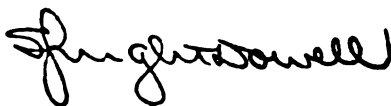
It is the custom in asking for legislative appropriations to double the amount really needed, the presumption being that the Legislature will reduce any amount asked. The above recommendations are not based upon any such assumption. An effort has been made to be as rigidly economical and modest in the amounts asked as business sense and the reasonable demands of the schools make absolutely necessary. It is hoped therefore that legislators will consider the statements made as a frank and honest estimate of the minimum needs of the public schools, in order that they may do the State satisfactory service.

CONCLUSION

In bringing this report to a close, it should be stated that the school is undergoing a rebirth, that its hold on popular favor and its critical position as the finest institution of democracy are beginning to be universally recognized. It can be confidently predicted that the perpetuation and effectiveness of any government will depend upon the character of schools provided in the particular country. We have not traveled far enough in America in making our schools the practical training camps that they ought to be for a nation whose very life is conditioned by the intelligence of the people. In the South many retarding influences are still operative against the provision of suitable schools to make it possible for each and every boy and girl to fully prepare for the best work. We are traveling, however, and our outlook is forward.

We have seen the fatal effects of a Prussianized educational system that trains a few for leadership and the great masses for submission. We have said that it is worth our while to spend men and money for the winning of the war in which liberty and humanity were at stake. Shall we not now make real the victory by so endowing and fostering our public school system as to guarantee an ever expanding appreciation and practice of the fine principles for which we have fought? Without any desire to moralize, it can be said that Almighty God has directed the course of human events, and we shall give our best expression and appreciation for His goodness by so planning and supporting our fundamental institutions, our public schools, as to make them the promoters of that spirit of universal intelligence and brotherhood which alone can make peace, not a universal dream, but a world wide reality.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. H. G. Howell". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of each word being capitalized and prominent.

Superintendent.

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
STATE OF ALABAMA

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1919



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
STATE OF ALABAMA

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE

SCHOLASTIC YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1919



PART I. - 2.

SPRIGHT DOWELL,
Superintendent of Education



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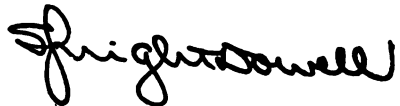
To His Excellency,
THOMAS E. KILBY,
Governor of Alabama.

DEAR SIR:—In order to make the school work of the year a matter of record and to put it in convenient form for the public, I submit herewith the annual report of the State Department of Education.

In examining the statistics, it should be borne in mind that the unusual conditions occasioned by the war and an unprecedented influenza epidemic have greatly complicated the problems of administration and supervision.

The year, however, has witnessed the greatest improvement in our school machinery that ever took place in a like period, and it may be stated with confidence that Alabama now has a modern and well adapted school code with good prospects for substantially increasing financial support. What has been accomplished is due in a large measure to the sympathetic and active interest you have so generously and constantly manifested.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "F. H. Garrison".

Superintendent.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

2

GENERAL STATEMENT

EDUCATION AND THE WAR

THE fiscal year beginning October 1, 1918, and ending September 30, 1919, has been one of extraordinary occurrences. The influenza epidemic which swept over the country included practically every county in Alabama in its course. It is substantially correct to say that no school in the State escaped and in county after county all schools were suspended for a period ranging from one to three months. The actual loss of time and work, the substantial reduction in the actual number of days for school work, and the demoralizing effect of uncertainty and fright, to say nothing of the ravages of disease, greatly handicapped the work of the schools for the year.

The actual effects of the epidemic will appear in connection with the statistics on school attendance found elsewhere in this report. It is right here, however, to call attention to the heroic efforts made by the school people to counteract the bad effects of the scourge and to make up the lost time. In most schools the expedient of longer hours, work on Saturday, or a lengthened term made it possible to recover much of the ground that had been lost. Boards of education, too, showed in most instances the proper attitude toward the teachers by paying them their salaries regularly even though the schools were not in session. This served to preserve the attitude toward the work which was conducive to fairly good results even amid very great difficulties.

Then, too, the great war cloud that had burst in all its fury early gave place to peace, and while it might have

been fancied that matters would right themselves soon, it soon became manifest that the problems with which the country had to grapple following the signing of the armistice, if the less vividly discernible, were at least fully as complex and as difficult of solution. The war had undoubtedly brought out in bold relief the unmistakable fact that education must occupy a fundamental place in any government that hopes to prove really serviceable to its constituency in times of peace and efficient when exposed to enemies either from without or from within.

One of the most hopeful developments of the war came from the unmistakable proof that America gave that it is possible for a nation, while bent on peace and pursuing its own ideals in an entirely laudable way, to completely recast its mode of living, to mobilize its resources with prompt dispatch and to organize every individual and agency into a coherent fighting machine, the like of which the world had never seen. This very superior demonstration of our nation's ability to meet a concrete situation that endangered its very existence is the finest possible tribute to the genius of the American government.

We should be guilty of the grossest presumption, however, if we should grow unmindful of the subtle danger that an organization formed so readily may fall apart quite as easily when the immediate occasion for solidification is no longer keenly felt because the powerful stimulus to action has been removed. That is to say, the return of peace made it a natural thing for the morale of the men in service to undergo a considerable lowering and for individuals, as well as groups, to become much more self-assertive, to think more in terms of self, and less in terms of the common weal.

The fact that our country was perturbed as never before, that profiteering became common, that the people became much more critical of our social, economic and religious institutions and agencies, that bolshevism in its

various types lifted its ugly head in divers ways and places, that the necessity for a continuation of the habits of thrift and of work seemed to be greatly lessened—all combined to make the difficulty of maintaining law and order the logical outcome. Furthermore, there was no occasion for wonder that men who had undergone the regimen of training camps and battle fields and who had caught a vision of their own powers would never be quite satisfied to return to the same old positions and standards of living that they had given up at the call of their country. In other words, individuals and nations had undergone a rebirth.

EFFECT ON THE SCHOOLS

Amid all these dramatic scenes the schools suffered distinct losses. With the greatly enlarged opportunities for remunerative employment and with the expanded horizon that had come to men and women, the schools were powerless largely because of meagre financial support to regain and even to hold an all too large per cent of the craft for the active work of teaching and supervision. What was even more deplorable the very men and women who were the most resourceful and had the greatest powers of initiative were the ones who entered upon other lines of work thereby denuding the teaching profession of its most active and competent workers.

Two serious results were inevitable:

First, a lowering of the standard of those engaged in the work of teaching.

Second, a shortage in the number of those available for the work of teaching.

The teaching profession, in other words, as someone put it, had become a "teaching procession." Nor was this untoward condition local in its effect. The truth is that no State or rural community escaped to a marked degree a falling off in the quality of the work in the

school. When we recall that the public school is the finest experiment democracy ever made and that it is the only institution which had been set up specifically by the government to enable the individual to attain to the full stature of manhood and womanhood in society and in the State, the tragic significance of the situation becomes apparent. Amid this practical disadvantage, however, one thing was reassuring; namely, the general public by the negative example of Germany and the positive example of America was brought face to face with the incontrovertible proof that an efficient public school system is the most valuable agency that a nation can set up to prepare for the arts of peace and for the emergencies of war; that to maintain the proper educational facilities something of the same liberality in the expenditure of time, money, leadership, and popular direction must be shown in financing the schools that was displayed in waging the war if we are to escape the obsession of Prussia, on the one hand, and the stupidity of Russia, on the other.

NEW EMPHASIS ON AIMS

The war, too, has clarified the public conception of the objectives of an educational program and it has come to be generally recognized that it is the duty of the State to set up a type of education designed to give the individual pupil health, the tools of learning, vocational efficiency and clear-cut notions of citizenship, and then to see that he gets it, to the end that he may discharge his duties to the State and to himself with equal efficiency. Keeping these objectives in mind, the school must place such an emphasis upon bodily development as will forever preclude a recurrence of the humiliating statistics that were reported by draft boards and army training camps. No thoughtful student can fail to see that physical education must and in many states is being made an integral part of every course of study and that along with this

training healthful conditions must be required and provided.

Hardly less significant is the new emphasis to be placed upon occupational efficiency. What the government is doing in the secondary schools through Smith-Hughes aid and for the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers through the Smith-Sears act must be made much more general to the end that a heterogeneous population with divers talents and aptitudes may find an open door for maximum efficiency on the part of every individual.

AN EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION PROPOSED

It was the appreciation of this great national awakening and the desire to see Alabama capitalize upon this new demand for the provisions of equal opportunities for all the children of all the people that it was recommended in the annual report of this Department a year ago that two steps be taken by the Legislature at its initial session in January, namely, that a law be enacted which would make it possible for Alabama to accept in full measure the benefits of the Smith-Hughes law for the teaching of vocational agriculture, home economics, and trades and industry, and that provision be made for the creation of an Education Commission to be composed of five of the ablest men in the State to conduct a study of our entire scheme of public education with a view to modernizing it. The first of the above recommendations was imperative if we were to participate in the Federal grants, the second was necessary if the State of Alabama was to work out in a unified and orderly way a school system of the times.

Fortunately, the decision of the Legislature, which meets quadrennially, was to organize in January and remain in session for just so many days as might be required to dispatch business of urgent importance and to plan work to be done during the recess period of some

four or five months. The Legislature would reconvene for the longer session to hear the reports of such committees as had been appointed and to take such action as might seem desirable for the common weal.

EDUCATION COMMISSION CREATED

Governor Kilby clearly comprehended the educational situation and in a most laudable way gave official sanction to both of the above recommendations in his message to the Legislature. It should also be said here that to his active influence was largely due the thorough and favorable consideration which the Legislature gave to the educational program. The Act authorizing the creation of the Education Commission was as follows:

1. That the governor shall appoint a commission of five persons * * * to make a study of the public educational system of Alabama, including all schools and educational institutions supported in whole or in part from public funds, to determine the efficiency of the same and to report its findings, with recommendations for increased efficiency and economy, to the governor on or before July 1, 1919.

2. That the said commission is empowered to employ assistants in the several fields of public education in which the State is engaged. * * *

3. That the said commission and its employees shall have free access to all public records. All public school and educational institutions, teachers, instructors, faculties, officers, and employees shall furnish all information and assistance in their power in making such a study as is contemplated under this act. * * *

4. That said commission shall, in addition to other work specified by this act, direct special attention to the feasibility and advisability of consolidating any

of the existing State educational institutions or departments thereof, of eliminating any institution or institutions, and of coordinating and unifying the work of any or all institutions under one board of management and control.

5. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$10,000 * * * for the purpose of defraying the cost of the study herein proposed.

In keeping with the law just quoted, the Governor appointed as members of the Alabama Education Commission five of the most representative men in the State, who, without exception, had found time in the midst of their busy careers to serve the cause of education in a conspicuous fashion, the personnel being as follows:

Hon. Sydney J. Bowie, Birmingham.

Hon. A. H. Carmichael, Tuscumbia.

Hon. J. E. Dunnaway, Orrville.

Hon. Geo. H. Lanier, West Point.

Dr. R. H. McCaslin, Montgomery.

WORK OF THE COMMISSION.

On the 11th day of March following their appointment the Commission organized by electing Honorable Sydney J. Bowie as Chairman, and Honorable W. E. Dickson, Chairman of the Educational Committee of the House, Secretary. In anticipation of the action of the Commission and because of the exigencies of time, Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, and Dr. Wallace Buttrick, of the General Education Board, were present by invitation and conferred at length with the Commission, the outcome being the following plan of procedure:

Whereas, the Educational Commission has been created in accordance with an Act of the Legislature approved February 6, 1919; and

Whereas, this Commission must submit its report to the Governor on or before July 1, 1919; and

Whereas, the scope of the work prescribed in said Act comprehends the entire public school system of Alabama; and

Whereas, the discharge of this duty will necessitate the collection and tabulation of certain technical and scientific information by experts; and

Whereas, the United States Bureau of Education is the legally constituted head of the public school system in this country; therefore,

Be It Resolved, 1. That the United States Bureau of Education is hereby invited and requested to accept the task of making the scientific study of the entire public school system of Alabama, upon the terms and in keeping with the plan outlined by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education.

2. That so much of a sum of \$8,500 as may be necessary be set aside from the State appropriation of \$10,000 to pay the expenses of those working under the direction of Commissioner Claxton for the provision of clerical help and supplies and honoraria to three or four men outside of the staff of the Bureau who are also to be asked to serve in an advisory capacity.

3. That the Commissioner of Education and those working under his direction be clothed with all the authority conferred under Section III of the Act to secure information that may be deemed necessary to make a full and complete survey of public education in Alabama, and to this end to require the production of papers, records, and information under oath

from any person or persons engaged in public school work.

4. That the Commissioner of Education and his staff report the results of said investigation and findings to the Commission by June 6th.

In conformity to the above, the work of investigation was actively begun under the direction of the Commissioner on March 12th. The general lines of investigation which were comprehensive and searching were entrusted to the personal direction of Dr. H. W. Foght, specialist of the Bureau, while the study of institutions of higher learning was delegated to the supervision of Dr. Samuel P. Capen, also of the Bureau.

SCOPE AND PERSONNEL OF THE SURVEY COMMITTEE

Some conception of the scope and nature of the study, as well as the quality of it, will be gained by a careful reading of the following plan of organization which shows the personnel of the Survey Committee:

1. *General School Organization and Administration*—Dr. H. W. Foght.

2. *History of Education in Alabama*—Mr. William R. Hood, division of school legislation, Bureau of Education.

3. *Rural and Agricultural Education*—Mrs. Katherine M. Cook, specialist in rural education, Bureau of Education; Walter S. Deffenbaugh, specialist in education in villages and towns, Bureau of Education; Mr. C. H. Lane, regional director, the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and Dr. H. W. Foght.

4. *City Schools*—Mr. P. W. Horn, superintendent of schools, Houston, Texas; Dr. Frank F. Bunker, specialist in city school systems, Bureau of Education; and Dr. J. J. Didcoct, professor of secondary education, George Peabody College for Teachers.

5. *Higher Education*—Dr. Samuel P. Capen; Dr. Chester D. Jarvis, specialist in agricultural education, Bureau of Education; Dr. Walter C. John, specialist in land-grant college statistics, Bureau of Education; and Mr. J. J. Pettijohn, director of the extension division, Bureau of Education.

6. *Preparation of Teachers*—Dr. Willis E. Johnson, president Northern Normal and Industrial College, Aberdeen, South Dakota; Dr. H. W. Foght; and Dr. Samuel P. Capen.

7. *Special Education*:

Negro Education—Mr. Walter B. Hill, special collaborator, Bureau of Education; Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, special collaborator, Bureau of Education; and Mr. Jackson Davis, general field agent, General Education Board.

School Health and Physical Education—Dr. Hiram Byrd, the United States Public Health Service; Dr. Willard S. Small, specialist in school hygiene and sanitation, Bureau of Education; and Miss Martha Stevens, director of health education.

Home Economics—Miss Carrie A. Lyford, specialist in home economics, Bureau of Education.

Home and School Gardening—Mr. John L. Randall, regional director, United States School Garden Army.

Education of Delinquents, Defectives, and Illiterates—Dr. H. W. Foght.

It is aside from the purpose of this report to make any very detailed statement about the survey which is embodied in comprehensive form in Bulletin, 1919, No. 41, of the United States Bureau of Education. It should be stated, however, that the legislative recess period was used in a most advantageous way and that every educational agency of the State underwent searching and intelligent examination. This is evidenced by the outline and personnel just given to which should be added the statement that an advisory committee on higher education,

composed of men of national reputation, assisted the Bureau in making the study, namely, Dr. Horace D. Arnold, formerly dean of the graduate school of medicine of Harvard University; President A. F. Woods, of the Maryland State College; President E. A. Alderman, of the University of Virginia, and Dr. C. R. Mann, chairman of the advisory board of the committee on education and special training of the War Department.

REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION

The field work was concluded in May and early in June the Survey Committee through Drs. Foght and Capen presented their report to the Alabama Education Commission. The entire report was carefully studied in joint conference in order to guard against errors of fact and to eliminate statements that might provoke needless criticism. Following the joint conference the State Commission went over the report de novo, item by item, the State Superintendent of Education being present, and formulated its own legislative program. To the Chairman of the Commission, Honorable Sydney J. Bowie, was assigned the task of writing the report to be presented to the Governor and to the general public, and the Superintendent of Education was instructed to re-write the school code of the State so as to embody the changes which had been found necessary and practicable to give Alabama modern school machinery and to make the code a unified and coherent instrument instead of the patchwork to which it has hitherto been likened. The report of the Commission follows:

To the Honorable Thos. E. Kilby, Governor:

The undersigned, appointed by you as The Education Commission to make a study of the public school system of Alabama, under an Act approved February 6, 1919, beg leave to report as follows:

By Section 1 of the Act, it is provided:

"That the governor shall appoint a commission of five persons, all of whom shall serve without compensation, to make a study of the public educational system of Alabama, including all schools and educational institutions supported in whole or in part from public funds, to determine the efficiency of the same and to report its findings with recommendations for increased efficiency and economy to the governor on or before July 1, 1919."

The Act further provides:

"That the said commission is empowered to employ assistance in the several fields of public education in which the State is engaged and shall supply such clerical help and equipment as shall be necessary."

We, The Commission, met for organization as soon as possible after our appointment. The scope of the work was so great and its importance so manifest that to do the work properly, it was necessary to secure expert assistance of the highest possible order. It was decided to be essential that we should make a full and complete survey of the educational system of the State with its historical perspective. The Bureau of Education of the United States had done work of this character in several of the States of the Union, and had a body of experts thoroughly familiar with the educational conditions and history of the country and who were especially trained in matters of this character.

Believing that there was no existing private agency that could do the work so well, the Commission got in touch with Hon. P. P. Claxton, of Tennessee, now Commissioner of Education for the United States, with the view of obtaining the assistance of the Bureau of Education of the United States in this work. Commissioner Claxton cheerfully agreed to lend the services of his best men for this purpose and to co-operate with them in the conduct and direction of the work.

The time allotted was so short that it was necessary for the Bureau of Education to detail for this service sixteen

of their foremost men and women. Even this group was insufficient, but Commissioner Claxton was able to assist us in procuring the services of other eminent specialists of the highest character and standing in the United States for certain phases of the work. These men include Dr. Horace D. Arnold, Massachusetts; Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, Virginia; Dr. C. R. Mann, Washington; Dr. W. S. Small, Washington; Dr. A. F. Woods, Nevada; Dr. W. E. Johnson, South Dakota; Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Virginia; Dr. J. J. Didcoct, Tennessee; Dr. P. W. Horn, Texas; Mr. Jackson Davis, Virginia; and Mr. C. H. Lane, Georgia.

This entire work, while under the general direction of Commissioner Claxton, was under the immediate direction of Dr. Harold W. Foght, Specialist in Rural School Practice. The study of our institutions of higher learning was under the immediate supervision of Dr. Samuel P. Capen, Specialist in Higher Education. The results of their labors have been presented to us in the form of a very voluminous report which, for convenience, will be submitted to you under separate cover.

The services of the men who were attached to the Bureau of Education were loaned to us without any cost other than their actual expenses, which have been paid out of the special appropriation made for that purpose. It was necessary for us to give some small compensation in the way of an honorarium to those persons who were not attached to the Bureau. We would have been glad to have given the employees of the Bureau some modest compensation also, but they would not receive it.

At the outset we find ourselves unable to express adequately our appreciation of the able, untiring and effective services which have been rendered by Dr. Foght and his associates. It would not be an overstatement to say that since they undertook this responsibility they have worked at its both day and night. It is the opinion of

the Commission that no better service has ever been rendered to this State in its entire history. Entirely impartial, zealous only for the general welfare, and anxious to serve, they have performed a duty whose lasting benefits will be felt not now only but by children yet unborn.

Their conclusions are embodied in a series of recommendations which appear in their report. In most of these recommendations we heartily concur. It is not essential to our appreciation of the value of these services that we should at this time associate ourselves with all of them. They have written as upon a sheet of white paper, not confining themselves to what under existing conditions may now reasonably be attained, but looking forward to the future with the single desire to give Alabama the educational system that it ought to have—a system which, if their main recommendations are adopted, will put Alabama educationally, and in the not too remote future, upon a parity with the most advanced States of this Union. No object less than this could meet with our approval or yours. This has been their single purpose.

Some of their recommendations would require constitutional changes. The Commission has not thought some of these recommendations of such magnitude as to justify the submission of separate constitutional amendments at this time. Many of them, it is believed, could be dealt with more wisely in a constitutional convention, when that shall be called.

In the mean, we concur with their recommendations relating to change in our existing statutes, as will be seen by a comparison of our recommendations with theirs. It is our belief that the Legislature of Alabama, under the leadership of our Governor, will be able to devise methods and plans of taxation wisely adapted to our present needs and circumstances.

In the very important matter of negro education, it is of course best that we should proceed in a way calculated to do justice to this large portion of our population without, at the same time, doing anything that might disturb the harmonious relations now existing between a majority of the members of both races. In most of our counties, the white race is overwhelmingly predominant; in others, the black race is overwhelmingly predominant. Conditions are thus materially different in the different sections of the State. At best the question is a sensitive one. We must do all that honor requires. Even more, this matter must be considered from the standpoint of industrial efficiency of a very large portion of our citizenship. It is obvious, therefore, that we must proceed with caution, and that we cannot hope to solve so great and so delicate a subject with a single stroke of the pen.

The conclusions that we have reached and the recommendations that we make deal in the main with matters that cannot be contested, and they represent an earnest effort to meet wisely a great need in the best methods that can be found. In our opinion, the crux of the situation may be stated in two words—*more revenue*. Educationally, we are happy to report that we find that Alabama has made marked and rapid progress in recent years.

The results of the elections held for local taxation in the several counties of the State, and in the numerous school districts of these counties, since the adoption of the recent constitutional amendment, indicate beyond all peradventure that the people of Alabama are earnestly in favor not only of greatly improved facilities for the education and training of their children, but also that our people are a substantial unit in demanding that in this vital matter their children shall have advantages not better than the worst, but equal to the best in this country.

And yet in this matter our people have not been and are not even now free agents. Under the present Constitution, and in fact, since the Constitution of 1875, we have found ourselves more limited and restricted in the matter of local school support than any State in the Union. That we are not at the bottom in the character of our schools is clear proof that the people themselves have demanded the best facilities possible under the circumstances, despite constitutional limitations and restrictions. In some cases they have passed laws and voted taxes notwithstanding the fact that the courts have held that they did not have the constitutional power to do so. Likewise, they have voluntarily paid fees that they could not lawfully have been compelled to pay. It has been a long struggle against tremendous odds.

Providence has been generous to this State. It has endowed it with a splendid climate; with rich and fertile lands; with mineral wealth well nigh incalculable; with navigable streams unsurpassed among the States; with forests that rank eighth among those of the several States; and, in fact, with almost every element of natural wealth that could be desired. And yet the record shows that in the year 1919, fifty-four years after the Civil War, the proportion of illiteracy among our white population is greater than it was in 1860. More than two generations have grown up since the Civil War, more than one-half and perhaps three-fourths of whom have either been totally denied the benefits of an education, or else have had access to schools of such limited equipment, and of such short terms, and untrained and inefficient teachers as to leave the great majority of our rural population without adequate equipment for the great competition of life. The figures of illiteracy are startling enough of themselves, but the figures of near-illiteracy if they could be obtained, or even estimated, would be even more startling, since they would show conclusively that the "little

learning" which the poet says "is a dangerous thing" is all that has been vouchsafed to the great mass of our people.

We need not refer to conditions before the war except to repeat that even as far back as 1840 there were proportionately fewer illiterates among the white population than there are to-day. The Constitution of 1868, though enacted by a so-called "carpet bag" government, dealt with the subject of education in a manner far more liberal and infinitely better calculated to promote general intelligence than does either the Constitution of 1875 or that of 1901. It created a State Board of Education, under Section 5 of Art. II, which gave power to that Board as follows :

"The board of education shall exercise full legislative powers in reference to the public educational institutions of the State, and its acts, when approved by the governor, or when enacted by two-thirds of the board, in case of his disapproval, shall have the force and effect of law, unless repealed by the general assembly."

By Section 6 it was also provided :

"It shall be the duty of the board to establish, throughout the State, in each township, or other school district which it may have created, one or more schools at which all the children of the State between the ages of five and twenty-one years may attend free of charge."

By Sections 10, 11, 12 and 13, it was provided :

"The proceeds of all lands that have been or may be granted by the United States to the State for educational purposes; of the swamp lands; and of all lands or other property given by individuals or appropriated by the State for like purposes; and of all estates of deceased persons who have died without leaving a will or heir; and all moneys which may be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, which may be increased, but not diminished; and the interest and income which, together with the rents of all such lands as may remain unsold, and such other means as the general assembly may provide, shall be inviolably appropriated to educational purposes, and to no other purpose whatever.

"In addition to the amount accruing from the above sources, one-fifth of the aggregate annual revenue of the State shall be devoted exclusively to the maintenance of public schools.

"The general assembly may give power to the authorities of the school districts to levy a poll-tax on the inhabitants of the district in aid of the general school fund, and for no other purpose.

"The general assembly shall levy a specific annual tax upon all railroad, navigation, banking and insurance corporations, and upon all insurance and foreign bank and exchange agencies, and upon the profits of foreign bank-bills issued in this State by any corporation, partnership, or persons, which shall be exclusively devoted to the maintenance of public schools.

In addition to these generous provisions, there was no restriction upon the statutory power of the Legislature in the matter of local taxation. Perhaps no State in the Union at that time made more generous constitutional provision for this essential cause. But as in so many other matters in this unhappy period of our history, this but "held the word of promise to the ear, and broke it to the hope." Generous as were these provisions, explicit as were the mandates of the Constitution, the period during 1868 to 1875 represented in educational matters as in every other, the darkest days through which our State has had to travel. The moneys which the people paid into the treasury for schools were either diverted to less important purposes, or, stolen outright.

To avoid this exploitation, the Constitution of 1875 unfortunately repealed these provisions for the local support of schools. It specifically denied the right of local taxation, and limited the cities to the collection of a tax of five mills for the purpose of municipal government, a small portion of which was usually diverted to education. Since less than ten per cent of our people, at that time, lived in cities, and since the other demands of municipal life, if sufficiently performed, required much more attention than was authorized to be collected for municipal purposes, it can be stated with substantial accuracy that there was no provision for local taxation for educational

purposes in the State of Alabama from 1875 until 1901. By the Constitution of 1875 the State was required to contribute annually from general taxation or otherwise, not less than \$100,000, and there was the further direction, "It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to increase from time to time the public school fund as the condition of the treasury and the resources of the State will admit." In addition, there was a poll-tax limited to \$1.50 and the income to be derived from the sale of sixteenth section lands. In so far as education is concerned, therefore, the Constitution of 1875 marks a change from a Constitution providing as liberal a method of support for schools as existed in any State of the Union to a Constitution with the most illiberal and inadequate method of support to be found in any State.

In the Constitution of 1901, a material change for the better is to be noted. The revenue derived from three mills of State taxes was to be devoted exclusively to educational purposes. There was also a provision under which any county of the State by a three-fifths vote could levy an additional mill for local purposes. The other provisions, however, remained substantially unchanged. Although conditions were improved by this tax privilege, the relief was entirely inadequate, as the results have clearly shown.

The next great step in this matter was taken by the Legislature in 1915 when it submitted a constitutional amendment authorizing any county of the State by a majority vote to levy a three mill tax for educational purposes in such county, with the further provision that when any county had adopted the three mill tax any distinct in such county might vote three more mills for school purposes in such district. A very marked improvement has resulted from that amendment. Sixty-three counties have already adopted the county tax, in some of them, however, the tax is not effective until the

next tax year. About two hundred school districts in all have voted the district tax.

But with all this, Alabama still lingers around the bottom. The limitations upon taxation are still the most drastic of any State in the Union and the available revenues are lamentably low and wholly inadequate.

Practically three generations of Alabamians have grown up since the severe restrictions imposed by the Constitution of 1875 became effective. The effect upon the material welfare of Alabama is what might have been expected.

None of our city schools have been better than they should; few of them have been as efficient and as well equipped as they ought to have been, but even our best have reached only a small proportion of our population. The great bulk of our population is in the country. Alabama's great future is mainly in the hands of those who till the soil and labor in the mines and forests. Potentially these people are our noblest asset, but they have been neglected and the fruits of that neglect are spread all over the face of the history of our State.

On the contrary, the States which have insisted upon the proper education of their children, rural as well as city, have reaped a great harvest. Failing properly to educate our children we have failed to reap such a harvest. We will lay to one side the question of negro education, and for our present purposes deal only with the problem of education as it affects the white population. Surely no man can say that the country child is not entitled to as good advantages as the city child; and just as surely no man can say that the Alabama child is not entitled to as good advantages as the child of Kansas or Iowa, or California or Washington. Surely the white children of the white counties of our State are entitled to equal advantages with the white children of the black belt of Alabama.

An examination of the records will show that school conditions in the country are not nearly so good as school conditions in the cities in this State; that in the white counties of the State school conditions are not equal to those in the black belt counties; that school conditions in Alabama are not so good as those in the great States to the north and west of us which have met this question and have solved it in the only way it can be solved—by paying the price and reaping the reward. That they have paid more for the education of their children, all will admit. That it has paid them to pay more, the records will indisputably establish. We submit herewith some tables for the year 1914-15 from the report of the United States Commissioner of Education, which require but little explanation.

TABLE I.

| State. | Area. | Population. | Nat. born white
illits. per 1,000
of population. | Av. length school
year in days. | Average annual
salary of
teachers. | Aver. amt. per
cap. of popula.
spent for educa. | Aver. amt. per
cap. of school
population. | Total for
Education
1914-1915. |
|---------------------|---------|-------------|--|------------------------------------|--|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| Alabama | 51,279 | 2,138,093 | 99 | 125 | \$345 | \$ 2.04 | \$ 6.44 | \$5,010,426 |
| California | 155,652 | 2,377,549 | 5 | 174 | 951 | 11.13 | 57.24 | 32,126,657 |
| Illinois | 56,043 | 5,638,591 | 13 | 160 | 713 | 6.51 | 26.45 | 44,011,662 |
| Indiana | 36,045 | 2,700,876 | 21 | 156 | 592 | 7.36 | 29.47 | 24,018,125 |
| Iowa | 55,586 | 2,247,771 | 8 | 176 | 506 | 8.55 | 32.54 | 20,764,865 |
| Kansas | 81,774 | 1,690,949 | 8 | 172 | 635 | 6.76 | 25.55 | 15,377,830 |
| Massachusetts | 8,039 | 3,366,416 | 5 | 170 | 810 | 7.32 | 32.80 | 27,442,132 |
| Nebraska | 76,808 | 1,192,214 | 6 | 183 | 454 | 8.04 | 29.63 | 10,825,325 |
| Oklahoma | 69,414 | 1,657,155 | 33 | 140 | 438 | 3.98 | 12.98 | 9,253,569 |
| Pennsylvania | 44,832 | 7,665,111 | 13 | 172 | 465 | 6.93 | 27.82 | 61,670,950 |
| Washington | 66,836 | 1,141,900 | 3 | 174 | 808 | 9.10 | 41.52 | 13,080,272 |
| Wisconsin | 55,256 | 2,333,860 | 9 | 173 | 542 | 6.25 | 22.76 | 16,680,866 |

We have chosen typical States of the West, North, and East. We find that California, admitted into the Union more than thirty years after Alabama's admission, ex-

pends nearly six and one-half times as much in the aggregate and over nine times as much per capita for the education of her children as Alabama did in 1914; that Iowa, a purely agricultural State with practically the same number of people that we have, with a less equable climate, and with no mineral wealth or large cities, expended in the aggregate more than four times as much for education as we did, and more than five times as much per capita. We find that Nebraska, a purely agricultural State, on the border line of the great American cities and with no mineral wealth, expended twice as much as Alabama in the aggregate and five times as much on a per capita basis. We find that Oklahoma, the youngest of all the States, with a much smaller population, expended nearly twice as much in the aggregate and more than twice as much per capita as we did. We find that the State of Washington, in the extreme Northwest, with one-half our population, expended nearly three times as much in the aggregate and more than six times as much per capita. All the others are substantially in the same proportion. Has it paid them? Table II is the answer.

TABLE II.

| | <i>Total farm
value 1910</i> | <i>No. of
Acres</i> | <i>Value of Crops
1910 Census</i> | <i>No. Bus.
Corn to
Acre
1910</i> |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Alabama | \$ 370,137,429 | 7,205,239 | \$ 144,287,347 | 12 |
| California | 1,614,694,584 | 4,924,733 | 153,111,013 | 25 |
| Illinois | 3,905,321,075 | 20,273,470 | 372,270,470 | 39 |
| Indiana | 1,809,135,238 | 11,331,395 | 204,209,812 | 40 |
| Iowa | 3,745,860,540 | 20,384,926 | 314,666,298 | 36 |
| Kansas | 3,039,389,910 | 19,900,750 | 214,359,597 | 19 |
| Massachusetts | 226,474,125 | 654,844 | 31,948,095 | 50 |
| Nebraska | 2,079,818,647 | 17,231,205 | 196,125,632 | 25 |
| Oklahoma | 918,198,882 | 11,921,670 | 133,354,405 | 16 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,253,274,862 | 7,826,562 | 166,739,898 | 30 |
| Washington | 637,543,411 | 3,431,273 | 78,927,063 | 21 |
| Wisconsin | 1,413,118,785 | 8,555,080 | 148,359,216 | 34 |

The farm values of California are five times those of Alabama; of Indiana, five times those of Alabama; of Iowa, ten times those of Alabama; of Kansas, six times those of Alabama; of Nebraska, six times those of Alabama; of Oklahoma, nearly three times those of Alabama; and of Washington, twice those of Alabama. It has paid these other State to educate their children who live on the farms. It has paid them just as liberally to educate all of their children as is shown by Table III. The totals of the individual deposits of all reporting banks in the States mentioned below in June, 1917, were as follows:

TABLE III.

| | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Alabama | \$ 102,689,000 |
| California | 1,189,945,000 |
| Illinois | 1,606,456,000 |
| Indiana | 481,342,000 |
| Iowa | 654,975,000 |
| Kansas | 307,314,000 |
| Massachusetts | 1,975,720,000 |
| Nebraska | 330,320,000 |
| Oklahoma | 232,399,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,457,930,000 |
| Washington | 246,602,000 |
| Wisconsin | 467,067,000 |

We could extend illustrations much further, but the above will serve to show that other States have reaped a rich harvest because they have not neglected their duty to their children. A study of Table I will show that Alabama is at the bottom of the States in the amount per capita for education; in the number of days taught; in the average salary of teachers; as well as in the totals for education. It shows that we have twenty native-born white illiterates where California has one; thirty-three, where Washington has one; eleven, where Wisconsin has one; more than twelve times as many as Kansas and

Iowa; more than sixteen times as many as Nebraska; and three times as many as Oklahoma. This is a natural and inevitable result. In proportion as we have saved at the spigot, we have wasted at the bung.

It must be remembered also that educational advantages are not equal within the State. The average length of school term in the cities is substantially nine months for white; in the country districts, it is only six months. In five typical counties—Cleburne, Cherokee, Jackson, Cullman, and Franklin—it is less than four and one-half months, while in Lowndes, Bullock, Sumter, Macon and Dallas, the average is practically eight months. Statistics bearing on this point are as follows:

TABLE IV.

| GROUP I. | | GROUP II. | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| <i>County</i> | <i>Days</i> | <i>County</i> | <i>Days</i> |
| Cleburne | 88 | Lowndes | 143 |
| Cherokee | 86 | Bullock | 171 |
| Jackson | 83 | Sumter | 167 |
| Cullman | 87 | Macon | 161 |
| Franklin | 82 | Dallas | 171 |

The number of pupils required to be taught by each teacher for the several counties are as follows:

TABLE V.

| GROUP I. | | GROUP II. | |
|----------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| <i>County</i> | <i>No. of pupils</i> | <i>County</i> | <i>No. of pupils</i> |
| Cleburne | 51 | Lowndes | 13 |
| Cherokee | 54 | Bullock | 22 |
| Jackson | 47 | Sumter | 23 |
| Cullman | 51 | Macon | 21 |
| Franklin | 41 | Dallas | 29 |

Below are found the amounts expended for teachers' salaries for each white child enrolled in the public schools of the several counties named.

TABLE VI.

| GROUP I. | | GROUP II. | |
|----------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| Cleburne | \$ 4.32 | Lowndes | \$33.91 |
| Cherokee | 4.38 | Bullock | 25.99 |
| Jackson | 4.53 | Sumter | 24.50 |
| Cullman | 4.75 | Macon | 22.74 |
| Franklin | 5.29 | Dallas | 22.54 |

The averages of the salaries of teachers for the several counties are as follows:

TABLE VII.

| GROUP I. | | GROUP II. | |
|----------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| Cleburne | \$222 | Lowndes | \$424 |
| Cherokee | 236 | Bullock | 570 |
| Jackson | 305 | Sumter | 444 |
| Cullman | 241 | Macon | 490 |
| Franklin | 219 | Dallas | 659 |

The total of illiterate whites from 10 to 20 years of age inclusive:

TABLE VIII.

| GROUP I. | | GROUP II. | |
|----------------|-------|---------------|----|
| Cleburne | 429 | Lowndes | 11 |
| Cherokee | 632 | Bullock | 22 |
| Jackson | 1,118 | Sumter | 4 |
| Cullman | 708 | Macon | 16 |
| Franklin | 454 | Dallas | 57 |

The last table shows the natural results of our present educational system. Between the ages of ten and twenty, the illiterate whites in Jackson are almost 300 times as numerous as in Sumter, and the number of illiterate whites in Cleburne is eight times as many as in Dallas.

Educational advantages are not equal in any part of our State. They are inadequate almost everywhere. It is time that we were taking this question up and dealing with it seriously as a present and not merely as a future problem. Those who pass beyond the school age this year will never have the opportunity again and every year the

solution is delayed, an increasing number of children will pass beyond the age where they can obtain the advantages of an education. The children of the present are as much entitled to a square deal as are the children of the future. Indeed, the best provision that we can make for the future children of our State is to educate their fathers and mothers.

No problem is so pressing or important as this one. Its solution is not an experiment. The method has been tested and proved in the greatest and most prosperous states of the Union. We run no risk in accepting the lesson of their experience; in fact, it is a beaten path that we should follow.

The recommendations of this Commission will be set out in detail in the bills which are to be prepared and which the Legislature will be asked to adopt. Some of the more important of these recommendations are as follows:

1. *A nine months' school term accessible to every child in the State.* The recommendations of the Survey Committee who have investigated this matter are that we should employ our teachers by the year; that we should subdivide the year into two terms of six months each, the vacations to be so adjusted in each locality that the children who work upon the farms can be at home during the time when their services are most needed. This is the minimum period in practically all of the progressive states of this country, while some have longer terms, especially in the cities.

2. *The divorcement of education from politics.* Education is our greatest business, but it is the business of trained specialists in a great task, and the elements that make for success in purely political fields are not the elements that are needed in the administration and supervision of schools. We have accordingly recommended the establishment of a State Board of Education to be ap-

pointed by the Governor, and composed of public-spirited men possessing such qualifications as evidence their fitness. In this Board should be merged the control of our normal, secondary, and elementary schools. The Superintendent of Education is now a constitutional officer elected by the people. It would be an eminently better plan for a State Board of Education to select him on the basis of professional training and ability rather than to hand over the office to a man who might happen to possess those elements which would enable him to win an election in the primary. To accomplish this change would require a constitutional amendment. It should be submitted, however, in order to remove our educational system from the fact as well as from the suspicion of politics.

We would also urgently recommend the continuance of the policy adopted by the Legislature four years ago with regard to county superintendents and boards of education. As was well said in your message to the Legislature in January this is no time for a backward step—and not even local bills affecting one or more counties should be allowed to mar our system which will prove its value in a reasonable length of time. The field of politics and the field of education are entirely separate and distinct. One relates to the art and science of government; the other relates to the training and preparation of our children. The training and the qualifications needed for the one are different from the other. Their divorce, so far as we can possibly make it, should be absolute and permanent.

3. *Better trained teachers.* Eighty per cent of our white teachers have had no professional training whatever. They are licensed upon examination. One-third of them have never gone farther than through the elementary school, and a great majority of the remainder have gone no farther than through the high school. When they

are educated beyond that, they do not want to teach for the meager salaries now paid teachers in this State. (See table on this subject). If our normal schools and other institutions for training teachers are supported and equipped as we recommend they shall be, it is estimated that by 1923 we will have a steadily increasing supply of professionally trained teachers adequate to our demands. This would not mean that teachers then holding certificates would not be allowed to continue to teach, but that no certificates would be issued to beginning teachers who did not possess the scholarship represented by a minimum of high school graduation supplemented by one year of professional work. "The blind cannot lead the blind else they shall both fall into the ditch," says the Savior of men. It is equally true that if we would get the best results in education we should have better qualified teachers.

4. *More adequate supervision of schools.* In about forty of the sixty-seven counties of the State the county superintendent of education has no assistant. The average number of schools in these counties is approximately eighty. If the superintendent should spend one day in each school, it would require four months to make the round of all the schools. The duties of the office are so numerous as to leave practically no time for supervision at all, and yet this is an absolute essential if we would get the best results, particularly when we remember that over two-thirds of the teachers in the State have only second or third grade certificates.

5. *The reorganization of the Course of Study on the Six-Three-Three Plan.* We recommend that the age for the admission of children to school be reduced from seven to six years and that the full course of study be increased from eleven to twelve years. This would enable the child to begin life at the same age as heretofore with the advantage of one year's additional training. We recommend

that the elementary school shall be limited to six years instead of seven as at present. In schools which have only one teacher—there are many such in the State—six grades is the maximum that can be taught efficiently, and what is even more compelling, it has been thoroughly demonstrated in other states that what are known as the tools of learning can be fully acquired in the first six years.

Under the proposed plan, the next three years will be designated the junior high school. The junior high school should have at least three teachers and there ought to be enough schools of this kind in each county to make it unnecessary for any pupil to travel more than five or six miles to school. This will make it possible to spend the nights, Saturdays, and Sundays at home.

The emphasis in the junior high school would include the regular school subjects as now taught, and also the pre-vocational subjects, particularly agriculture and home economics. The limited experience in Alabama and the more comprehensive experience in other states, demonstrate clearly that the vocational work can best be done in consolidated schools of this type which make it possible for the boys to carry on their projects at home and in the rural environment.

The next three years in the proposed reorganization are to be designated the senior high school. There should be at least one in every county, and more where the centers of population may require. The emphasis in the senior high school would be broader than at present, for as is well known, the high school has hitherto been dominated by the entrance requirements of institutions of higher learning. The road will still be left open to these institutions for as many as care to enter them. The course will be broad enough, however, to give specialized vocational training to those who desire to go from the higher school directly into their life work.

The reorganization on the six-three-three plan as contemplated, will give to the children of the future not merely the usual education in letters, but special and practical training for the actual work of life itself. Heretofore at least one-half of our children have not gone beyond the fourth grade. With schools better equipped, with buildings better planned, with teachers better trained, with courses of study better adapted to the needs of all, there can be no reasonable doubt that in the future a larger number will pass from the elementary school through the junior and senior high schools, and even on to the college and technical school, thus making it certain that our future population will be far more efficiently trained for the work of life than has been the case in the past.

6. *The pay of teachers must be increased.* The average for white teachers in the State is at present \$419 per annum. Although, of course, the teacher does not teach all of the year, he must pursue work in some summer school to keep abreast of the times. The failure to make it possible for him to do this accounts for the short service in the profession. We have seen that the average compensation for teachers in Cleburne county is only \$222, and in Jackson county only \$305. The compensation is meager in every county. The enormously increased expenditures for living since the beginning of the late war have made it impossible for teachers to live upon their slender incomes, and many of the very best have already found other and more lucrative employment. We cannot expect to maintain a supply of well trained, experienced, efficient teachers unless we increase their compensation somewhat in keeping with the well-known increase in the cost of living.

7. *Our county high schools should be improved.* Some of our county high schools are showing good results, especially where they receive substantial local support as was

evidently contemplated but not required at the time of their creation. These schools are doing well, but the committee is of the opinion that if they are to realize their fullest expectation and perform their proper functions, they must, in addition to State aid, receive regular and stipulated local or county aid. We, therefore, recommend that as a condition to State aid, the county high schools shall receive local aid, either from the county board of education, the commissioners' court, or the communities in which they are located, in an amount equal to the sum granted by the State, the law to be amended so that a minimum of \$2,000 and a maximum of \$4,000 shall be available. Along with this should go a correspondingly larger amount of local control.

8. *The agricultural schools should become such in fact.* The so-called district agricultural schools, with rare exceptions, are agricultural in name only. In reality, most of them are local high schools. However desirable it may be to establish local high schools in these places, it is evident that the State cannot pursue the policy of granting them to some places and denying them to others without being guilty of an indefensible discrimination. There is a use, no doubt, for such schools when they function properly, but we do not see how the State can afford to maintain nine agricultural schools and provide the necessary revenue. We have accordingly recommended that as district schools they be eliminated, that the State shall establish six secondary schools of agriculture located at strategic points in the State, and that they be provided with an income sufficient to justify intensive and distinctive agricultural work. Of course, such schools would necessarily teach the ordinary literary branches, but they would also be vocational schools so far as agriculture and home economics are concerned.

To maintain such schools properly, and to permit them to do praiseworthy extension work would necessitate the

sum of at least \$12,500 per annum. We, therefore, recommend the establishment and location of six such schools by the State Board of Education, if created, and if not, by the Executive Committee of the present Board of Control of the Agricultural Schools. The places now having agricultural schools could, of course, compete for the relocation of these secondary agricultural schools and the preference would doubtless be given to them, consistent with the geography of the State, the distribution of population, and the past history of the schools.

9. *The normal schools must be strengthened.* The normal schools are the heart of our teaching system. In a certain respect, they are the most important of all the schools maintained by the State. In view of the absolute necessity for a greater supply of trained teachers, we have recommended increased appropriations for these schools. This is necessary to enable them to expend their work to meet our minimum requirements. The so-called Class B normal schools, located at Moundville and at Daphne, ought to be abolished and made county high schools if the authorities in their respective counties so desire. At all events, they cannot be justified as a part of our normal school scheme either from the standpoint of the work they do, of location, or of any other existing fact. To begin with, they are not doing the work, and to end with, they are nothing but local schools. For the same reason we have recommended the withdrawal of the State appropriation of \$3,000 to the Northeast Alabama Agricultural and Industrial Institute at Lineville, this school to be allowed to compete for one of the six agricultural schools to be re-located as described above.

10. *Our institutions of higher learning require additional help.* We have recommended such increases in the appropriations to our institutions of higher learning as are absolutely necessary to meet the increased cost of operation, and to maintain a standard of efficiency at least

equal to that of pre-war conditions. We have not made allowance for the expected increase of pupils at these institutions, as much as we could have wished to do so. We have felt that our first duty is to the elementary schools, but we have at the same time not lost sight of the fact that elementary education is the child, not the parent of higher education. There is absolute necessity in every free state for leadership. We must have trained men. If our State made provision for the support of the elementary schools only, the children of the well-to-do would find in other states higher institutions ready to receive them and to give them the very best that the nation affords, but the children of the poor would find the expense of going to these outside institutions too great to be met, and hence we would be forced to choose all of our leaders from the ranks of the well-to-do. We should not erect a dead wall at the sixth or seventh grades, or even at the high school, beyond which the great majority of our children cannot pass. If we would give them equal educational opportunities and an equal chance to strive for and attain leadership, we must have accessible to them in this State and at reasonable cost, advantages as good as are to be had in those states which surround us.

We have not asked for the expansion of these institutions at the present, but we do ask that enough be given them to let them live and maintain the standards which they had before the war.

11. *The need for more revenue is imperative.* A great statesman once said:

"Education is the one subject for which no people ever yet paid too much. Indeed, the more they pay, the richer they become. Nothing is so costly as ignorance, and nothing so cheap as knowledge. Even under old civilizations the states and people who provided the greatest educational dissemination and advantages were always the most wealthy, the most powerful, the most feared and respected by others, and the most secure in every right of person and property among themselves. And this truth will be ten-fold more manifest in

the future than it has been in the past. The very right arm of all future national power will rest in the education of the people."

We have said that our aim should be at least a nine months' school for every child in the State. We have said that the child of to-day is entitled to equal consideration with the child of to-morrow. Indeed, the best education of the child is the education of the parent. The sooner, therefore, we realize our ideals and obtain the true dignity which belongs to us in the community of modern states, the better it will be for Alabama. Let us therefore resolutely face the issue, admitting to ourselves that we cannot have anything worth while unless we are willing to pay the price—realizing for ourselves that it has paid the people of other states to spend money and yet more money upon the education of their children. They do not find it a burden. They have found it the best investment they could make.

An appropriation from the State treasury of \$1,000,000 per annum, in addition to all other amounts now appropriated for the benefit of elementary education in this State would not enable us to reach the goal which we seek, and yet it would help. It would remove the reproach of four months' schools in a large number of our counties. There are counties in this State in which negro schools are limited to two and one-quarter months. There are white schools taught less than four months by a third grade teacher. What little the children learn in term time is forgotten in the long vacation, and instead of going ahead, they travel a circle. Much more than one-half of our white children never go beyond the fourth grade—an educational equipment utterly inadequate to their needs. We ask this State, out of its present and anticipated revenues, to give to the uttermost to this purpose—to give until it hurts if needs be. Better for the State to owe a small debt than to bear a larger burden of ignorance upon

its back. We shall all hail the day when business men and business organizations are coming to our State Capitol not in opposition but in support of those revenue measures necessary to promote the progress and well-being of our State.

When the State has done all that it can under existing limitations, the people themselves should have another charter of liberty granted to them and, by constitutional amendment, they should be permitted in their discretion to say how much more they are willing to pay for this purpose. We do not deny the principle that a limit should be put upon taxation, but we say that the limit should not be too small. In our judgment, the present limit should be raised, at least, to five mills for the county, and to a like amount for the districts, and we so recommend. We call upon the people with as loud a voice as we can command, to exercise their rights under the recently enacted constitutional amendment, and vote district taxation in all of those communities where an appreciable amount can be raised, and in particular, where consolidated schools and junior high schools should be established.

In conclusion, we wish to record our deep appreciation of the able and untiring assistance rendered to us by the Honorable Spright Dowell, Superintendent of Education, and his entire force. They have done everything for us that could be done, and they have been of invaluable assistance.

ALABAMA EDUCATION COMMISSION,

SYDNEY J. BOWIE, *Chairman*,

A. H. CARMICHAEL,

J. E. DUNNAWAY,

R. H. MCCASLIN,

GEORGE H. LANIER,

W. E. DICKSON, *Secretary*.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

It will be of interest to state that within six weeks after the Survey Committee had made its report the school code had been drawn up and after some days' study by the Commission, during which each article was read, section by section, and suitable revision recommended, a new draft was made and introduced in both houses of the Legislature. The course of the bill in both houses was somewhat difficult, but due to the wise and untiring leadership of Senator A. H. Carmichael and Representative W. E. Dickson, Chairman of the Committee on Education in the Senate and House, respectively, the code was enacted into law substantially as it had been drafted. The notice it has received, the numerous letters of inquiry and commendation from various sections of the country, and with all the significant changes made, leave no doubt that a most memorable piece of constructive educational work has been accomplished in Alabama.

Before speaking about the contents of the code, just praise should be given to Commissioner Claxton and the United States Bureau of Education for the thorough and comprehensive manner in which the Alabama study was conducted. The full import of this statement can best be understood by reading the Survey report. One instance of efficiency which characterized the work, which was typical, should be cited, namely, the printed copy of the survey of more than 500 pages was ready to be placed in the hands of each legislator some days before the resumption of work the second week in July. The State owes Commissioner Claxton and his staff, all of whom served without pay, and to those called in to round out the Bureau staff, genuine gratitude. Proper recognition should also be given the General Education Board for its sympathetic help and for a substantial appropriation which made it possible for the Education Commission to take

care of certain expenses that either were not properly chargeable to State funds or at least might have occasioned unfair criticism.

SUGGESTED LINES OF IMPROVEMENT.

According to the survey the outstanding needs of Alabama educationally were summarized as follows:

First, greatly increased school support.

Second, more efficient administration and supervision.

Third, better adjustment and coordination of all teaching agencies.

In considering the first recommendation it should be kept in mind that although Alabama has been giving a relatively larger proportion of her State funds to education than have the other states of the Union, almost without exception, our Constitution, which was written with other issues than education paramount, effectually tied the hands of each county or local unit as far as self help through taxation was concerned. The Legislature of 1915 had, it is true, made it possible, through the submission of a constitutional amendment, for each county to levy a three mill tax, for each school district within any county levying a tax to do likewise, and the people had shown their willingness to respond since 65 of the 67 counties as units and a number of school districts in at least thirty counties had already levied the three mill tax for school purposes.

Any decided impetus that the schools might hope to get from these taxes, however, was largely counteracted by the tremendous advance in the cost of living. The truth is that but for this self help the results during the last two years would have been little short of calamitous.

CONSTITUTION VS. PRACTICE

It is a singularly pathetic thing that although the Constitution of Alabama states in unequivocal language that

a special tax of thirty cents on each one hundred dollars worth of taxable property, which the Legislature shall levy, shall be applied to the support and maintenance of the public schools, a sixty per cent valuation is authorized by statute, and this in turn is lowered by lax machinery and an indifferent public conscience to less than a twenty-five per cent valuation. To put it more concretely, the real value of taxable property in Alabama is more than three billions of dollars, but it is actually assessed at less than seven hundred millions of dollars. Just here lies the explanation in the main of the meagre per capita amounts which Alabama has been able to invest in public education as compared with other states.

The disparity of educational opportunities in Alabama, therefore, made it clear that new sources of revenue must be tapped if Alabama is to do more than lag. With a clear grasp of the situation and an intelligent understanding of all the elements entering into the problem made possible through the survey, the leaders of thought in the State were ready for the forward movement and Governor Kilby, who had sensed very keenly the educational situation and the need for bettering it, proposed a revenue measure that was framed for the purpose of giving substantial relief, making possible a wise program of expansion, and at the same time providing for an equitable distribution of the burden.

After a warm and extended fight the revenue code was adopted by the Legislature, and, while it does not guarantee all the funds needed for a great and growing State's immediate development, it does guarantee relief for all of her most important interests and registers a long step toward the provisions of adequate revenue and presages the time when the wealth of the State shall be taxed to educate the children of the State.

As a result every institution of higher learning received a substantial increase in the amount of its annual

appropriation, as well as a modest appropriation for building and equipment. In the case of the elementary schools, since, as has already been stated, one-half of the State's revenue goes to elementary education in accordance with the Constitution and the public school funds of sixty-five of the sixty-seven counties had been practically doubled within the last three years through local tax levies, and for the further reason that all of the remaining appropriations from the State treasury for institutions of higher learning, secondary schools, and a number of special appropriations must come from the other half of the State's revenue, it could not be expected that the Legislature would make any very large direct increase. But more money was absolutely necessary and two avenues of help were therefore considered:

SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL REVENUE

First, a constitutional amendment opening up the right of local taxation.

Second, the provision of such machinery as would guarantee a fair assessment of property.

Since the latter alternative was the most direct, as well as a just method of securing relief, it was adopted. This means in effect that the elementary schools of Alabama for the year 1919-20 will have to content themselves with a per capita increase of a little more than thirty cents per pupil in addition to such increases as will come from local taxes already voted. It is certain, however, that the machinery which the Legislature has provided for raising revenue will bring substantially increasing returns for each succeeding year. From the civic standpoint a great victory has been won in that the spirit of the Constitution will be more nearly complied with, while from the economic standpoint the increased revenue will mean that the schools will be enabled to function with increasing efficiency.

The second recommendation, namely, more efficient administration and supervision, necessitated a radical change in the school laws, in fact, seemed to make a new school code necessary. For years it had been a current saying that the school laws in Alabama are a patchwork. This was necessarily so because we have had no State Board of Education and since under our Constitution no superintendent can serve for a longer term than four years, each change in the office brought a new man with at least some new ideas. It was quite logical, therefore, that the new man would place the point of emphasis upon such measures as might be considered immediate. The Legislature meets at the beginning of each new State administration, and as a consequence school legislation must be decided upon at the very outset of each new superintendent's term of office if he hopes to accomplish much while in office.

NEW SCHOOL CODE

The Legislature of 1919, however, was unique in that the long recess period which was to intervene between the sessions gave opportunity for a systematic and scientific investigation of our school machinery, and for the further reason that the public mind, because of the new emphasis which education had received as a result of the war, was much more susceptible to radical changes. The play of circumstances, therefore, made a new school code the logical aim of the educational forces of the State, and the splendid support of Governor Kilby, and the careful work of the Education Commission made its enactment into law possible.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

The most fundamental and far-reaching change in the code is the creation of a State Board of Education. Hitherto an independent board for each and every school

agency has been the rule, the total number of board members in the several groups aggregating more than one hundred. It could not so much as be expected under such a multiplicity of governing bodies that there would be any concert of effort, and in actual practice it was quite frequently the case that the interests of one board were stressed, while the interests of another board were for a time somewhat under-emphasized.

The creation of the State Board of Education will have the effect of restoring perspective, as well as of coordinating our various educational activities and agencies. It is an occasion for wonder that in the creation of boards, the public schools alone were overlooked for so long a time. Just why the most important educational work in which the State engages should have been left to the direction of a single individual who could not serve for more than four years admits of no satisfactory explanation. To that fact, however, should be attributed the criticism heard in certain quarters about so-called "ring domination." It is likely true that there has been but little, if any, foundation for such criticism and yet the effect has been such as to retard educational progress as well as to lend color to the charge that the administration of the schools is too academic. Under the new code, therefore, it was natural that the creation of the State Board should be the beginning point, and that all the other machinery should be constructed in such a way as to fit in with this fundamental idea.

The State Board of Education is composed of eight members, the Governor and the State Superintendent of Education ex-officio, and six others appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The terms of office are for twelve years, with the terms of two members expiring every four years. This insures stability and will serve as a safety valve at each change of administration.

Another strong point of the Alabama law is the fact

that the appointive members must be laymen of conspicuous ability and known for their sound judgment and success. No more significant or constructive school measure was ever enacted than the creation of the State Board of Education, and Governor Kilby fully complied with the spirit and letter of the new code in nominating the members of the Board for terms expiring as indicated:

1931—Hon. A. H. Carmichael, Hon. Geo. H. Lanier.

1927—Hon. L. B. Musgrove, Hon. A. L. Tyler.

1923—Mrs. T. G. Bush, Dr. D. T. McCall.

One duty of the State Board should receive special mention, namely, the use of the Revolving Fund, which amounts to One Hundred Thousand (\$100,000) Dollars for the year beginning October 1, 1919, and the One Hundred Fifty Thousand (\$150,000) Dollars for each succeeding year of the quadrennium, Fifty Thousand (\$50,000) Dollars of the fund each year being conditioned upon the approval of the Governor. The amount of the fund is meagre as compared, for example, with the four million dollar appropriation made for a similar purpose by the Legislature of Massachusetts. It is, in fact, however, one of the most far-reaching steps which the Legislature could have taken. For years there has been a growing feeling that the educational opportunity in Alabama is all too variable, but it has been impossible to arrive at a different basis of apportionment because of the fear of the Black Belt representatives that their schools might suffer if any change were adopted.

The law providing for the Revolving Fund, however, shows that a wholesome public sentiment is developing for the equalization of educational opportunity throughout the State since it specifically enjoins that eighty per cent of the total shall be expended for lengthening school terms, or otherwise bettering conditions in rural schools.

It is not possible to forecast what the policy of the State Board will be, but undoubtedly aid will be granted

to the counties where the terms are shortest, with the proviso that they shall levy the maximum local tax possible under our present statutes. What should be kept in mind is that the State of Alabama is definitely committed to the policy of finding new means of helping give the boys and girls in the poorer counties reasonable educational opportunity.

The third recommendation—namely, better adjustment and coordination of all teaching agencies was also a matter of legislative concern. The creation of the State Board of Education, to which reference has just been made, was supplemented by the creation of a State Council of Education, the object of the council being to coordinate and allocate the work of the University, the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and the Alabama Technical Institute and College for Women, in so far as this authority could be granted under our Constitution.

One of the most hurtful obstacles to the progress of public education has been the duplication of work and effort in certain institutions of learning, the undue rivalry which naturally grew up where the fields of work overlapped, and a resultant effort on the part of the friends of one institution to secure larger appropriations for their own institution and to keep down appropriations for the other institution. This has meant nothing more nor less than the lowering of the efficiency of each institution, a discount of popular favor, and a constant emphasis upon selfish rather than social interests.

What the State Board of Education is to accomplish in unifying the work of the schools which are under its surveillance is likewise to be accomplished for the institutions of higher learning through the State Council of Education. The membership of the Council is to be as follows: the Governor and the Superintendent of Education, ex-officio, two members of the State Board of Education, the president and one member of the Board of

Trustees of each of the three institutions of higher learning. It would seem, therefore, that so far as legislation is concerned, everything has been done that our Constitution makes possible to integrate the schools and school boards of the State, and to give them such contact and direction from the outside as will guarantee a sane and practical educational program.

REORGANIZATION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

What has been said with reference to the State Board of Education, which is fundamentally the beginning point and the basis of the reorganization provided under the new code, can also be said about many other measures which likewise represent decided improvement over the old order. The State Department of Education is enlarged and strengthened to a marked degree. The work of the Department is classified and a head of each division with a suitable number of assistants is provided for. The ten divisions are as follows:

1. Executive and business management.
2. Teacher training, certification and placement.
3. Statistics.
4. Rural schools.
5. Elementary schools.
6. Secondary education.
7. Physical education.
8. Vocational education.
9. Exceptional education.
10. School and community betterment.

The above orderly arrangement will not only make possible the proper distribution of the work of the State Department of Education, but will also insure prompt attention to immediate problems and careful planning for the future. It also carries with it a reasonable increase in the number and serviceableness of the department staff.

In the provision for teacher training, placement, statistical work, physical education, vocational education, exceptional education, and school and community betterment, steps have been taken that will keep Alabama abreast of the times, while in the matter of certification the old law is made much more plastic, and far greater emphasis will be given to professional training and fitness, and considerably less to the mere passing of a State examination.

CERTIFICATION

In the future no person can legally hold any educational position, elementary or secondary, who does not hold a State certificate. It will not be wise to change too abruptly from the old basis of certification to the new, but this can be done in a reasonable time, and in such a way as to make for better trained teachers for the work to be done and this will be supplemented by a placement bureau which is now an integral part of the Department of Education. It is contemplated that this service, which has become so necessary because of the dearth of teachers, will furnish dependable information to superintendents, school boards and trustees.

STATISTICS

The collection and interpretation of statistics is another feature for which specific provision has been made. This division will be charged with the responsibility of preparing the forms which are to be used in submitting the reports of county, city and state boards of education, and the records in Alabama will be made to conform as far as may be practicable with those of the United States Bureau of Education. At the head of this division will be a technically trained man, which means that a scientific study will be made, both of the material to be collected,

and of the use to be made of it. We can therefore hope to bring experience to bear upon our future problems in a scientific way. The head of the statistical division will also be charged with the responsibility of editing all the publications of the Department, a much-needed service.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SUPERVISION

The addition of specialists in primary, elementary and secondary education also marks an innovation. The only supervision of secondary schools up to the present has been voluntary on the part of the University and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, the General Education Board supplying the inspector for the University, and the institution itself providing one for Auburn. These men have rendered the State good service, but it has lacked the co-ordination and intensity that might have come from going out directly as representatives of the State Department of Education. Quite naturally, neither man could lose sight of his institutional connection. The State Department will now have its own supervisor of secondary education, and the General Education Board has agreed to transfer the secondary school man at the University to the State Department of Education, and to add a teaching professor of secondary education at the University. This will give the Department two full-time supervisors of secondary education, a much-needed assistance.

Likewise two specialists in elementary education are to be added to the staff, one in primary work and the other in upper elementary grade work. The timeliness of these changes will readily appear when it is recalled that the new code makes provision for reorganizing our 7-4 courses of study of long standing on the 6-3-3 plan, that is, a six-year elementary school, a three-year junior high school and a three-year senior high school to take the place of our seven-year elementary school and four-year

high school. Such a reorganization necessitates the best thought and effort of technically trained specialists with broad experience. Alabama is pioneering the way for this reorganization in the Southern States and to some extent for the country. The best thought of the day and the best practice in the states where education has made the greatest advances warrant the proposed reorganization. The Department will have on its staff some eight graduates of such institutions as Columbia, Harvard and Chicago, who will be set to work on the problem. Here, too, it will be the part of wisdom not to proceed too rapidly, but from the attitude which is being shown by city and county superintendents, it seems safe to predict that we can proceed with this work in Alabama with reasonable rapidity and with the assurance of hearty cooperation.

PHYSICAL AND HEALTH EDUCATION

Another step authorized under the code is the provision for the direction of physical and health education. The pitiable physical record of our men before the draft boards where it was shown conclusively that one man out of every three was unfit for full military service, has shown to the whole country one of the glaring defects in our scheme of education, and it is significant that the more progressive states, without exception, have or are making specific provision to remedy the defect. The division of physical education will also fulfill a very valuable service in coordinating the work of the State Department of Education with that of the State Boards of Health and of Child Welfare.

EXCEPTIONAL EDUCATION

The division of exceptional education was created to take over the work as begun under the direction of the

Alabama Illiteracy Commission and to make specific provision for continuing to wage an active campaign for wiping out illiteracy in the State. The work of the Alabama Illiteracy Commission though dependent upon voluntary support was of such consequence as to justify the Legislature in making an appropriation for this work. This division will also provide definite machinery for cooperating with the Federal government in the event any of the related measures pending in Congress are enacted into law. It will also have the oversight of the educational work in all child-caring institutions.

SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY BETTERMENT.

The school and community betterment division was provided to reinforce the work of the voluntary organization heretofore styled the State School Improvement Association. The Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs deserves the everlasting praise of the people of the State for the fine service rendered, both in initiating and supporting the school improvement work for a number of years. It has seemed to some of the leaders that the time has come when this work should become an integral part of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers Associations. This organization is quite active in most of the states, and works in complete harmony with the plans and policies of the United States Bureau of Education. Under the new plan a representative of the National organization who has recently done a phenomenal work in Kentucky in organizing the Parent-Teacher work there will come to Alabama at the beginning of the new year to promote the work here. This agency will prove a strong ally to the schools, and like the work of the State Board of Education, will tend to give an outside interest and support that are invaluable in any scheme that looks toward the socializing of education.

COUNTY AND CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION

The same definiteness of organization and function which were provided in the case of the State Board of Education and the State Department of Education were likewise marked out for county and city boards of education, and for county and city superintendents of schools. The relations of the State Superintendent and State Board, of the county superintendent and county board, and of the city superintendent and city board, are all set out in a logical way, and there is but little room for misunderstanding or conflict. The powers and duties of city and county boards are precisely the same with one exception, namely, the county board still has the right to apportion the public school funds to the entire county, including the cities. When it is remembered, however, that the voters of the entire county elect the members of the county board, it will be seen that any danger of exploitation is practically nullified. The members of the board being responsible to the voters of the city as well as to those of the county, will not, it is believed, overlook the constitutional mandate which specifically enjoins that the public school funds shall be so apportioned as to provide school terms of approximately equal length throughout the county.

Under the present law, an independent city district is a town of two thousand or more inhabitants, according to the last or any succeeding Federal census, provided that any town of one thousand or more inhabitants, according to the last or any succeeding Federal census, may, if its board of mayor and alderman or commission shall choose, elect a city board of education to exercise all the rights and privileges of an independent city district.

From the system which prevailed before 1915, in which the district trustees played so large a part, to the system made possible by the change at that time which centered

the management and control of the schools in the county board, it appeared that not enough opportunity was left for local initiative and therefore a feeling had grown up apace that the people themselves were not given quite the recognition they should have to insure their active interest and support. This lack of local participation and the desirability of giving proper recognition to it was further emphasized by the levy of the district tax which invariably aroused the interest of the community and made for a school spirit which had hitherto been wanting.

Under the new law, the essential powers of the county board are preserved. The office of county superintendent is left appointive and the county board may go anywhere to find the right man. The superintendent, too, has the power to nominate all assistants, and to assign to them their duties, but the school trustees may veto the selection of the teacher. They also have charge of the school property, fix the amount of incidental fees, and direct community activities.

SOME GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE CODE

The experiences of the last three or four years had demonstrated too that in some few instances the local tax provisions of the law do not work satisfactorily—one of the greatest defects being the lack of specific authority to issue school warrants and thereby pledge the proceeds of future years for present development. Under the code, these inconsistencies have been removed, more direct methods have been provided, and a more equitable and helpful operation of the law assured.

Another substantial feature of progress is embodied in the provisions of the article on school attendance. The objectionable exemptions which made the enforcement of the law difficult have been removed. The term begins with the opening of school and extends throughout the entire period unless otherwise permitted by the State

Board of Education. The present law, too, is in complete harmony with the child labor law, and the only reason for failure to enforce it in the future is the lack of the proper conception of duty on the part of school officials and the courts.

Similar lines of improvement might be indicated by reciting the contents of the twenty-five or thirty remaining articles of the code. Since the published laws are available in convenient form, the discussion may be discontinued here with the general statement that the scope and purpose of each educational agency has been more clearly defined, more liberal appropriations have been made, and modern school machinery has been set up.

PUBLIC SCHOOL STATISTICS

POPULATION

The apportionment of the public school funds to the several counties is based upon the school census which under the law is taken each even numbered year. The Constitution makes it the duty of the State Superintendent of Education to apportion the State funds to the several counties on a per capita basis, and the statute specifically enjoins upon the county board of education the duty of so apportioning the funds to the several schools in the county as to provide terms of approximately equal length. For years the custom prevailed in some localities and in some counties of padding the returns so as to insure a relatively larger amount from the State treasury than was equitable. The traces of this unfair advantage still linger in a few instances, but the custom is fast disappearing, and with the new machinery provided by the Code of 1919 the abandonment of the custom altogether seems quite likely. The conscience of the State certainly will not permit such a species of fraud to continue.

According to the census of 1918, there are 769,805 children in the State between the ages of seven and twenty-one. Of these 454,478 are white and 315,327 are negroes.

ENROLLMENT

There was a total enrollment in the public schools for the year 1918-1919 of 363,196 white, and 152,329 negro children, a decrease of 12,628 and of 37,921, respectively. On the percentage basis, the enrollment for whites was 80, and for negroes, 49. It must be kept in mind that these figures do not represent the actual enrollment of pupils falling within the school ages. The nine district agricultural schools, the fifty-seven county high schools, the numerous private, denominational and parochial schools and the various institutions of higher learning all have on their rosters pupils who have not yet reached the age of twenty-one. Even after due allowance is made, it will be found that ten per cent of the white boys and girls of school age and thirty per cent of the negro boys and girls of school age in Alabama did not enter school during the year.

One of the most unfavorable conditions shown by the figures for enrollment is the substantial decrease in the case of both white and negro pupils. This cannot be explained, however, in terms of decreasing interest on the part of the public or growing laxity on the part of school officials. The explanation is due rather to the fact that more than 500 white schools and a like number of negro schools could not open during the entire year for lack of teachers. There are evidences that the shortage will still continue to be felt during the new year, but not so seriously as heretofore. The Legislature has given the State Board of Education abundant latitude in the matter of certifying teachers and it is quite probable that most of the schools will be supplied, even though there will of necessity be a somewhat lower quality of teaching. Since

school children learn much from each other and by their own efforts it is undoubtedly better to keep the schools open. Perhaps, too, the habit of attending school is of some worth per se.

ATTENDANCE

The average attendance for the white schools was 223,481 and for negro schools 94,144, a decrease of 11,912 in the case of whites, and 8,154 in the case of negroes compared with the corresponding figures for the preceding year. This falling off in attendance is to be accounted for by the prevalence of the influenza epidemic which visited every county in the State, and necessitated the suspension of the schools for from one to three months. It is further accounted for by the decrease in enrollment which resulted from the inability to find teachers to open schools.

As compared with enrollment, the figures for attendance are slightly more favorable, the percentage of attendance for the white pupils being 65 as compared with 63 for the preceding year. In the case of negro pupils in attendance based upon enrollment, the percentage was 62 as compared with 54 for the preceding year. Despite the fact that the influenza epidemic swept with such force over the entire State, it seems certain that compulsory attendance legislation is having a wholesome effect on school attendance.

The compulsory attendance law became effective in Alabama in 1917 and has therefore not had a fair opportunity to demonstrate its worth. The defects of the old law have for the most part been removed by recent legislation, and the outlook is promising for an increasingly effective enforcement of it. There are two obstacles which are yet to be removed: in the first place, school facilities are inadequate in a large number of localities and in the second place, the public conscience has not been sufficient-

ly aroused either to the value of an education or to the duty of conforming to the law. The ill effects of winking at a violation of the compulsory attendance statute, and of any statute as for that matter, is too serious a problem to be allowed to escape the most careful attention of school officials. With increasing revenues, with new demands for better educated citizens, and with good legal facilities for requiring school attendance, must grow the recognition on the part of the public that the responsibility for the enforcement of the law in any community is one that no honest citizen can dodge.

LENGTH OF TERM

The length of the school term for whites was 123 days in rural districts, 171 days in urban districts, and 124 days for all schools combined. In the case of negro schools, the average length was 86 days in rural districts, 160 days in cities, and 89 days for all school combined. We cannot look at these figures without recognizing that rank discrimination is shown in the amount of educational opportunity which is provided for boys and girls in the country as compared with the boys and girls in the city, of the boys and girls of Alabama as compared with the boys and girls of the United States, of negro boys and girls as compared with white boys and girls.

The real inequalities right here in Alabama are more than glaring when the figures for the several counties are examined. In the case of Marion county, the length of the term in white schools was only 80 days, while in the case of Montgomery county, the length of term for rural schools was 175 days. The conditions in these counties represent extremes, it is true, but between them are all shades of inequalities which cannot fail to be recognized. It is difficult to conceive that there can be any justification of a system which makes it possible for boys and girls in one county to receive more than twice as much in

the way of educational opportunity as is provided for the boys and girls in another county. As another evidence of our short-sightedness the records show that in twenty-three counties the average school term in rural districts is less than six months.

The problem of relief is a difficult one. The levy of the local tax in school districts will make it possible to increase the length of the school terms to an appreciable degree, and the State Board of Education with the aid of its revolving fund will also make it possible to assist the more needy counties that have done all that the law allows in the way of levying taxes. The increasing legislative appropriations will bring still further relief, but the real avenue of promise lies in making the tax values in Alabama approach actual values. The people of the State owe it to their children to give them a fair chance to prepare for useful and productive citizenship and this will require ever increasing sums of money. In the case of both whites and negroes the evidence is overwhelming that they will be a weight to hold us back and perhaps to drag us down if we do not do a better part for them. The welfare, health, wealth and morals of the State will always be low so long as educational opportunity is scant.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

The total number of schools taught during the year was 4,596 for whites and 1,863 for negroes. These numbers represent a decrease of 166 and 144, respectively, as compared with the preceding year. Such results are not to be wondered at in the light of conditions, and unquestionably corroborate the conclusion already stated with reference to enrollment and attendance.

NUMBER OF TEACHERS

The figures show that there was an actual increase of 49 in the number of teachers employed in white schools,

and a decrease of 169 in the numbers of teachers employed in negro schools. At first thought the number reported for white schools would seem to contradict the statement already made with reference to the scarcity of teachers. This seeming discrepancy, however, is accounted for by the fact that an unusually large number of teachers quit teaching during the year or changed from one position to another. The prospect of an increase in salary was a temptation which quite a few teachers could not resist, and not infrequently superintendents were found bidding against each other. The creation of a Placement Division in the Department of Education will make it possible to systematize the selection of teachers and to encourage an ethical regard for contracts, while the awarding of certificates upon the basis of scholarship and experience will tend to standardize salaries, and thereby prevent the abnormal tendencies and practices of the past year.

One of the most significant things about the statistics for teachers is the decrease in the number of men. In 1917-18, there were 2,025 men employed in the public schools, but in 1918-19 the number dropped to 1,689. In the case of women there was an increase for the same years from 7,025 to 7,410. Among negroes, the number of men decreased from 608 to 514, while the number of women remained practically constant. We may be inclined to explain these conditions as a result of war, but the facts show that they represent a tendency which has been steadily growing for some years. The school is a democratic institution, but it is clear that it cannot continue so unless the proportion of men abandoning teaching or using it as a temporary stepping stone can be arrested and more added to the craft. No matter what the cause of this unhealthful tendency may be, the State owes it to itself and to the children to find some way to attract and hold a reasonable number of men in the work of teaching.

SALARIES OF TEACHERS

The salaries of the public school teachers for the year totaled \$4,079,615 for whites, and \$558,878 for negroes, a 10% increase in the case of the former, and a 17% increase in the case of the latter as compared with the corresponding figures for the preceding year. It is a very striking, though not a very gratifying thing to call attention to the salaries paid teachers. In rural schools the average salary of each white male teacher was \$470, and of each female teacher \$312 for the year. The corresponding figures for city teachers were \$1,345 and \$698, respectively, while the combined averages were \$520 and \$370, respectively.

In the case of negroes, the average salary of rural school teachers was \$178 for each male and \$180 for each female teacher. In city districts, the corresponding figures were \$602 and \$386 respectively, while the average for the State was \$222 for each male and \$222 for each female teacher. The salaries in every instance, except the average for female teachers in white rural schools, show an increase over the corresponding figures of the preceding year, but in view of the increased cost of living, one cannot fail to see that the pay of teachers is all too slender and more money must be expended on instruction if better teachers are to be had.

CERTIFICATES HELD

Of the 9,099 white teachers employed in the schools during the year, 8,948 held certificates as follows:

| | | |
|--------------|-------|-----|
| Life | 1,191 | 13% |
| First | 2,230 | 25% |
| Second | 3,197 | 36% |
| Third | 2,330 | 26% |

The percentage of white teachers in rural and urban schools holding the several grades of certificates were as follows:

| | <i>Rural</i> | <i>Urban</i> |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Life | 10 | 32 |
| First | 22 | 37 |
| Second | 38 | 24 |
| Third | 30 | 7 |

The 2,525 negro teachers employed in the schools of the State held certificates as follows:

| | | |
|--------------|------|-----|
| Life | 102 | 4% |
| First | 49 | 2% |
| Second | 643 | 25% |
| Third | 1731 | 69% |

Classified according to the grade of certificate held, the percentages in rural and urban schools were as follows:

| | <i>Rural</i> | <i>Urban</i> |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Life | 3 | 9 |
| First | 1 | 6 |
| Second | 20 | 50 |
| Third | 76 | 35 |

The above figures reveal some significant facts:

1. The percentage of teachers holding life grade certificates is three times as great in urban as in rural districts and the percentage holding first grade certificates twice as great in urban as in rural districts.
2. The percentage of rural teachers holding second and third grade certificates is more than twice as great as the percentage of urban teachers holding the lower grades of certificates.
3. Seven out of ten white teachers in the cities hold life or first grade certificates, while only one out of three of the teachers in rural districts holds a life or first grade certificates.
4. Seven out of every ten teachers employed in negro schools hold third grade certificates.

It will be noted that in the figures given for white teachers, there is a discrepancy in the number holding certificates and the number teaching. This is explained by the fact that the teachers of special subjects in the high schools, which are not comprehended within the first grade examination, are not required to hold State certificates.

It is perhaps true that the poor showing as to qualification of teachers is due in part to the fact that the grades of certificates are based upon subjects with which teachers in the elementary schools are not familiar, or do not feel the need for keeping fresh upon, and many of them have applied only for third grade certificates simply to comply with the law. With the increasing emphasis which the Department is trying to develop among superintendents and boards on scholarship and experience, and with the ample provision in the law for granting certificates, testing the applicant's knowledge in the special field in which he is to work, and with the further recognition that is being given to professional work in normal schools and colleges, the outlook in Alabama, though still far from satisfactory, is much more hopeful.

PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY

The schoolhouses and sites are valued at \$10,451,950 for whites and \$1,326,128 for negroes, an increase of more than a million dollars in the case of the former and of more than \$300,000 in the case of the latter. The value of the schoolhouses and sites in the 46 cities of the State is substantially the same as that for all the rest of the State in the case of whites, and one-half so great in the case of negroes. The value of school furniture is one-half as great in the cities as in the rest of the State for whites, and in the case of negroes substantially the same in the cities as in the country. In the matter of teaching equipment and supplies, the property of the cities is valued at

one-half as much as that of the rural schools in the case of whites, and one-third as much in the case of negroes.

When we recall that more than four-fifths of the people of the State live in rural districts, we can see the disadvantage under which the boys and girls of the country must work. If, as is known, the cities have buildings and equipment that are less than ideal, and in many cases unsatisfactory, what must be the condition in the rural districts?

The average value of school buildings for whites, including sites in 46 cities of the State, is \$104,096. The average per capita investment in school property in the city is \$77 per white pupil, and in the rural districts, it is less than \$19, the corresponding investment for negro pupils being \$15 and \$7.50, respectively.

A casual study of the figures for school equipment will show that the discrepancy is quite as great as in the case of buildings and sites. To help remedy these conditions the State of Alabama appropriates annually the sum of \$134,000 for aid in the erection, repair and equipment of school buildings in rural districts. This means the erection of a few buildings that are modern in every county each year, since the communities must raise at least two dollars for every one they receive from the State and in actual practice do raise from seven to eight times as much. It is to be hoped that as the tax values increase and the assessed valuation is brought up at least to the statutory requirements, the district taxes will make it possible to provide a modern school building wherever boys and girls are to be taught.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDS

The total of all funds expended upon the schools for the year was \$7,258,398, a million and one-half dollars more than for the preceding year. This is a substantial

growth, and is the direct result of local tax levies. Of this total, \$5,092,100 was expended on rural schools, and \$2,166,298 on city schools. The per capita expenditure for all purposes on each city child enrolled was \$23.91 as compared with \$11.98 for each rural child. Of the total amount expended, \$179,945 came from matriculation and incidental fees, while \$174,235 were paid as supplements. The amount of fees and supplements collected during the year 1917-18 was \$371,709, or approximately \$18,000 more than in 1918-19. It is generally conceded that supplements should not be required of any pupil and the law specifically provides that only a reasonable fee to cover incidental expenses can be demanded. It is further stipulated that the proceeds of incidental fees shall be used for such purposes as the provision of heat, crayon, insurance, and the like, but are not collectible for the payment of teachers' salaries. The school code also provides that the collection of fees shall not be allowed to interfere with school attendance during the compulsory attendance period. We are steadily approaching the time when education in Alabama will be absolutely free.

LOCAL TAXATION

The long deferred right of local taxation made possible by the constitutional amendment of 1915 and operative two years later has proven one of the greatest boons that could have come to the State. Without this privilege the schools could never have continued their work during the vicissitudes of the war and the financial conditions which resulted. The zest which the people have shown in levying the taxes is indicated by the fact that 65 of the 67 counties have already levied it, and one of the remaining two, Cleburne, will vote upon it in the near future. The contest for last place lies between the counties of Cleburne and Lowndes, and the indications are that Lowndes County within a few weeks will be the only county in the

State that has not embraced the opportunity to provide better schools through their own efforts.

The time has now come when the emphasis must be placed upon district taxation. With but little effort thirty counties have voted the tax in one or more districts, and with such attention as will be given to this phase of the problem in the future, there is no doubt that most of the districts in most of the counties will in the course of the next two or three years be deriving a substantial portion of their revenue from this source.

Alabama began with the State tax and is proceeding downward to county and then to the district as the taxing unit, taking care to preserve a fair ratio among them. This course may have retarded educational progress in the past because of the lack of local interest and support which naturally followed because of the larger unit which was necessarily more or less abstract. Be that as it may, the time is approaching and the results already achieved justify the prediction that the levy of the local tax in the local school districts will intensify the interest that the people have in the schools in a most desirable way. We will then be ready not for another constitutional amendment, but for a new constitution. The schools will be emancipated and education in Alabama can become as well established, financially and otherwise, as it is anywhere in the world.

STATE AID IN THE ERECTION, REPAIR AND EQUIPMENT OF RURAL SCHOOLHOUSES

Under our present law, the annual sum of \$134,000 is available from the State treasury for the erection, repair and equipment of schoolhouses in rural territory—that is, in all schools under the control of the county board of education. The sum of \$2,000 is set aside annually for each county and for each year of the quadrennium an additional sum of \$87,500 is appropriated in lieu of the

unexpended balances which had accumulated at the close of the last quadrennium. The law also authorizes the State Superintendent to set aside a reasonable sum from this appropriation to be used for the employment of an architect and inspector of school buildings and for necessary incidental expenses. After this deduction is made and the remainder apportioned among the 67 counties, the total fund for each county, including the \$2,000, becomes approximately \$3,175 for the year. For the remaining years of the quadrennium, the apportionment to each county will be increased by one sixty-seventh of the amount of the unexpended balances for the preceding year. The unprecedented rise in the purchase of all building materials has seriously hampered the work, but the report show that during the last three months of the year represented by this report, and after the ruling of the War Industries Board had been removed, more aid was granted than ever before in any one year.

Under the present law, more liberal aid is available than formerly. The maximum for any project is now \$2,500 provided the community erects as much as a five-room building, including a workroom and auditorium, and installs suitable equipment. Proportionate aid is granted for buildings with fewer rooms.

One of the chief defects in the law heretofore has been the lack of provision for inspection. It has been necessary to intrust this for the most part to the county superintendents. This has not worked satisfactorily either to the State Department of Education or to the superintendents themselves. With the provision for an architect and an inspector, it will be the policy of the Department to relieve county superintendents of the burden of inspection. This will mean that reasonable and uniform requirements will be demanded and that these will be enforced by withholding the release of the State warrant until the proper conditions have been met.

Coupled with the local tax privilege which is to be exercised by school districts and definite provision for pledging the returns of tax levies for the issuance of interest bearing warrants, it is but a question of time when the rural districts can be provided with buildings which, though not so commodious or pretentious, will be just as modern and sanitary as those to be found in the cities. The magnitude of the work during the past year may be gathered from the statistics contained in the report of the Rural School Agent on pages 117 to 120 of this report.

RURAL SCHOOL LIBRARIES

A legislative appropriation of \$100 is set apart for each county annually for aid in establishing libraries in ten schools in as many rural districts. The new code also provides that county high schools may avail themselves of this privilege. Under the plan any school may raise \$10 and this will be matched by the county board of revenue or board of education. Upon receipt of the proper certificate, a State warrant for \$10 will also be made available. Under the law the State Superintendent, with the assistance of the State Director of Archives and History, prepares a well-graded and selected list of libraries with special concessions in prices from which the purchases are made. .

There has been some complaint in the past that the books have been wasted or stolen because of the failure in the part of teachers and school trustees to take the proper interest in preserving them. To obviate this criticism, and to make it possible to give the books the widest circulation, the new code provides that county boards of education may buy the libraries and have them circulate under the direction of the county superintendent from his office. No county in the State has availed itself of the library privilege quite so whole-heartedly as Jefferson. Every possible library has been taken by this county and

the Board of Revenue has appropriated \$50 instead of the necessary \$10 to each school qualifying.

Specific information about the libraries and the plan for securing them is contained in the Alabama Teachers' and Young People's Reading Circle Bulletin, a copy of which may be had upon request from the State Department of Education. The number of libraries purchased in each county with State aid is shown in the following table:

| COUNTY. | 1911-
1912 | 1912-
1913 | 1913-
1914 | 1914-
1915 | 1915-
1916 | 1916-
1917 | 1917-
1918 | 1918-
1919 | Total |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------|
| Autauga | 10 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 33 |
| Baldwin | 10 | 10 | 18 | 18 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 27 | 104 |
| Barbour | 10 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 48 |
| Bibb | 10 | 14 | 18 | 19 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 85 |
| Blount | 10 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 16 |
| Bullock | 7 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 28 |
| Butler | 0 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 31 |
| Calhoun | 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 39 |
| Chambers | 0 | 0 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 28 | 14 | 7 | 110 |
| Cherokee | 0 | 10 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 41 |
| Chilton | 10 | 7 | 15 | 4 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 |
| Choctaw | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 22 |
| Clarke | 0 | 11 | 18 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 49 |
| Clay | 10 | 7 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 34 |
| Cleburne | 3 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 31 |
| Coffee | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Colbert | 0 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 63 |
| Conecuh | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 21 |
| Coosa | 10 | 5 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| Covington | 0 | 0 | 18 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 39 |
| Crenshaw | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 8 |
| Cullman | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 15 |
| Dale | 10 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 47 |
| Dallas | 10 | 14 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 58 |
| DeKalb | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 20 |
| Elmore | 10 | 14 | 15 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 54 |

| COUNTY. | 1911-
1912 | 1912-
1913 | 1913-
1914 | 1914-
1915 | 1915-
1916 | 1916-
1917 | 1917-
1918 | 1918-
1919 | Total |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------|
| Escambia | 1 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 14 | 19 | 10 | 53 |
| Etowah | 9 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 35 |
| Fayette | 0 | 8 | 18 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 |
| Franklin | 4 | 13 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 41 |
| Geneva | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 10 |
| Greene | 2 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Hale | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Henry | 9 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 27 |
| Houston | 3 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 28 |
| Jackson | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| Jefferson | 10 | 14 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 28 | 34 | 40 | 187 |
| Lamar | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 16 | 38 |
| Lauderdale | 10 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 57 |
| Lawrence | 8 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 21 | 66 |
| Lee | 10 | 14 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 45 |
| Limestone | 0 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 20 | 49 |
| Lowndes | 3 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| Macon | 8 | 14 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 30 |
| Madison | 10 | 14 | 18 | 12 | 18 | 13 | 9 | 5 | 99 |
| Marengo | 7 | 14 | 14 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 45 |
| Marion | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Marshall | 10 | 14 | 18 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 56 |
| Mobile | 10 | 14 | 18 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 58 |
| Monroe | 7 | 0 | 17 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 37 |
| Montgomery | 10 | 14 | 13 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 74 |
| Morgan | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| Perry | 10 | 10 | 13 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 |
| Pickens | 4 | 14 | 18 | 15 | 18 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 78 |
| Pike | 10 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 30 |
| Randolph | 10 | 14 | 18 | 18 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 81 |
| Russell | 2 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| Shelby | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 3 | 0 | 23 |
| St. Clair | 0 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 18 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 67 |
| Sumter | 2 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 22 |
| Talladega | 10 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 34 |
| Tallapoosa | 10 | 10 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 40 |
| Tuscaloosa | 10 | 14 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 105 |
| Walker | 8 | 4 | 15 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 14 | 4 | 69 |

| COUNTY. | 1911-
1912 | 1912-
1913 | 1913-
1914 | 1914-
1915 | 1915-
1916 | 1916-
1917 | 1917-
1918 | 1918-
1919 | Total |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------|
| Washington | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| Wilcox | 0 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 24 |
| Winston | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total..... | 351 | 420 | 635 | 325 | 356 | 263 | 265 | 267 | 2,872 |

STATE SUPERVISION

Work of the State Department

The magnitude of the public school interests of the State is such that a considerable staff is necessary for the work of direction and supervision. Until the new code became effective, the force of the Department of Education as specifically provided under the law comprehended a Superintendent, a chief clerk, two bookkeepers, and one stenographer. By special statute, two members of the Board of Examiners, four or five institute workers, and some clerical assistants were authorized. The General Education Board paid the salaries of two rural school agents and one stenographer and the Alabama Illiteracy Commission employed a field agent. The Department was unable, therefore, to give anything like the professional assistance needed and the large administrative problems, such as the necessity for securing better school machinery and more money absorbed much of the time and efforts of the force provided.

Under the new code, to which reference has already been made, the work of the Department is classified and special divisions created to accept the responsibility of promoting definite lines of work, it being the duty of the superintendent to coordinate and direct all. A competent staff is to be employed, as soon as persons of the requisite technical training and experience can be found, and the

work of the Department professionalized. It will be the endeavor of the Superintendent to establish the same relationship with the county superintendents that the strong city and county superintendents maintain with their principals and teachers. Under the law, the State Board of Education must set up minimum essentials in the several fields of school activities, equipment, including practice and technique, but in doing so the cooperation of county and city boards of education and of county and city superintendents will be ardently sought and recognized.

Perhaps the greatest service to be rendered by the Department in the near future will be the preparation of a course of study adapted to the needs of the State, with enough latitude reserved to encourage local initiative and to meet the requirements of local conditions. This will, of course, be followed up vigorously for the purpose of giving such help as may be needed, of making such adaptations as experience may justify, of passing on the excellencies found in certain localities, of consulting and advising with city and county supervisors and of stimulating the boards of education in employing satisfactory supervisory help and in fixing standards.

The Department will also endeavor through its staff to build up a strong professional spirit among the entire school forces of the State. The building up of an esprit de corps in Alabama is a matter of first rate importance and can best be accomplished by substantial proof on the part of the members of the State staff that they are qualified for the work they are attempting and are meeting the real needs of the schools in what they do. The value of the school as the key to local and State development is coming to be recognized by the public as never before and boards of education, as well as the general public, must come to look upon supervision as an absolute necessity and prerequisite.

The Department through the publication of a monthly bulletin, through news letters, through special publications and through visitation and conference will endeavor to keep in active and vital touch with the school interests of the State. Where local workers are showing inertia, or incapacity for the work, the effort will be to encourage and stimulate, if possible, and if not to recommend changes.

Under the direction of the State Board, conferences of school boards, superintendents, vocational teachers, and the like, will be called as the needs of the work may justify, district meetings will be held at convenient times and places, teachers' institutes will be made to fit into the general scheme, and constant effort will be made to keep the Department alert, responsive, constructive and helpful in making the work of our schools as efficient and progressive as is possible.

It will be the aim of the Superintendent and the staff to be as prompt and courteous in dealing with county and city superintendents as we would like them to be in return. Our interests are mutual and work to be successful must be performed in that spirit.

CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS

The gateway to the teaching profession in Alabama has hitherto been guarded by the State Board of Examiners composed of the Superintendent, a Secretary, and one other member. The plan of certification has been dual—that is, on the bases of graduation and of examination. The new code makes the work of certification a distinct division of the State Department of Education, and gives whatever latitude may be necessary to the State Board of Education to set up such plans of certification as will meet the needs of the State under any conditions. The details of the work of the last year are set out in the report of the secretary which follows:

*Hon. Spright Dowell,
Superintendent of Education,
Montgomery, Alabama.*

DEAR SIR:—It affords me pleasure to submit a brief official report of the work of the State Board of Examiners for Teachers for the scholastic year ending September 30, 1919. The Board is composed of the State Superintendent of Education as ex-officio president and two members appointed by him, a man and a woman, the man being secretary of the Board.

The law gives the Board of Examiners power to issue first grade licenses on the basis of graduation and without examination to graduates of the four Class A normal schools, the Alabama Girls' Technical Institute, schools of other states with similar standing, and also to graduates of standard institutions of this and other states who have completed as much as fourteen semester hours of professional study in accordance with the regulations of the Board. A standard institution is regarded as one with adequate faculty, both as to number and professional qualifications of instructors, ample equipment for work of a high character, and requiring the completion of four full years of work above the four-year high school. Such an institution must maintain a distinct department of education whose head is a specialist in educational branches and who gives his entire time to the work of that department:

The following Alabama schools are on the list for the certification of teachers on the basis of graduation: University of Alabama, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Alabama Girls' Technical Institute, Howard College, Birmingham-Southern College, Woman's College, Judson College, Athens College, and the four Class A normal schools—Florence, Jacksonville, Troy and Livingston. During the year just closed, graduates of Talladega College who had met the requirements of the State Board

of Examiners were considered eligible to apply for a first grade certificate without examination. This is the only negro institution in the State enjoying such certification privileges.

In conformity with the foregoing statute, 530 first grade certificates, two of which were for negroes, were issued during the last scholastic year as compared with 441 during the year 1917-1918. Quite a number of these certificates were granted on the basis of graduation from institutions of other states, a larger number than usual being from the Central Western States. A majority of these applicants were females, a fact which is confirmed by the comparative number of males and females now engaged in the teaching service of the State. It is gratifying to note an increase of 89 certificates issued on the basis of graduation over the number issued the previous year.

In conformity with a special act of the first session of the Legislature of 1919, the Board granted 56 emergency certificates, 54 for white applicants and two for colored, upon recommendation of county superintendents.

During the last year the Board has validated 755 certificates for white applicants and 25 for colored applicants, which is 556 more than were validated during the previous year. This enormous increase was due almost wholly to the emergency validation for the period of one year of any state certificate which was valid for that length of time in the state of issuance. The Board was aware that many of these certificates were not equal in rank to the Alabama certificate but waived its regular validation policy in order to meet the excessive demand for teachers. Even then a number of schools were forced to go without teachers. It is hoped that this policy may be discontinued in the near future.

Under the existing law the Board of Examiners is authorized to extend for one year at a time and for a total

of not more than four consecutive years any certificate (except life) upon the holder's submitting to the Board of Examiners evidence of having pursued professional study, with the Board's approval, for as much as six weeks at some standard educational institution within the year next preceding the expiration of the applicant's license. The Board requires for extension privileges a maximum of twenty and a minimum of fifteen hours a week, at least ten hours of which are professional. An applicant may, likewise, meet the Board's requirements for certificate extension by pursuing satisfactorily for a period covering at least three months, the regularly prescribed course of study in any Class A normal school or in the teacher training department of any college or other institutions recognized by the Board of Examiners. Three hundred seventy-eight certificates for white applicants and 143 for negroes, making a total of 521, were extended, which was an excess of 46 over the previous year.

This is ample evidence that the summer schools of the present year were well attended, which evidence is substantiated not only by the number of teachers seeking extension privileges but also by the increased number who attended summer school for better preparing themselves professionally. The Board of Examiners maintains the following institutions on its list for the extension of certificates: for whites, University of Alabama, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, the four Class A normals, at Troy, Livingston, Florence and Jacksonville, Alabama Girls' Technical Institute, and Howard College; for negroes, Tuskegee Institute, Selma University, Stillman Institute, Montgomery Normal School, A. & M. College, and Miles Memorial College. The total number of persons who wrote the examinations were 7,029, which number does not include validations, extensions, emergency certificates, nor certificates by graduation, a total of 1,887. The grand total of applicants for 1918-1919 was 8,916, whereas there

were 10,160 during the preceding year. Of the total number of applicants, 6,439 were whites and 2,477 negroes.

Reference to the consolidated report of the Board of Examiners for 1918-1919 (see statistical section of this volume), shows that certificates were issued as follows: Life, 111, two of which were for colored applicants; first, 1,138, 14 of which were for negroes (first grade certificates by examination 58 white, 2 colored); second, 1,342, 184 being for negroes; third, 2,160, 926 of which were for negroes; a total of 3,625 whites and 1,126 negroes receiving certificates, making a combined total of 4,751. Four thousand, one hundred sixty-five applicants were rejected, 2,814 of these being white and 1,351 colored. Five hundred thirty-three per cent of the applicants received certificates, and 56.3% of these were white and 45.4% colored. The proportion of applicants who were successful on the examinations was larger than it would have been during normal times, owing to the fact that the demand for teachers was reflected to a certain extent in the leniency with which teachers were graded.

All examination papers are graded by the two members of the Board of Examiners with the assistance of other well qualified persons who are retained as graders during each examination. Every means possible is exerted to insure uniform and accurate grading and each applicant may feel assured that his or her papers will receive the most careful consideration. All papers are kept on file for a period of six months after examination, subject to inspection by the applicant. After the expiration of six months the papers are destroyed. The Board is making strenuous efforts to place examinations for teachers on a higher moral basis and it is gratifying to report that the number of unscrupulous applicants is apparently diminishing. In certain counties of the State, however, there is still evidence of laxity on the part of the examiners in

conducting examinations, a fact which causes undue loss of time and effort on the part of those who grade the papers. A list of the names and addresses of all persons who are rejected for cheating is mailed to every county superintendent and it is hoped that such pressure may be brought to bear as to prevent from taking examination all persons who are prone to employ fraudulent means in procuring certificates.

Two special bulletins bearing on the certification of teachers are each year printed and distributed by the Board of Examiners. Bulletin No. 32 contains the rules and regulations governing the certification of teachers and Bulletin No. 40 specifies the particular subjects to be used on the regular examinations during the current year.

The Board of Examiners has received during the year \$12,235.92 as fees for teachers' certificates, and has disbursed \$10,057 for postage, clerical assistance, conduct of examinations, salaries of members of the Board of Examiners, etc., leaving a net balance of \$2,178.48 for the year. These receipts were \$1,189.43 short of the receipts for the year 1917-1918, however the net income was \$853.17 greater.

In conclusion, I take pleasure in saying that the new laws relative to the certification of teachers which have been enacted by the recent Legislature, encourage me to believe that in the near future our teachers may receive such special certificates as may best be adapted to their needs in the particular work in which they are engaged, and that less time may be required in preparation for teachers' examinations and more time given to professional growth.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN B. CLARK,

*Secretary of the Board
of Examiners for Teachers.*

TRAINING TEACHERS IN SERVICE

The teachers' institute is designed for the improvement of teachers in service. It has been the custom heretofore to place the emphasis both on methods of teaching and upon the problems of administration and supervision. Under the new code, it has seemed best to shift the emphasis entirely to problems of administration and supervision, and to omit method work altogether.

Since the State Department must now give substantial recognition for reading circle work, and the selection of the books upon which credit is based is entrusted to the Department, it would seem more profitable through county and district organizations to carry on the work of professional improvement, which was attempted in the old type of teachers' institute.

The growing emphasis on summer school work and the provision in the new code for the training of teachers in service through extension courses justify the change, and in the future the time of the institute will be abridged, teachers will be paid as for time taught, no fees will be collected, and the special needs and interests of the county school system will be featured.

A more detailed account of the work appears in the report of the Director which follows:

Hon. Spright Dowell,
State Superintendent of Education,
Montgomery, Alabama.

DEAR SIR:—I am herewith submitting report on teachers' institutes for the scholastic year ending September 30, 1919.

An effort was made in projecting the work to follow in a somewhat definite and sequential order the work as offered in previous years. During the year 1917-1918 the work of the institute had centered around an interpretation of the school laws with special attention to adminis-

trative policies relating to the counties. The law changing the method of selecting county superintendents brought into service some forty new men who were anxious to have the assistance of the department in organizing the work under their supervision in keeping with the new requirements set up in the legislation of 1915.

In an effort to promote an interest in better methods of instruction, a continued emphasis was placed on the teaching of English, especially spelling, and also in geography, as the textbook in this subject had just been changed. In order to coordinate the geography work with the teaching of history and civics, and also to take advantage of the keen interest in all matters relating to current geography and history, the main efforts of the year's work were centered around the social science studies.

Since the schools were engaged in various forms of war activities it also seemed appropriate to recommend a program which would require that a large part of the children's time be given to instruction that would enable them more fully to appreciate the great forces that were engaged in a death struggle for the mastery, not alone of battle fields, but of future generations as well. A nationwide interest had been aroused in a better health and recreation movement. The findings of the draft boards revealed the fact that practically one-third of our young men were not physically fit for service in the armies of their country. One of the first and most effective ways to bring home these facts to the people would be through the public schools. Indeed it seemed that every agency of our government and every privately promoted philanthropic enterprise soon found that the quickest way to the people was through the medium of the public schools.

It was, therefore, considered well to provide on our program time and opportunity for introducing this subject and effecting an organization which would be able to bet-

ter health conditions, not only in the schools but in the homes as well. We were assisted in this by the Anti-Tuberculosis League, which was promoting the Health Crusader Movement. We were also aided by the Woman's Division of the National Council of Defense. Teachers were furnished literature and outlines for promoting an interest in better health conditions. The national government through a representative of the health department brought before the people the astonishing and fearful conditions resulting from social diseases and sought through the teachers to bring home the absolute necessity for betterment through the right kind of publicity. Restrictions and other means which had proved successful in the various government camps and cantonments were recommended and laws putting these regulations into effect were advocated. The extension work carried on by the Alabama Polytechnic Institute was presented by representatives of that institution.

The reading circle work for the year was coordinated with the program of instruction as outlined above through the use of Rapeer's "How to Teach Elementary School Branches." This text was a basis for method work in the departmental sessions and was especially useful in connection with the work of spelling, geography and history. "Our Schools in War Times and After," another reading circle text, was helpful in formulating a war-time policy for the schools and in a general way in estimating the relative values of the different kinds of war work which teachers were asked to promote. Probably the most definite and serviceable reading circle text was that by Monroe, "Educational Tests and Measurements," which introduced the teachers to the modern methods of measuring the products of instruction. Its value was not alone in presenting new facts but in making it necessary for teachers to study their own methods of instruction and especially to question their own means of measuring the

results of instruction. A fourth reading circle book which was of interest to teachers engaged in the upper elementary grades and high schools was "Vocational Guidance," by Puffer.

During the year efforts were made to assist county superintendents in the matters of administration. Emphasis was placed on the work of reorganizing the schools of their counties so as to provide for consolidation.

To put this program into effect required the services of at least three men and three women for the white teachers and one man and one woman for the work with the colored teachers. In planning the work, this force was kept in mind. However, the shortage of teachers and especially of capable leaders brought about by the war made it impossible to carry out the program as originally outlined. It was, therefore, deemed best to organize an emergency force made up of men and women in the State who could give short periods of time to the institute work and still continue in their regular positions, and to trust to a hurried explanation of the Department's aims through a short conference with the workers selected. Accordingly a meeting of these workers was held just prior to the opening of the institute year and the schedule of dates arranged so as to make possible the holding of practically all the institutes in every county of the State during the months of October and November. This was considered important as all superintendents were anxious to have the aid of representatives of the Department in effecting organizations for carrying out a very strenuous program which was made doubly so by the extraordinary conditions in connection with the war.

The conductors and assistants were supplied with all necessary materials for carrying out the plans in accordance with the explanations given by the representatives of the Department and institutes were held during the

first week of October in five counties. However, just at this time the nation-wide epidemic of influenza made its appearance in almost every section of the State. Health authorities were divided as to the best policy but in the majority of cases all arrangements for public gatherings of every kind were cancelled and for more than a month no institutes were held. In fact very few institutes were held during the months of October and November. As a result, a large percentage of the institutes were re-scheduled for December and January. In the meantime the armistice had brought the actual war activities to a close which largely obviated the necessity for a war-time program. The influenza continued epidemic in many counties so long as to make it unwise to attempt any kind of meeting. For this reason nearly one-third of the institutes were postponed until summer or early fall.

All of these interruptions made it impossible and in some respects undesirable to carry out the original plans for the institutes. It made certain projects inappropriate and necessitated the introduction of new phases not provided for in the original plans. Since our institute force was largely made up of men and women not immediately connected with the Department, it was impossible to work out a very satisfactory program, in keeping with the changed conditions. While this demoralization applied with special force to the work of the institutes, it affected every other line of educational effort and made it difficult to formulate a new and constructive program. This necessarily would have to wait until a new force could be organized and new policies developed in keeping with the new and changing conditions. In order to avoid interrupting the school work the length of the institutes was changed to three days and in many cases two days. This was especially satisfactory inasmuch as there was a desire to give as much time as possible to the actual school room instruction.

In attempting to summarize the year's work it may be said that the greatest service rendered was in stressing the general idea of reorganization of the schools through a system of consolidations. Attempts were made to bring home to the superintendents and teachers an appreciation of conditions in the country schools. Facts furnished by the teachers were tabulated at each institute. The following is typical of conditions in the country schools:

The typical rural school attempting high school work does not have an average length of term of more than six months. The average recitation period for high school subjects does not exceed twenty minutes. If the school is in session 120 days with lesson periods of twenty minutes, the total recitation time given to any subject during the school year would be 2,400 minutes. In the standard high school of 180 days with not less than 40 minute periods, the time given to each subject is 7,200 minutes. It would, therefore, take the boy or girl three years in the country school to cover the time requirement for one year in a standard high school. It has been found that the high school work in the rural schools requires from one-fifth to two-thirds of the time of the teacher; but the average number of pupils doing high school work does not exceed six, while the number of elementary pupils varies from twenty-five to one hundred fifty. This shows that even though the high school pupils do not receive adequate attention they receive four or five times as much time as that given to elementary pupils. The further limitation due to lack of numbers prevents team work, class contests, etc., so essential to interest and success on the part of high school pupils.

A study of the qualifications of the teachers shows that less than five per cent have completed a four-year college course, which would entitle them to offer instruction in high school subjects. It was also shown by actual count that the number of recitations per teacher in the rural

school varies from 15 to 35 classes daily with from 5 to 10 of these classes in high school subjects.

These facts were brought out in practically every county and in the majority of cases not only the superintendent but all the teachers seemed anxious to reorganize the schools under some plan that would eliminate the conditions which make successful work impossible. The most feasible plan discussed was a system of consolidation, providing the junior high school, leaving the elementary school of six grades in the community and bringing the boys and girls of the higher grades together by a system of transportation.

Statistical information obtained from the enrollment blanks furnishes some rather interesting facts. The enrollment in the institutes does not represent the total teaching force of the State inasmuch as more than five hundred received excuses issued direct by the State Superintendent, for which fees were paid. Added to this number is a large group who were exempt, having attended summer schools.

The colored institutes of the State followed in a general way the plans outlined for the white institutes, emphasizing better teaching of elementary subjects, reading circle work, and the importance of attending summer schools. The same influences which affected the teachers in the white schools were felt in the ranks of the negro teachers of the State. Many were called for service in the army, hundreds of others were lured away from the school room by the attractive offers in industrial fields.

The statistical information compiled from the enrollment blanks filled out by the teachers of the negro institutes is also attached.

The financial statement which is appended reveals the fact that as a result of the rather extensive abridgement of the institute program there was an accumulation of a handsome balance to the credit of this fund, amounting to

\$4,272.91. However, this balance would not have been more than sufficient to meet the normal expenditures had the conditions permitted the projected organization.

The director in charge of this work is under many obligations to the men and women who gave of their time and thought in carrying out the plan of institute work for the year. It may well be considered a part of the war work which they did in addition to their regular duties, and for such services those responsible for the educational welfare of the State may be profoundly thankful. In the midst of the changing conditions which have been experienced throughout the year and the necessity of meeting emergencies that have arisen in this particular phase of our educational work, I am particularly appreciative of the interest and guidance of the State Superintendent and for his direction and advice at all times. His ability to analyze emergency situations, and to provide a program for action made possible a continuous policy, necessary to the success of any enterprise.

Respectfully submitted,

R. E. TIDWELL,
Director of Institutes.

STATISTICAL.

| | White | Colored |
|---|-------|---------|
| Enrollment: | | |
| Male | 1,442 | 398 |
| Female | 6,095 | 1,575 |
| Total | 7,537 | 1,958 |
| Number employed in one-teacher schools..... | 1,746 | 912 |
| Number teaching: | | |
| 6 or more grades..... | 1,718 | 667 |
| 4 or 5 grades..... | 1,405 | 428 |
| 2 or 3 grades..... | 2,064 | 409 |
| 1 grade | 1,272 | 327 |

| Number who have taught: | White | Colored |
|--|--------|---------|
| 1 year | 1,556 | 277 |
| 2 years..... | 1,064 | 196 |
| 3 years..... | 751 | 135 |
| 4 years..... | 609 | 150 |
| 5 years..... | 541 | 145 |
| 6 or more years..... | 2,253 | 1,022 |
| Average number of years taught..... | 5.8 | 8.5 |
| Number who have taught in present locality: | | |
| 1 year..... | 3,215 | 760 |
| 2 years..... | 1,162 | 292 |
| 3 years..... | 481 | 170 |
| 4 years..... | 271 | 110 |
| 5 years..... | 173 | 70 |
| 6 or more years..... | 357 | 503 |
| Average number of years in present locality..... | 1.9 | 2.3 |
| Average number of months taught in: | | |
| Elementary schools..... | 34 | |
| High schools | 30 | |
| Number of School Journals received..... | 7,140 | 1,548 |
| Reading Circle Membership..... | 3,535 | 550 |
| Number of Reading Circle Certificates..... | 3,719 | 257 |
| Membership of County Teachers' Association..... | 3,184 | 804 |
| Number of School Improvement Associations..... | 1,342 | 485 |
| Membership in School Improvement Associations..... | 24,168 | 13,420 |
| Number of Clubs: | | |
| Literary | 823 | 179 |
| Corn | 708 | 179 |
| Pig | 784 | 294 |
| Canning | 566 | 295 |
| Poultry | 521 | 95 |
| Miscellaneous | 179 | 98 |
| Teachers' preparation: | | |
| High School— | | |
| Average attendance (months)..... | 23 | 27 |
| Number graduates | 3,133 | 807 |
| Normal School— | | |
| Average attendance (months)..... | 11 | 16 |
| Number graduates | 1,473 | 576 |

| College— | White | Colored |
|---|-------|---------|
| Average attendance (months)..... | 10.5 | 22 |
| Number graduates | 789 | 65 |
| Summer School, six weeks terms: | | |
| Professional courses | 4,500 | 1,073 |
| Average | 3.4 | 2 |
| Certificate courses | 2,731 | 330 |
| Average | 2.8 | 1 |
| Number reporting additional professional training.... | 901 | 126 |

FINANCIAL

RECEIPTS

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Balance September 30, 1918..... | \$ 3,041.67 |
| State Appropriation | 6,500.00 |
| Institute Fees..... | 7,524.90 |
| Total Receipts | \$17,066.57 |

DISBURSEMENTS

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Salaries | \$ 9,205.25 |
| Traveling Expenses | 3,283.41 |
| Stenographic Assistance | 155.00 |
| Stamps | 150.00 |
| Balance September 30, 1919..... | 4,272.91 |
| Total | \$17,066.57 |

ALABAMA TEACHERS' AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S READING CIRCLE

This agency for the improvement of teachers in service was created by the Alabama Educational Association in 1911. The plan contemplates the establishment of a county reading circle organization with a county secretary to promote the work under the direction of a county superintendent of education. Three specific types of study are undertaken, as for example, methods, child psychology, and general culture. These books are made the basis of study in teachers' institutes, and in the county

teachers' associations. Ordinarily, meetings are held monthly in the several counties by districts, and the reading circle work is the core.

In 1916 the work was intrusted to the State Department of Education by a resolution of the A. E. A. This was done in order to make the professional reading of teachers fit in with the plans of the State Board of Examiners and with the work of the teachers' institutes. As an incentive to this work credit is given to all applicants for certificates.

In an effort to further improve the character of the work done in the reading circle groups, the Legislature of 1919 legally incorporated the reading circle as a part of the teacher training division of the State Department of Education and made it the duty of county and city superintendents to direct the work with the teachers under their jurisdiction. This Department has carefully worked out plans which make it possible for teachers who do reading circle work to have their certificate extended for a period of one year, provided no certificate is extended for more than two years in succession. The requirements are:

1. a. The teacher must have read three of the reading circle texts adopted for the current year.

- b. The teacher must have attended the regular meetings or conferences held, usually twice a month, over a period of not less than five months.

- c. A total of not less than twenty-five hours must have been spent in the above conferences, fifteen of which must have been given to the discussion of topics connected with the adopted reading circle texts.

2. Any teacher who has complied with the foregoing requirements is eligible to take the reading circle examination which will be held by the county superintendents at a time and place agreed upon between the county superintendent and the State superintendent. The ques-

tions will be prepared and the papers examined by the State Department of Education. A reading circle certificate will be issued to all applicants showing a fair knowledge of the texts studied.

3. Four reading circle certificates entitle the holder to a reading circle diploma. Such diploma will be evidence that the holder has pursued systematically the reading circle work over a period of four years and has, therefore, covered in a fairly definite way the general fields of professional study, including psychology, school-room management, methods of instruction, etc. All certificates and diplomas are issued by the State Department of Education.

The books studied during the year which ended June 30, 1919, were as follows: Educational Tests and Measurements, Monroe-DeVoss, and Kelly; Teaching Elementary School Subjects, Rapeer; Vocational Guidance, Puffer. For the year beginning July 1, the following adoptions have been made: The Curriculum, Bobbitt; The Rural Teacher and His Work, Foght; Methods and Standards for Local School Surveys, Bliss; and Roots of the War, Davis. These books are furnished the teachers through the State Depository at a substantial reduction from the regular list price.

During the year 1918-19, 1,564 certificates and 136 diplomas were issued while 208 applicants were rejected because they failed to conform to the regulations or did not give evidence of having made proper study of the books. The counties deserving special mention for the large number of teachers who secured certificates are Jefferson, DeKalb, Coffee, Tuscaloosa and Fayette.

The new law governing the training of teachers in service charges the county and city superintendents of education with the responsibility of holding county meetings and group conferences. Since these meetings will not be successful, as a rule, unless the superintendent or one of

his supervisors can be present at each meeting and direct the work, it is necessary that the program for the various groups of the county be planned by one central committee. To aid this committee, a bulletin of suggestions for these county and group meetings has been issued by the State Department of Education and placed in the hands of all the teachers. This material, if followed, will make possible a more helpful co-ordination of the professional reading course with the every day school and community problems.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

As has already been stated, two recommendations were made in the annual report of this Department of one year ago for the consideration of the Legislature which was to convene in January, namely, first, the formal acceptance on the part of the State of the provisions of the Smith-Hughes law carrying with it the creation of the necessary machinery and the appropriation of a sufficient amount annually to match the Federal fund; second, the creation of a Commission to study our whole scheme of education. The preceding pages of this report have dealt somewhat at length with the latter recommendation, because of its significance for education as a whole, but it is quite as pertinent to consider now what has been done under the stimulus of the Smith-Hughes law toward setting up a wise plan for vocational education in Alabama.

It will be recalled that under the Federal statute, a permissive provision made it possible to put the law into effect by action of the Governor in appointing a temporary State Board for Vocational Education to serve until the Legislature in regular session had had enough time to give due consideration to the matter and pass the requisite enabling act. Governor Henderson formally set the machinery in motion in August, 1917, by appointing the State Board for Vocational Education as follows:

Spright Dowell, Superintendent of Education, Montgomery.

T. W. Palmer, President Alabama Girls' Technical Institute, Montevallo.

J. J. Doster, Dean of Department of Education of the University, University.

Zebulon Judd, Head of Department of Education, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.

E. M. Wright, Professor of Education, State Normal School, Troy.

C. A. Brown, Principal Central High School, Birmingham.

J. Alex Moore, Principal Walker County High School, Jasper.

There were two factors that made it seem wise to the Board to proceed with deliberation in inaugurating the work. In the first place, there were no funds available except such as could be donated by the Board of Control of the particular institution which might desire to qualify, the State having had no opportunity to make an appropriation. In the second place, the work was new and the way in the South uncharted.

It should also be added that supervision was largely a voluntary matter since those charged with the responsibility were asked to assume new duties in addition to their already full programs and without additional compensation. The work therefore was not launched on a very comprehensive scale and large results could not, of course, be expected. That the policy of the Board in proceeding in this way was wise and inspired confidence is best attested by the action of the Legislature in making an appropriation by unanimous vote to match the Federal fund, and by passing the necessary laws for setting up suitable machinery for carrying on the work.

Early in the year 1918, classes in vocational agriculture were formed in a few county high schools, in a small

number of rural schools, and in two or three county training schools; courses in trade and industry were undertaken in Birmingham, Ensley, Mobile, and in five cotton mill towns; courses in vocational home economics were introduced in one city high school, in one county high school, and in one county training school. Teacher training courses in vocational agriculture, trade and industry, and home economics were inaugurated for whites as follows: agriculture, Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Trade and Industry, University of Alabama; home economics, Alabama Girls' Technical Institute; and in all three lines at Tuskegee Institute for Negroes. It is worthy of note that the State Board for Vocational Education specifically set aside 25% of the available Federal funds for use both in negro secondary schools and in teacher training institutions.

At the beginning of the next year, the Board of Control of the District Agricultural Schools at the instance of the superintendent, who was also executive officer of the Board, instructed each president in making his budget for the year to set aside enough funds with which to match the Federal money for the employment of a teacher of vocational agriculture. While the work inaugurated in these schools has not yet been as far reaching as could have been desired, because some of them are only local institutions and all of them have lacked funds, it can be confidently stated that enough has been done to justify the conclusion that the agricultural schools of Alabama can be made to serve the State in a satisfactory way if they are made vocational schools in fact, and if proper emphasis is placed upon the teaching of vocational agricultural and vocational home economics.

In the proposed readjustment it will probably be wise to make provision for a course in which the sciences are emphasized for the benefit of those who may not wish to prepare specifically for the vocations of agriculture

and home economics. This will make the schools more serviceable and the added cost will be nominal. The institutions of higher learning have already agreed to accept unconditionally those applying for admission who have completed the courses outlined by the State Board.

During the year 1918-19, the vocational work was projected on a somewhat larger scale, and since the action of the Legislature in February made it possible to formulate plans for the new year on a much more substantial basis, proceeded to secure a supervisory staff. After due consideration, Mr. J. B. Hobdy, who had served so acceptably as supervisor of vocational agriculture while the State was operating under the tentative plan pending legislative action, was appointed Director. The staff was completed by the selection of Mr. S. L. Chesnutt as Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture, Mr. L. J. E. Sindell, as Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education, and Miss Ivol Spafford as Supervisor of Vocational Home Economics. Each of these persons was chosen solely on the basis of fitness for the work in hand. They are, without exception, college bred people with additional technical training in some of the best institutions in the country and have had the practical contact which is essential to success.

While it is recognized that the incorporation of vocational work in the regular course of study is a distinct departure, and upsets the traditional notions of education that have been so prevalent in the South, there is every reason to believe that the method to be pursued in Alabama will be approved by all fair-minded persons, and that in due time the State will demonstrate that it is possible to give boys and girls the academic subjects and at the same time train them for occupational efficiency as well as for the responsibilities of citizenship.

There are two handicaps that must be overcome before the work can be made an absolute success. First, a com-

petent force of specially trained teachers must be secured; second, adequate buildings and equipment must be furnished.

Perhaps the chief obstacle to vocational education is the lack of properly trained teachers. The salaries paid teachers of vocational agriculture are relatively higher than those paid to other teachers and even to principals. This is due to some extent to the better training in subject matter that vocational teachers as a rule have had, but more to the inexorable law of supply and demand. We realize in Alabama that this advantage is a temporary one and that unless the teachers of vocational subjects are better trained in the art of teaching, a reaction will inevitably come. The State Board through its executive staff and by its liberal support of teacher training courses both in regular sessions and in summer schools, is endeavoring to encourage thorough training on the part of those preparing to teach and on the part of those already in service.

The building and equipment necessary for offering vocational courses must likewise be of a different character from that of the traditional school. Since the work is intensely practical, the apparatus, specimens, material and supplies needed in the laboratory and project work must not only be more numerous and varied but often more expensive than would appear from a superficial study. It is the policy of the State Board to require that suitable quarters and equipment be procured before approving any school for State and Federal aid.

Aside from the prospect in the State secondary schools it seems reasonably sure that the best hope for vocational agriculture and perhaps for home economics is in the rural high school. The proposed reorganization of the work of elementary and secondary education in Alabama so as to include the junior high school will undoubtedly make a larger place for vocational training peculiarly

adapted to local needs. Given these conditions, a properly trained teaching force, suitable quarters and equipment, the added direction of the State Board of Education and its supervisory staff, and vocational education will, in due time, be well on the way toward success in Alabama. A more detailed account of the present status of the work appears in the report of the director which follows:

*Supt. Spright Dowell,
Department of Education,
Montgomery, Alabama.*

MY DEAR SIR:—I take pleasure in submitting a report of the progress of vocational education in Alabama for the year ending September 30, 1919.

In accordance with the action of the Legislature in formally accepting the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Law, I assumed the duties of Director of Vocational Education on April 1st. Prior to that time the work, as you will recall, was of a voluntary nature and was performed by two members of the staff of the Department of Education and members of the faculty of two or three teacher-training institutions. For some time after I was made Director, it was necessary to continue to give the greater portion of my time to supervising vocational agriculture.

On September 1st Mr. S. L. Chesnutt was added to the vocational staff as Supervisor of Agriculture and Mr. L. J. Sindell as Supervisor of Trades and Industrial Education, while early in October Miss Ivol Spafford entered upon her duties as Supervisor of Home Economics. Under these conditions the hitherto limited supervision gave place to an intensive and systematic oversight.

In order that the records of vocational education in Alabama may be connected I am submitting herewith certain data which will give pertinent information about

the work from the time of its inception in July, 1917, to the present.

The development of the work along the several lines is shown by the following table which gives the Federal funds available for each fiscal year, the amount and percentage of the entire fund used. In considering this table it should be borne in mind that with the exception of one department of agriculture which was established at the Walker County High School, October 1, 1917, no schools were recognized until January, 1918. The figures given for the fiscal year 1919-1920 do not show actual expenditures but the sum total of all contracts approved for State and Federal aid. State aid was made available on April 1, 1919. Until this time all Federal funds were matched by local funds. After April 1st, teacher-training funds were matched in full from State funds; the funds expended in maintaining trade and agricultural courses were reimbursed to the amount of one-half from Federal funds and one-fourth from State funds. Salaries paid for home economics training were reimbursed one-half from State and Federal funds and one-half from local funds. The budget for the present year carries a State appropriation greater than the amount required to match Federal funds for the development of home economics work.

The table for the three years follows:

| 1917-1918 | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Subjects</i> | <i>Federal Funds Available</i> | <i>Amount Used</i> | <i>Per cent Used</i> |
| Agriculture | \$ 17,909.85 | \$ 4,850.00 | 36.9 |
| Trades and Industries— | | | |
| Trade Courses..... | 3,503.53 | 1,241.04 | 35.9 |
| Home Economics..... | 875.88 | 62.50 | 7.1 |
| Teacher Training..... | 11,665.57 | 3,592.02 | 30.7 |
| Total..... | \$33,954.83 | \$9,745.56 | 28.0 |

| 1918-1919 | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Subjects</i> | <i>Federal Funds Available</i> | <i>Amount Used</i> | <i>Per cent Used</i> |
| Agriculture | \$ 26,864.77 | \$ 18,816.35 | 70.0 |
| Trades and Industries— | | | |
| Trade Courses | 5,255.30 | 3,496.84 | 66.5 |
| Home Economics | 1,313.82 | 1,002.61 | 76.3 |
| Teacher Training | 16,331.79 | 8,170.06 | 50.0 |
| Total | \$49,765.68 | \$31,685.86 | 63.6 |
| 1919-1920 | | | |
| <i>Subjects</i> | <i>Federal Funds Available</i> | <i>Amount Used</i> | <i>Per cent Used</i> |
| Agriculture | \$35,819.70 | \$ 29,897.92 | 83.4 |
| Trades and Industries— | | | |
| Trade Courses | 7,007.09 | 7,007.09 | 100 |
| Home Economics | 1,751.74 | 1,751.74 | 100 |
| Teacher Training | 20,998.02 | 20,998.02 | 100 |
| Total | 65,576.55 | 59,654.77 | 90.1 |

Trade and Industrial Education:

Trade and industrial education was begun in Alabama January, 1918. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, the work was carried on in five centers distributed among the several types of instruction as follows: Unit trade, 2; Part-time, 3; Evening, 4; Total number of classes, 9.

During the year ending June 30, 1919, there were nine centers where vocational trade courses were given. The types of instruction and the number of courses under each type were as follows: All-day, 3; Part-time, 2; Evening, 11; Total number of classes, 16.

The close of the State fiscal year 1918-1919 and the beginning of the new Federal year 1919-1920 finds the number of centers increased to eleven. The distribution of the work according to type of instruction is as follows: Unit trade, 3; Part-time, 8; Evening, 19; Total number of classes, 30.

The development of this form of vocational education is encouraging when it is considered that the combined Federal and State fund available for all types of instruction for the present Federal fiscal year amounts to only \$14,014.18. Fifty percent of the State fund, which is twenty-five per cent of the entire fund, is reserved by the State Board for administration and for the development of vocational home economics, this form of instruction having been only meagerly provided for by the Federal Act.

The recognized centers with organized courses now operating, classified according to type of school are:

CLASSES FOR WHITES

| <i>Type of School</i> | <i>Location</i> | <i>Subject Taught</i> |
|-----------------------|--|------------------------|
| Unit Trade..... | Central High School, B'ham..... | Machine Shop |
| Unit Trade..... | Ensley High School, B'ham..... | Drafting |
| Unit Trade..... | Ensley High School, B'ham..... | Pattern Making |
| Part-time..... | Acipco, B'ham Schools, B'ham..... | Drawing for Mach'st |
| Part-time..... | Avondale Mills, Birmingham..... | Textile Gen'l Contin'n |
| Part-time..... | Public Schools, Birmingham..... | Gen'l Continuation |
| Part-time..... | Public Schools, Lanett..... | Gen'l Continuation |
| Part-time..... | Public Schools, Fairfax..... | Gen'l Continuation |
| Part-time..... | Public Schools, Shawmut..... | Gen'l Continuation |
| Part-time..... | Mignon Mills, Sylacauga (1)..... | Practical Textiles |
| Part-time..... | Mignon Mills, Sylacauga (2)..... | Practical Textiles |
| Evening..... | Avondale Mills, Birmingham (1)..... | Textile Mathematics |
| Evening..... | Avondale Mills, Birmingham (2)..... | Textile Mathematics |
| Evening..... | Chamber of Commerce, B'ham..... | Electricity |
| Evening..... | Central High School, B'ham..... | Foundry |
| Evening..... | Indian Head Mills, Cordova..... | Textile Mathematics |
| Evening..... | Ensley High School, Birmingham..... | Carpentry |
| Evening..... | Tallassee Mills Co., E. Tallassee..... | General Textiles |
| Evening..... | Public School, Fairfax..... | General Textiles |
| Evening..... | Public School, Langdale..... | General Textiles |
| Evening..... | Public School, Lanett (1)..... | General Textiles |
| Evening..... | Public School, Lanett (2)..... | General Textiles |
| Evening..... | Indian Head Mills, Piedmont..... | Textile Mathematics |
| Evening..... | Public School, Riverview..... | General Textiles |
| Evening..... | Public School, Shawmut..... | General Textiles |

| <i>Type of School</i> | <i>Location</i> | <i>Subject Taught</i> |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Evening..... | Mignon Mills, Sylacauga (1)..... | General Textiles |
| Evening..... | Mignon Mills, Sylacauga (2)..... | General Textiles |
| Evening..... | Tallassee Mills, Tallassee..... | General Textiles |

CLASSES FOR NEGROES

| <i>Type of School</i> | <i>Location</i> | <i>Subject Taught</i> |
|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Evening..... | Negro Industrial High School,
Birmingham..... | Tailoring |
| Evening..... | Negro Industrial High School,
Birmingham..... | Carpentry |

Twelve of the above courses are given in connection with the industrial plants and city schools of Birmingham where a director of vocational trade and industrial work is employed.

Home Economics:

Under the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act, home economics education, though formally recognized, is handicapped because of the very limited amount of aid provided for its development, the funds available each year being only twenty per cent of the fund for teaching trades and industries. These amounts have already been shown in this report.

Only one school was recognized for aid during the year ending June 30, 1918. This was the County Training Schools for Negroes at Plateau, Mobile county. Two all-day schools for whites were recognized during the year ending June 30, 1919. The present Federal fiscal year finds in operation three all-day schools and two evening schools for whites and three all-day schools for negroes. The two evening classes to which instruction is being given are located at Tallassee and East Tallassee, and the work is being done among the mill employees of the Tallassee Mills.

The schools which have been recognized for the Federal fiscal year beginning July 1, 1919, are as follows:

SCHOOLS FOR WHITES

| <i>Type of School</i> | <i>Location</i> |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| All-day.....City Schools..... | Dothan |
| All-day.....Public Schools..... | Ragland |
| All-day.....Public Schools..... | Tallassee |
| Evening.....Tallassee Mills..... | Tallassee |
| Evening.....Tallassee Mills..... | East Tallassee |

SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES

| <i>Type of School</i> | <i>Location</i> |
|---|-----------------|
| All-day.....Mobile County Training School.... | Plateau |
| All-day.....Pickens County Training School.. | Carrollton |
| All-day.....Baldwin County Training School. | Daphne |

The real purpose of home economics education, which is to prepare for home making, will unquestionably commend itself to boards of education of many all-day schools who will also recognize in it a means of reaching the homes of the State through evening school work.

Vocational home economics is the logical companion type of instruction to agriculture and should find a place in all schools where vocational agriculture courses are being given. I trust that it may be the policy of the State Board, in the development of the work, to provide dual vocational courses in many rural communities of the State.

Agricultural Education:

The increase in number of schools giving training in vocational agriculture for the year has been satisfactory. During the first year of the work in Alabama it was introduced into four county high schools, three rural schools for whites and five county training schools for negroes.

During the second fiscal year, June, 1918, agricultural courses were organized in one additional county high school and in ten secondary agricultural schools. The work was discontinued in two of the negro schools recog-

nized the year previous but was organized in five additional county training schools for negroes.

The close of the present State fiscal year finds nine additional white schools in which vocational agriculture courses have been begun. Eight of these are large type rural schools, the other is the Lee County High School, recognized for the work in order that the teacher-training institution at Auburn might have a practice school for those teachers being trained there.

As is shown in the above, eight negro schools gave vocational courses during the Federal fiscal year ending June 30, 1919. The work was discontinued in three of these and six new schools were approved. However, the work has been discontinued in three of these during the first quarter of the present Federal fiscal year. There are at present eight negro schools giving vocational courses.

The development of vocational agriculture in negro schools presents some serious problems. The lack of agricultural training on the part of available teachers, and the failure of some of the school officials responsible for the work to grasp the full significance of such training for the negro, are two of the greatest handicaps. These conditions, together with the drafting of three teachers into the army are responsible for the discontinuance of the work in the schools referred to above.

Twenty-seven white schools and eight negro schools constitute the number giving courses in vocational agriculture in the State at this time.

Although it is evident that several of the schools in which the work is being given do not afford the most inviting field for such work, we are continuing it in the hope that as its real value is understood it may become more popular. The work has not yet been discontinued in any white school, though some valuable lessons have

been learned which will govern the approval of schools for aid in the future.

Vocational agriculture is meeting with the greatest success in rural districts where boys are actually engaged in farm practice and where the necessary land, stock and equipment are available for use in carrying out home project work.

Those schools giving vocational courses at the present time are:

SCHOOLS FOR WHITES

| <i>Date Approved</i> | <i>School</i> | <i>Location</i> |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| October, 1917..... | Walker County High..... | Jasper |
| January, 1918..... | Jefferson County High..... | Boyles |
| January, 1918..... | Pickens County High..... | Reform |
| January, 1918..... | Shelby County High..... | Columbiana |
| January, 1918..... | Alliance Consolidated Rural..... | Bessemer, Rt. 5 |
| January, 1918..... | Pleasantfield Rural..... | Oakman, Rt. 2 |
| January, 1918..... | Boldo Rural..... | Jasper, Rt. 1 |
| July, 1918..... | Geneva County High..... | Hartford |
| July, 1918..... | State Secondary Agricultural..... | Jackson |
| July, 1918..... | State Secondary Agricultural..... | Evergreen |
| July, 1918..... | State Secondary Agricultural..... | Abbeville |
| July, 1918..... | State Secondary Agricultural..... | Sylacauga |
| July, 1918..... | State Secondary Agricultural..... | Wetumpka |
| July, 1918..... | State Secondary Agricultural..... | Hamilton |
| July, 1918..... | State Secondary Agricultural..... | Albertville |
| July, 1918..... | State Secondary Agricultural..... | Athens |
| July, 1918..... | State Secondary Agricultural..... | Blountsville |
| July, 1918..... | State Secondary Agricultural..... | Lineville |
| July, 1918..... | Lee County High..... | Auburn |
| July, 1918..... | Five Points Consolidated Rural..... | Five Points |
| July, 1918..... | Riverton Consolidated Rural..... | Huntsville, Rt. 1 |
| July, 1918..... | Ohatchie Rural..... | Ohatchie |
| July, 1918..... | Foley Rural..... | Foley |
| July, 1918..... | Liberty Consolidated Rural..... | Ethelville |
| July, 1918..... | Winterboro Consolidated Rural..... | Talladega |
| July, 1918..... | Marbury Consolidated Rural..... | Marbury |
| July, 1918..... | Ragland Public..... | Ragland |

SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES

| <i>Date Approved</i> | <i>School</i> | <i>Location</i> |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| January 1, 1917..... | Lowndes County Training..... | Charity |
| January 1, 1917..... | Pickens County Training..... | Carrollton, Rt. 1 |
| January 1, 1917..... | Conecuh County Training..... | Evergreen |
| July, 1918..... | Baldwin County Training..... | Daphne |
| July, 1918..... | Chambers County Training..... | LaFayette |
| September, 1919..... | Choctaw County Training..... | West Butler |
| July, 1918..... | Henry County Training..... | Abbeville, Rt. |
| September, 1919..... | New Rising Star Rural..... | Tuskegee, Rt. 1 |

Teacher Training:

Approved teacher training courses for white teachers are being given at the University of Alabama in trades and industries; at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute in agriculture; and at the Alabama Girls Technical Institute and College in home economics. Each of these institutions have provided practice schools.

Teacher training for negroes is given in all three forms of vocational education at Tuskegee Institute and practice classes are maintained in the institution among pupils of upper elementary grades.

The number of young men and women who are preparing themselves for teaching vocational subjects, though limited during the 1918-1919 session of school, has increased for the present scholastic year as shown by enrollment in the classes during the month of September. Those in charge of the departments in each of the above named institutions are exerting their best efforts to meet the demand for trained teachers.

Special courses for vocational teachers of trades and industries were maintained during the months of July and August at the University of Alabama and similar courses in agriculture were given at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Tuskegee Institute maintained a four weeks course for negro teachers of agriculture at the same time.

All white and negro teachers of agriculture were required to take the course at their respective training institution in accordance with the provisions of the Alabama Plan.

The course for trade teachers provided at the University of Alabama, though not compulsory, was well attended, the management of several industrial plants where vocational trade courses were given during the preceding year, bearing all expenses of their teachers while in attendance.

Conclusion:

The greatest problem in vocational work is that of securing trained men and trained women. The supervisory force is fully convinced of the need of men and women who are not only trained for the work but who have the proper attitude toward it, and is using its best efforts to aid not only in improving the courses now being given but in securing the attendance on such institutions of men and women who have qualities suitable for vocational work. The process of making teachers is a slow one. However, through intensive supervision it is hoped that those in service may become more efficient and an adequate supply provided by the teacher-training institutions.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. HOBODY,

Director of Vocational Education.

ILLITERACY.

The Alabama Illiteracy Commission was created in accordance with an Act of the Legislature in 1915. The personnel of the Commission was as follows: Ex-Governor William D. Jelks, Honorable James B. Ellis, Mrs. J. H. McCoy, Mrs. W. K. Linscott, and the State Superintendent of Education, who was ex-officio secretary-treasurer. Mrs. E. D. Thames served as field agent for some five or six months, and rendered valuable service. She was followed by Mrs. F. B. Yielding, nee Esther Foster, who continued in the work for some three years, and to whom perhaps more than to any other individual is due the credit for the success which has been achieved.

The remarkable work of the Illiteracy Commission during the war furnishes the most concrete evidence both of the great need of such work and of the efficiency with which it can be done. A detailed account may be found by reference to last year's report.

For more than a year now, Miss Sarah E. Luther has been the active Field Agent, and the work is being continued quite as successfully as heretofore.

The emphasis during the year has been upon the organization of counties. This has meant an appropriation by the county board of education or by interested individuals, and the employment of a special county organizer. Nine counties have undertaken to organize and in the schools which were taught, 1,760 pupils below the fourth grade were enrolled, and 350 illiterates learned to read and write.

Where county organizations were not feasible, schools were organized at suitable centers in other portions of the State. In the light of the experience of the past year, we are convinced that the county plan of organization is best and this will be pushed as far as may be practicable. Already some fourteen or fifteen counties have signified their desire to undertake the plan.

Hitherto the support of the illiteracy work has been dependent upon voluntary contributions. The splendid liberality of the Federation of Women's Clubs made it possible to continue the work throughout the year covered in this report. By the time the Legislature convened the Alabama Illiteracy Commission was of the unanimous opinion that the time had come when the illiteracy work should no longer be dependent upon contributions, but that the State should definitely make provision for it. It was further believed that the illiteracy work should be definitely incorporated in the new school code and that its direction should be specifically transferred to the State Board of Education. A modest annual appropriation was made and the work of bringing light to those who cannot read and write will continue at least for another four years. During that period it is hoped that illiteracy in Alabama will become a thing of the past.

A detailed account of the work is contained in the report of the Field Agent of the Illiteracy Commission which follows:

*Supt. Spright Dowell,
Montgomery, Alabama.*

DEAR SIR:—I take pleasure in submitting herewith my report as field agent of the Alabama Illiteracy Commission for the year ending September 30, 1919:

Until the signing of the armistice put an end to the war activities, the "special drive among men of draft age" which was begun last year was continued, and in several counties definite and well-organized plans were made. A notable instance was the meeting of the men of draft age in Cullman, October 9th, to which 350 men were called by the draft board and a patriotic rally planned.

The State Council of Defense sent Mr. Vassar Allen, of Birmingham, who made a stirring appeal, as did Superintendent J. C. Metz, Hon. S. R. Griffin, and Hon. S. J.

Buell. When the men were asked if they desired to go to school, almost the entire crowd answered in the affirmative and schools were definitely planned.

Before the work in Cullman county had been well organized, the influenza scourge was upon us. Later came the signing of the armistice and then, since we could no longer use the war appeal, what we believe to be a practical, definite plan was worked out. Our experience in Alabama has taught us that in any county the work is *big enough and important enough to require the full time of one person*. The illiterate must be visited in his home or place of business, and in him first a willingness to be taught aroused. To be effective, this "willingness," which is rather negative, must be stimulated into positive desire. Even after he begins school, he will need additional stimulus in the shape of encouraging visits. The teachers, too, need help. It takes time, patience, understanding, and sympathy to organize these schools, and it is a slow process. The person who organizes the schools, must necessarily be broad-minded, sympathetic, with high ideals and clear vision, and withal, practical. Not only was a new plan necessary but new teaching material had to be found to take the place of the war primer. We found Mrs. Stewart's Country Life Reader.

Believing that all intelligent citizens should form the newspaper habit and knowing that the people enrolled in adult schools could not read the newspaper as ordinarily published, the Field Agent requested the Birmingham News to publish free of charge for six weeks 2,500 copies weekly of an 8-page paper, printed in 16-point type. The editors agreed willingly to make this contribution. The subject matter was written in words *simple* enough for the students to be able to read it, *interesting* enough to cause them to want to read it, *practical* and *informational* enough to justify the work required to read it, and *stimulating* enough to establish ideals. The editors of

the News are worthy of sincere thanks for their magnanimous cooperation in issuing the Alabama Adult School Weekly. In addition to the newspaper, a free copy of the Progressive Farmer was contributed to each school by the editors.

Two hundred copies of a Rhyme Book for Farmers, published by the Benthall Machine Company, based on the Mother Goose idea, and full of scientific advice in pleasing and simple form, were contributed for use in the schools. This material lightened the work.

It was also thought necessary that the pupils should have daily lessons in the Bible; and accordingly the Gospels and Psalms printed in large type and bound separately were used.

Again, special lessons were given in civics and health and thrift.

If, in addition to learning to read, write, and perform operations in arithmetic, a person gains the power to read a newspaper, a farm journal, and the Bible, and has developed in him health and civic consciousness, he is well on the way toward a normal life.

Those completing the course prescribed, that is, the ability to read any lesson in Book I, to write at least one page of fairly good English, and to perform simple operations in arithmetic were given a certificate of graduation. To encourage their further work, seals will be added after Book II and III are satisfactorily completed, with such additional work as should be included. Unless a man does more than simply learn to read and write, he will soon lapse into his former indifference and ignorance.

In order to secure the services of people who would succeed with the undertaking, county boards of education were asked to make appropriations sufficient to put organizers into their respective counties for three months, and to furnish books free. The following counties responded:

| <i>Appr'n by</i> | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>County.</i> | <i>Co. Bd.</i> | <i>Used</i> | <i>Organizer and Address</i> |
| 1. Blount..... | \$ 375.00 | \$ 375 | Mrs. V. H. Maynor, Oneonta |
| 2. Cherokee..... | 375.00 | 425 | Mrs. D. B. McCullough, Center |
| 3. Conecuh..... | 450.00 | 450 | Supt. W. R. Bennett, Evergreen |
| 4. Coosa..... | 405.00 | 405 | Mr. H. H. King, Rockford |
| 5. Crenshaw..... | 250.00 | ..... | Prin. C. C. Slaton, Righland Home |
| 6. Escambia..... | 100.00 | 100 | Prin. M. L. Orr, Atmore |
| 7. Etowah..... | 500.00 | ..... | ..... |
| 8. Jefferson..... | 650.00 | 500 | Supt. N. R. Baker, Birmingham |
| 9. Lamar..... | 325.00 | 75 | Prin. J. A. Johnson, Vernon |
| 10. Lawrence..... | 150.00 | 50 | Supt. E. A. McBride, Moulton |
| 11. Madison..... | 100.00 | 100 | Supt. S. R. Butler, Huntsville |
| 12. Marshall..... | 450.00 | 525 | Mr. Curtis Matthews, Goodwater |
| 13. Mobile..... | 300.00 | ..... | ..... |
| 14. Tallapoosa..... | 337.50 | ..... | ..... |
| 15. Washington..... | 450.00 | 450 | Miss Florence Thomas, Talladega |
| | | <hr/> | |
| | | \$4717.50 | \$3455 |

The campaigns were to be put on during the summer with the exception of Marshall, which, at the request of the Field Agent, was begun in February.

The organizer selected for Marshall county was Captain Curtis, of Goodwater, a recently returned soldier. Superintendent Creel went with him on all his trips. Although the work was seriously hampered by the almost constant spring rains and the consequent conditions of the roads, we felt that the campaign was eminently worth while. The Albertville and Guntersville people believed in the movement to the extent of voluntary contributions amounting to \$600.00. A member of the County Board of Education told the Field Agent the adult school movement was the most popular thing the Board had ever projected.

For the summer campaign the suggestions given below were given to all workers:

1. Stimulate those attending school to be prompt and regular. Regularity will be half the battle of sustaining interest.

2. Let all the pupils know that if they do the work assigned, they will be given a certificate signed by the State Superintendent of Education; and encourage them to work to that end.

3. The test for "graduation" is ability to read the lessons in Country Life Reader, Book I, to write a letter at least a page in length, and to perform simple operations in arithmetic.

4. Hold before them the idea that the above can be accomplished in from three to six weeks by earnest application.

5. Encourage them to read the Bible, the newspaper, and a farm journal.

6. Have a regular period for lessons on history, civics, health, and thrift.

7. Give each pupil as much individual attention as possible, and let each one advance according to his ability, not trying to hold to the "class" idea.

8. Hold steadily to the immediate objective, that every Alabamian shall be able to read and write; and to the remote objective, that every Alabamian see the need of and desire earnestly for himself and for every other person the best possible education.

9. Be able to prove by concrete illustration that education pays—not only in dollars, but in the larger, more genuine reward, that of the spirit.

10. The greatest good to come from this work is the stimulus toward better citizenship and an appreciation of the value of education.

11. What we aspire for Alabama to be we must make possible for ALL her citizens to attain. This work is a step toward that consummation.

For various reasons, not necessary to be mentioned here, a few of the counties failed to put on the campaign as planned, keeping the appropriation to be used in the fall work. The Tallapoosa Board rescinded their action,

withdrawing the appropriation. A total of \$3,455 was expended besides the amount of \$350 spent for books.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the organizers and the volunteer teachers who labored so earnestly and faithfully during the hot summer weather. The work of Miss Phadra Norsworthy, of Montgomery, who went to Washington county as a volunteer teacher without compensation, is worthy of special mention, and is typical of the work done by the other organizers and teachers. She did a fine bit of community work at Yarbo, a saw mill village where she worked for three weeks. During that time she made 72 visits to the homes of the people to explain the work and to keep up the interest. In order that the mothers might be able to attend school in the afternoon, she gathered together all the small children, numbering twenty, for two and a half hours in the morning, teaching them besides work in books, lessons of sanitation, health, politeness, and play. For two and a half hours in the afternoon she taught 20 women, and at night, 19 men. She also taught 2 in the home, thus making a total of 61 people who came under her direct influence. The following extract from a letter from her will indicate something of the scope of her work:

"There is a family here who need immediate attention. The mother is a widow. She is feeble-minded and has four boys who are in the same condition. She has one little girl who is not quite so bad. They are all illiterate; they beg and steal and depend upon the public to take care of them; and they are half starved and really do not look like humans. Now what I want to know is this: Isn't there some institution state, denominational, or otherwise, where they can be sent? The little girl might be able to learn if she were taken away from them and placed in a more uplifting environment. I have talked with the manager here about them and he has agreed to see that they reached whatever place I could find for

them. As I have never had any experience placing orphans in homes or institutions, I appeal to you."

The statistics by counties are tabulated below:

| County | No. of Illits.
Interviewed | Number of
Schools | Number
Enrolled | No. learning to
read and write | Age of oldest
pupil | Average age
of pupils | Average term | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------|-------|
| | | | | | | | Weeks | Days | Hours |
| 1. Blount | 284 | 14 | 107 | 68 | 59 | 28 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| 2. Cherokee | 237 | 9 | 76 | 45 | | | | | |
| 3. Conecuh | 38 | 5 | 183 | 26 | 62 | 23 | 6 | 5 | 3 |
| 4. Coosa | 127 | 3 | 25 | 10 | | | | | |
| 5. Crenshaw* | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Escambia† | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Etowah* | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Jefferson | | 15 | 150 | 45 | | | | | |
| 9. Lamar* | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Lawrence | | 2 | 10 | 6 | 38 | 22 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| 11. Madison | | 2 | 44 | 20 | 47 | 22 | 4 | 4 | 1½ |
| 12. Marshall | 206 | 9 | 98 | 37 | 53 | 31 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| 13. Washington | 175 | 7 | 118 | 76 | | | | | |
| 14. Langdale | | 1 | 12 | 2 | 40 | 32 | 36 | 1 | 2½ |
| 15. Shawmut | | 1 | 25 | 2 | 40 | 25 | 36 | 3 | 2 |
| 16. Tallassee | 35 | 1 | 20 | 7 | 55 | 40 | 24 | 2 | 1½ |
| 17. East Tallassee | 19 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 60 | | | | |
| | 915 | 70 | 1760 | 350 | | | | | |

*Postponed until fall.

†No report.

The Daughters of the American Revolution in Birmingham generously contributed \$100 toward the expenses of two teachers who went to Blount county and of a like number who went to Washington county.

The more significant results of the year may be summarized as follows:

1. Nine counties put on a special campaign in which 1,760 pupils below fourth grade were enrolled and in

which 350 learned to read and write; the other enrolled men were practically illiterate but all could read and write at the close of school.

2. There were schools at the mill villages, Shawmut, Langdale, Tallassee, and East Tallassee, continuing throughout the year, enrolling 67 pupils.

3. The counties spent \$3,455.

4. The Alabama Adult School Weekly used in the schools was printed free of charge by the Birmingham News.

FINANCIAL

RECEIPTS

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| Balance on hand October 1, 1918..... | \$2,732.02 |
| Donations | 2,079.89 |
| Total Receipts | \$4,811.91 |

DISBURSEMENTS

| | |
|---|------------|
| Salaries of Field Agents and Special Workers..... | \$2,536.75 |
| Traveling Expenses and Clerical Help..... | 1,121.39 |
| Printing | 12.45 |
| Total..... | \$3,670.59 |
| Balance on hand, September 30, 1919..... | \$1,141.32 |

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH E. LUTHER,

Field Agent, Alabama Illiteracy Commission.

RURAL SCHOOL AGENTS

Through the courtesy of the General Education Board a sufficient amount of money is appropriated to the State Department of Education annually to make possible the employment of a rural school agent for special work among the white schools and another for similar work among the negro schools, including the necessary stenographic help. The men chosen for the work have had considerable experience in general educational work and as county superintendents and are therefore prepared to render a much-needed service. Some conception of their activities will appear from their reports which follow:

Son. Spright Dowell,
Superintendent of Education,
Montgomery, Alabama.

MY DEAR SIR:—Complying with your request, I am herewith submitting a brief report of the work of the Rural School Agent for the scholastic year closing September 30, 1919.

Since coming into the office in May of the present year much of my time has been spent in getting acquainted with the school laws, familiarizing myself with the working machinery by which they are put into execution and in studying the rural conditions peculiar to each county in the State. I have confined myself largely to executing the plans and carrying out the policies already adopted by the Department.

I am giving an average of two days each week to the duties of the office and four days to the work in the field. By far the greater portion of my time in the office has been given to the problems growing out of the erection, repair and equipment of school buildings. The administration of the law involves the examination of applications for State aid in the erection of new buildings and in the repair and equipment of new and old buildings, passing on titles to property deeded to the State, selecting and sending out blue prints carrying State requirements in lighting, heating, etc., and mailing out bulletins and instructions governing the construction of State buildings. This necessitates an almost endless amount of correspondence.

In the field my efforts have been confined to the following:

- (1) Aiding in the erection and equipment of new buildings and repairing and equipping old ones.
- (2) Encouraging, organizing and effecting both county and district tax campaigns.
- (3) Planning and assisting in community gatherings looking to the consolidation of schools.

Erection, Repair and Equipment of School Buildings.

The statistical report given below shows the largest number of rural school buildings erected, repaired and of rural school buildings erected, repaired and equipped in the history of the Department. Many factors have contributed to these figures, the most important of which are: (1) an unprecedented prosperity in the rural districts leading to a growing desire on the part of the people for better home conditions, and a demand for improved school buildings meeting modern requirements for heating, lighting, and equipment; (2) the removal of the ban on building projects which stopped the construction of many important school buildings throughout the State during the war period, and which have been completed during the present scholastic year; (3) the amendment to the Constitution giving counties the right to levy a three mill county tax for school purposes and allowing the districts not only the privilege of levying a three mill district tax, but the right to issue long time interest-bearing warrants for the purpose of constructing school buildings.

| | | <i>State
Approp'n</i> | <i>Local
Funds</i> | <i>State and
Local Funds</i> | <i>Estim'd
Cost</i> |
|---------------------|-----|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| New buildings | 173 | \$122,527 | \$245,054 | \$367,581 | \$610,000 |
| Repairs | 115 | 26,930 | 53,860 | 80,790 | 134,650 |
| Equipment | 201 | 20,626 | 41,252 | 61,878 | 61,878 |
| Total..... | 489 | \$170,083 | \$340,166 | \$510,249 | \$806,528 |

The official figures given above were taken from the accounts of 61 counties in the State which show that only 6 counties failed to profit, during the past scholastic year, from State appropriations for the construction, repair and equipment of rural school buildings. These figures further show that 489 schools were benefited, that the State appropriated \$170,083 and the local communities put up at least \$340,166, making a total of more

than one-half million dollars. If a reasonable allowance be made for the actual cost we may safely conclude that the total expenditure amounted to \$806,528.

During the past year, 145 old buildings were repaired; new rooms have been added to 62 buildings, while 201 buildings have been equipped with patent desks; 173 new buildings were erected at an actual cost of \$610,000. Sixty of these buildings were of the one-room type, 56 had two class rooms; 21 were buildings carrying three class rooms, 9 had four class rooms; 21 carried five class rooms, 1 building had six class rooms and two were of the seven-room type, while three had eight class rooms. All buildings with less than 5 rooms carried work rooms, those with more than 5 rooms carried work rooms and auditoriums. These auditoriums will be a great incentive to the communities in which they are located toward encouraging community interest and in centralizing the efforts of the citizens toward social and educational advancement.

County and District Taxation.

Six counties have voted on and carried the three mill county school tax this year, namely, Autauga, Bullock, Barbour, Dallas, Sumter and Tallapoosa. Three mills in each of these counties will add \$125,000 to the support of their public schools. Only two of these counties held their campaigns since my connection with the Department, namely, Sumter and Autauga. I had no part in the campaign in Sumter but spent one week in Autauga county where the tax carried by a small majority. Lowndes and Cleburne are the only two counties in the State that have not voted the three mill tax. Cleburne has a campaign on and will vote on the county tax some time in December.

It is gratifying to know that 42 counties are voting the district tax. The number of districts voting in each county ranges from one in Clarke to thirty in Cullman

county, with a total of 312 in the entire State. As a result of these district levies, approximately \$500,000 is added to the school funds in the counties voting it.

Consolidation of Schools.

Consolidation in some measure has been effected in a number of counties during the past scholastic year. Many county boards of education after thoroughly studying the problem have deemed it wise not to undertake consolidation on too large a scale where a great deal of transportation would be necessary, but have rather confined their efforts to uniting two or three one-teacher schools into a three or four-teacher school. Where this policy is followed, most of the children are in walking distance and very little, if any expense is incurred.

Sixty-nine union or consolidated school buildings have been erected during the past fiscal year in rural communities; 14 were buildings with 2 rooms; 25 with 3 rooms; 12 carried 4 rooms; 15 were on the 5-room plan; 3 had 7 rooms; 1 was an 8-room structure and 1 a ten-room building. These buildings were erected at a cost of approximately \$400,000. Of this amount the State contributed \$76,100, while the remainder was furnished by the local communities.

The counties that have made notable progress in consolidation are as follows: Talladega, Madison, Escambia, Jefferson, Montgomery, Coffee, Lauderdale and Chambers.

Respectfully submitted,

R. E. LEDBETTER,
Rural School Agent.

Supt. Spright Dowell,
Montgomery, Alabama.

DEAR SIR:—The purpose of the following report is to set forth briefly the most important facts and figures concerning the activities of the various agencies employed

in the State for the promotion of negro education during the year 1918-1919. Detailed statements have been omitted as non-essential here.

Supervising Industrial Teachers.

Perhaps no more important work is being done than that by the supervising industrial teachers employed through the co-operation of the Jeanes Fund and county superintendents of education for the purpose of introducing into the rural schools simple home industries, giving lessons on health and sanitation, organizing clubs and associations for the improvement of school houses and grounds and the betterment of home conditions generally. In estimating the work of these teachers for the year, due consideration should be given to the unfavorable conditions under which they labored. They were sorely handicapped in their efforts, not only by the disturbed conditions resulting from the war, but also by the terrible epidemic of influenza which prevailed throughout the State. In many places schools were depleted and the people were unable to co-operate with the teachers in their activities for school and home improvement by reason of sickness. Be it said to their great credit, however, the more experienced teachers rendered invaluable service by assisting in nursing the sick ones back to health, by instructing the people how to combat the ravages of the disease, by teaching the observance of sanitary precautions.

In 26 counties, 28 of these traveling teachers were employed during the year for an average term of about 6.6 months, and at an average salary of \$58.00 a month. Out of this very modest sum they had to maintain themselves, and pay their own traveling expenses. On account of the inadequate compensation offered, it is not always possible to secure the best trained teachers for this important work. It is a source of satisfaction, however, to note the growing appreciation of the work in some of the

counties as expressed in increased appropriations for the better support of the teachers. The entire amount expended for the salaries and traveling expenses of the supervisors was \$9,876, which investment was repaid nearly two-fold in the sum of more than \$16,000 realized from private sources during the year, through their influence, for home and school improvement. These teachers visited regularly 714 schools in the counties where they worked, making in all 2,748 visits.

Home Makers' Club Agents.

In a sense, the work of Home Makers' Club Agents is but an extension of that of the supervising industrial teachers. The personnel of the teaching force remains unaltered. Only the name is changed and a slight variation made in the work. At the conclusion of their terms of service as supervising industrial teachers, they are employed for an average term of about three months during the summer vacation to encourage the planting and cultivation of home gardens, to stimulate to greater production and conservation of fruits and vegetables for home consumption, to give lessons in sanitation, and to instruct girls and mothers in the simple arts of home-making. In this particular phase of the work, 36 agents were employed in 28 counties. The following facts gleaned from their reports are interesting:

| | |
|---|---------|
| Number of clubs organized..... | 634 |
| Number girls enrolled..... | 8,723 |
| Number mothers enrolled..... | 6,094 |
| Total membership | 14,817 |
| Number of public canning demonstrations..... | 581 |
| Number of homes visited..... | 2,731 |
| Number quarts of fruits and vegetables canned
for home use | 412,742 |

This summer work is supported almost entirely by the generosity of the General Education Board.

Rosenwald Schools.

In the first part of this report, reference was made to the wholesome influence of supervising industrial teachers on the work of school building and improvement. No phase of the work among negroes is commanding such enthusiastic interest on their part as that of promoting the building of Rosenwald schools. The truth of this assertion is revealed by the fact that, since October 1, 1918, 61 communities have met the requirements of the State, and Rosenwald funds for school buildings of the one- and two-teacher types, which means that, at least, \$26,550 have been raised privately for school building and equipment. On account of the increased cost of building, however, it was found necessary, in nearly every case, to increase the private donations in order to complete the building project according to State regulations, so that the amount actually realized from private sources during the year exceeded \$35,000.

Scarcity and high price of labor and the difficulty of obtaining material have served to retard the work of building. Only 20 of the projected buildings were completed by the close of the year, but a number of others are in course of construction and will probably be completed at an early date.

Mr. Rosenwald's generous appropriations have been highly stimulating to this work, and as soon as the people realize the vast difference in the cost of building now as compared with pre-war times, they will contribute more liberally themselves and the work will be greatly facilitated.

County Training Schools.

Four new county training schools have been added to our list during the year, making a total of 15 at the present time. Especial attention is called to the excellent training school building recently completed at LaFayette, Chambers county, at an approximate cost of \$16,000, the

major part of which was contributed by the local colored people and their white friends. Choctaw County already had a handsome building, practically complete at the time the property was transferred to the State, estimated to be worth \$15,000. Randolph and Clark counties are preparing to erect buildings at an early date.

Vocational agriculture under the supervision of the State Board has been introduced in seven, and home economics in four of these training schools. Vocational agriculture and home economics have also been introduced into New Rising Star School, in Macon county, which serves as a practice school for the student teachers of Tuskegee Institute.

Extension of School Terms.

With the aid of the Rosenwald extension fund, 66 public school terms were extended during the year. In the case of one-teacher schools, the term was extended from five months to seven months; and in the case of two-teacher schools, from five months to six months. The condition in each case being that the local people, or county board of education, match the amount of Rosenwald aid sought. In one county, five schools, other than Rosenwald schools, had their terms extended two months through the co-operation of the Slater board, and county superintendent of education.

Summer Schools.

In addition to the summer school at Tuskegee Institute, in which 111 Alabama Rosenwald teachers were enrolled, six weeks summer schools were conducted at Miles Memorial College, Birmingham; Stillman Institute, Tuscaloosa; Selma University, Selma; State Normal School, Montgomery; and Broad Street Academy, Mobile. These schools together enrolled 658 teachers.

The small, specially planned summer school, is a very effective agency for the better preparation of negro teach-

ers for the work of the primary and elementary schools, and it is hoped that the number may be increased so as to bring the advantages they offer within reach of a larger number of teachers.

State Supervision.

By the combined aid of the Jeanes Fund and the General Education Board, the Department of Education was enabled to employ a State Supervising Agent to assist the Rural School Agent in the work of supervision. This State Agent spent the greater portion of her time in the counties visiting, with the supervising industrial teachers, the schools in which industrial classes had been organized, observing the work and suggesting definite plans for its improvement. She also exercised as close supervision as possible of the work of sanitation and general activities for the betterment of neighborhood conditions.

As in the past, the Department employed two colored institute conductors to hold institutes in the several counties of the State for the better training of teachers in service while for the reduction of illiteracy among negroes the Alabama Illiteracy Commission kept a colored agent in the field throughout the year.

Respectfully submitted,

J. S. LAMBERT,
Rural School Agent.

CONSOLIDATION

Until recent years Alabama had followed the popular demand by greatly increasing the number of school districts in every county so as to bring a school as near the door of each citizen as possible. This tendency had also been strengthened by the plan of distributing State aid for the erection and repair of school buildings, since the same amount of help was given unconditionally to the individual school no matter what its size.

We have therefore not been in position to promote consolidation for more than two or three years—that is, since the county unit of administration was adopted, and the coming of the war and the necessity of first voting the county tax before the districts could exercise the privilege, further impeded progress.

The time has now come, however, when a definite building and consolidation program can be projected. Under the present law, aid is granted in proportion to the number of rooms provided, with additional help when an auditorium or workroom is included. It is not to be understood, however, that nothing has been done in Alabama in the way of consolidation, for in a number of counties promising beginnings have been made. Mobile, Chambers, Lauderdale, Madison, Montgomery, Escambia, Marion, and some other counties have planned deliberately to arrange their school districts, to vote district tax levies, to provide modern school buildings, and to transport pupils.

Perhaps the most workable example of consolidation in the State is the Five Points School in Chambers county, where a number of schools have been brought together at a convenient center, in a modern building and with good equipment. This school is in a strictly rural territory, serves a large area, and is doing work that is probably unexcelled in most cities of the State.

The most advanced type of consolidation which has been effected is the Pike Road School in Montgomery county. Several one-room schools were discontinued and on a site consisting of some forty acres one of the most modern school buildings to be found in the State was erected. The entire facilities of the school are excellent, only trained teachers are employed, and since Montgomery county has an excellent system of roads, an ideal plan of transportation has been worked out.

Similar enterprises, though not quite so pretentious, have been undertaken with evident success in Jefferson, Madison, Talladega, and a few other counties. The most conspicuous work of the year, perhaps, has been in Talladega county where promising consolidation projects are well under way and modern buildings are nearing completion in the communities of Fayetteville, Winterboro, and Munford.

For the reasons already stated, and since the Legislature has authorized the reorganization of the course of study on the 6-3-3 plan, the Department of Education has not yet thought it best to enter upon a too active consolidation campaign, and until the course of study has been planned, it will probably be wise to continue the policy of not agitating the question for the present except in communities where the sentiment is already favorable.

There is a somewhat general unwillingness on the part of parents to have the younger pupils transported, and since the roads in many parts of Alabama are impassable at certain times during the winter months, it seems quite probable that in many counties the better plan will be to place a two- or three-room school building in walking distance of the pupils wherever practicable and to transport only the older pupils to schools where work above the elementary grades is offered. Since the elementary school is to be reduced to six years, this will make it possible to do a satisfactory work in giving the pupils the tools of learning within walking distance of their homes. Even where it is possible to employ only one teacher the reduction in the number of grades will make for a better quality of work.

It seems plausible therefore that if a county system can be worked out on the plan of having an elementary school of six grades within walking distance of every

pupil, and of having junior high schools covering the work of the seventh, eighth and ninth grades located at convenient centers throughout the county so that the children of high school age can be transported to them, better results will be secured than could come from consolidation on a more comprehensive scale.

This plan is more economical, will make it possible for pupils of secondary age to get better instructional advantages while living at home, and is further strengthened by the fact that where elementary and high school pupils are transported to the same school, the leaving time of pupils occasions quite an inconvenience to the younger pupils, as well as to the school. In the strictly rural county, the county high school might then become a senior high school in fact, making a complete scheme of education from the primary grades through the high school.

Nobody today questions the obligation of the State to place a secondary education within the reach of every boy and girl—a problem, however, which cannot be solved until a more orderly arrangement is had, and until courses of study are enlarged to include training for those who are to stop school soon and go to work as well as for those who are to go on to college or to the University.

In addition to more liberal provision for State aid in the erection of school buildings by which help is given in proportion to the size of the buildings to be erected, the new code also makes provision for the appointment of an architect and an inspector who will give their full time to the work. This will release much time of the rural school agents for more constructive work and make it possible for them to assist in creating sentiment for consolidation and in seeing that it is effected.

COUNTY SUPERVISION

County Superintendent

An unanswerable argument for supervision is the better school facilities in cities and towns as compared with those in rural districts. In the former greater attention, as a rule, is paid to selecting persons with proper qualification, and since the organization is more compact the superintendent is able to direct and supervise the work of instruction so as to develop his teaching force as well as to secure the co-operation of the public. Just the opposite is too often true in the rural community. The teacher is probably a beginner, of mediocre ability, or has passed the age of greatest usefulness. The county superintendent must give a good deal of time to the larger administrative problems, and since the necessity of supervision does not appear so immediate and the failure to give it is not so open to immediate criticism, the temptation is to stress the external work, such as building, and to neglect the internal work of training and supervising.

Then, too, at least one school out of three in the rural community is a one-room school; the teacher stands alone and lacks personal contact with fellow teachers who are grappling with similar problems. It has been stated elsewhere in this report that a minimum staff consisting of the superintendent, a supervisor of primary work, and a stenographer should be provided for every county, and this minimum was embodied in the school code as originally written. To meet the protests of a few counties that were not ready for this forward step the provision was made optional and as a result some promotional work must be done before these counties catch the vision. A number of supervisors have been added this year, however, and it seems reasonable to assume that all counties will fall in line within the next year or two.

The activities of the State Department of Education through its staff and the concrete evidences of progress which are noticeable where supervision has been tried, will undoubtedly develop a new emphasis on supervision with reasonable provision for it.

The passage of the county board law in 1915 and the enactment of the school code in 1919 give Alabama about as modern machinery as could be devised. During the last quadrennium at least forty-five of the sixty-seven county superintendents were retired and almost without exception better qualified men took their places. There are still a few holders-on but they, for the most part, are men who have had the vision to keep abreast of the times or who, because of the veneration in which they are held for service rendered in the past, are still continued in office. The standard of qualification for the position has been decidedly strengthened under the new code, and when any present incumbent retires it will be a rare exception if a better trained man does not succeed him.

The relation of the county superintendent to principals and teachers should largely parallel that of the State Superintendent to county and city superintendents. The building up of a craft spirit, the stimulation of professional growth, the interchange of ideas, and the faithfulness in execution of work and in the submission of reports are essential to success. No county superintendent has any right to expect any greater loyalty or any prompter response on the part of his teachers than he himself shows to the State Department of Education. The work of all should be faithfully done and harmony and sympathy should always abound. It will not be amiss to recite here some qualifications that would seem to be essential if a superintendent is to do his work satisfactorily.

I. Common qualifications:

1. A general education—high school, and college or university course.
2. Administrative ability.
3. General information concerning community, county, state, nation and world affairs.
4. Personality, tact and ability to "get along."
5. Ability to promote new propositions.
6. Foresight—That rare quality of seeing ahead and preparing for emergencies before they arrive, and the ability to meet emergencies without excitement or nervous manifestations.
7. A knowledge of men and women and the ability to compel willing and loyal support from them.
8. An understanding of the political aspects of the community and State, and the ability to be a factor in them without becoming a subject of bitter partisan attack.

II. Special qualifications of superintendent.

1. Definite professional training.
 - A. Administrative.
 - a. Clerical ability, including the making of pay rolls, budgets, reports, etc.
 - b. Technical knowledge of the various types of schools and their organization—elementary, high schools, special school systems and experiments in educational procedure.
 - c. A knowledge of the history of education, particularly of elementary education in the United States.
 - d. Practical ability for organizing the teachers in service.
 - B. Supervisory—
 - a. Technical knowledge of teaching processes.
 - b. A mastery of the problems of classroom management.

- c. A knowledge of modern ways of measuring the work of the teacher, and the ability and progress of the pupil.
- d. Some definite knowledge of the vocational needs of the county and the ability to wisely direct the teachers in giving vocational guidance instruction to pupils in the light of local needs and the capacities of the pupils under consideration.
- e. A first hand knowledge of current educational movements secured through personal visits and interviews with leaders in charge of these various lines of progress.

CITY SCHOOLS

The word city as used in Alabama includes any municipality of 2,000 or more inhabitants. This basis of differentiation came from a decision of the Supreme Court, and an act of the Legislature whereby the schools of all incorporated towns of 2,000 or more inhabitants are placed under the control of the city board of education, and all other districts under the county board of education.

This classification is retained in the new school code except that the population is determined by the returns of the last Federal census. There is the further proviso, however, that any incorporated towns of 1,000 or more inhabitants according to the last or any succeeding Federal census may also exercise the rights and privileges of a city in so far as the conduct of its schools is concerned, provided that its board of mayor and aldermen or other governing body chooses to elect a city board of education to exercise the said control.

Quite naturally the school facilities in the cities are relatively much better than those in the country, and the

school terms are correspondingly longer. This is made possible by the fact that cities are empowered under the Constitution to levy a five-mill tax for general purposes and can appropriate from the tax proceeds substantial amounts.

As great as may be the advantage that the city schools enjoy over those of rural districts, they are still as a rule far from ideal. Many of them are levying both the five mills allowed under the Constitution for general purposes, and the three mills for school purposes. A constitutional amendment to be voted on ninety days after the Legislature adjourns will, if adopted, confer the power on forty-two cities to levy an additional tax of three mills for general purposes. This will mean still further appropriations for the schools.

The enrollment of white children in the elementary schools of the cities totaled 54,345, an increase of 4,337 over the corresponding figures for the preceding year. The enrollment in the colored schools of elementary grade was 26,598, a decrease of approximately 700 over the number for the preceding year.

The enrollment of pupils in high school grades was 8,679, or an increase of approximately 300, while in the high schools for negroes, the enrollment was 1,060, an increase of 47.

The average attendance on the part of the white children in elementary grades was 37,547, and 16,336 in negro schools. In both cases an increase over the corresponding figures for the preceding year.

The average attendance of white pupils in high school grades was 7,025, and in negro schools, 889, in both instances an increase over the number for the preceding year. These figures also bear testimony to the increasing efficiency of the compulsory attendance law.

The length of term in the schools for whites was 171 days and in the schools for negroes, 160 days. In the

work of instruction in the city schools 1,604 white teachers were employed and 464 negro teachers, the numbers in both instances representing a substantial increase.

Schoolhouses and sites for white schools were valued at \$4,788,410 and for negro schools, \$403,544. The value of equipment in the white schools was \$456,724, and in the negro schools, \$55,330, in every instance an increase over the corresponding figures for the preceding year.

The average salary paid white teachers for the year was: Male, \$1,345; female, \$698; while for negroes, \$602 and \$386, respectively, were the corresponding averages. The relatively larger amounts paid men is explained by the fact that a much larger number hold the positions of superintendent and principal which carry with them larger responsibilities and remuneration.

The teachers in city schools received in the aggregate \$1,077,003 while the negro teachers received \$189,531, a small increase in the case of white teachers and a somewhat more substantial one in the case of negroes.

On the whole it may be concluded that the conditions prevailing in the city schools of Alabama compare somewhat favorably with those to be found in city schools throughout the country in so far as provision for the teaching of the usual elementary subjects is concerned. The fact remains, however, that courses of study need reorganizing and practical training of an occupational bent must be included. With the 6-3-3 plan in operation, and with growing financial support and public interest, it would seem that at no very distant day our city schools will be able to meet the reasonable requirements of society and of the State.

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS

Each county of the State is entitled to receive the sum of \$3,000 annually from the State treasury for the maintenance of a county high school provided reasonable requirements in the way of site, building and equipment have been met. Fifty-seven of the sixty-seven counties of the State have met these requirements and received State aid during the year. As a condition precedent to the location of a county high school it has been the policy of the State High School Commission to select some community in the county that would donate at least five acres of land and erect thereon a building of suitable character and acceptable to the State High School Commission for high school work. The unusual increase in the cost of building material and other conditions growing out of the war have doubtless operated to prevent at least some of the ten remaining counties from qualifying.

Under the present law, the county high schools are under the control of the State Board of Education and new schools may be located upon recommendation of the State Superintendent. The Board, however, will require ten acres of land and the erection and equipment of a building worth not less than \$25,000 before approving it for State aid. At least three counties are interested in establishing county high schools and most likely will take the necessary steps within the next year.

By legislative enactment, county boards of education and boards of revenue or courts of county commissioners are empowered to grant aid to county high schools and each school is also authorized by statute to collect an enrollment fee of \$2.50 per pupil per term. The total income of the schools for the year ending September 30, 1919, was \$267,605, an increase of more than \$20,000 over the corresponding figures for the preceding year.

Under the new school code, as already stated, all county high schools are under the control of the State Board of Education. The policy of the State Board is to invite the co-operation of the county board of education in the control of the school. The duty of nominating the principal is placed upon the county board of education and the duty of nominating the assistants is placed upon the principal. Eligibility as principal or teacher is based upon college graduation. Unfortunately, the same influences that have operated to reduce efficiency of elementary schools have also operated to lower the character of work of county high schools. It has even been necessary in a few instances as a temporary expedient to allow teachers with less than college graduation to do high school work. This condition, however, will be remedied promptly.

The property of the county high schools, which was valued last year at \$887,665, shows an increase for the present year of 21% or a total valuation of \$1,072,865.

In the matter of enrollment, the total for the year ending September 30, 1919, was 6,129, or a net increase of 26 over the corresponding number for the preceding year. This is a somewhat discouraging record, as will be readily understood when it is recalled that the figures of last year represented a decided decrease over the enrollment for the year 1916-17. The full significance of the figures, however, is not gained until a closer examination reveals the fact that the decrease in the number of boys downward was from 3,352 in 1917 to 2,883 in 1918 to 2,681 in 1919. There is slight compensation in the fact that the number of girls in high school attendance grew from 3,133 in 1917 to 3,220 in 1918 to 3,448 in 1919. After all, these latter figures represent but a normal increase, and should in no sense blind us to the serious fact that all too small a percentage of boys are taking advantage of the opportunities for secondary education.

In the number of graduates, the figures are consistent with those already stated, the number of boys decreasing for the last three years from 315 to 249 to 207, the number of girls on the other hand growing from 321 to 370 to 422.

When we inquire into the teaching force we find that the same disparity appears, that although the number of teachers was increased by 4, there was an actual falling off in the number of men employed during the year amounting to 10.

It has been recognized for some years that the chief defect in our county high school system is the lack of an adequate plan of supervision. The budgets of the schools aggregate more than a quarter of a million dollars, and yet no close oversight has heretofore been provided. It is true that the University with the aid of an appropriation from the General Education Board has kept Mr. J. S. Thomas in the field and he has reported regularly to the Department of Education. It is also true that the Alabama Polytechnic Institute kept its professor of secondary education, Mr. W. C. Blasingame, in the field and he also reported regularly to the Department of Education. While much praise is due for the valuable assistance they gave, it will readily appear that this was not serious supervision. Since they were paid from other sources, quite naturally they felt their first duty to the institution sending them out. This attachment furthermore necessarily prevented the frankness and constructive criticism that would have come from direct responsibility to the State Department of Education.

The Legislature of Alabama, realizing this condition, made an appropriation to cover the salary and expenses of a State Supervisor of Secondary Schools, and Mr. Leo H. King, a man of thorough training and broad experience both in junior and senior high school work, has been selected. The General Education Board, too, at a recent

conference of University presidents and State superintendents of education, agreed to transfer the work of high school supervision from the University to the State Department of Education, and to provide a teaching professorship of secondary education at each state university. This means that the State Department of Education will have two experienced secondary men in the field and will be able to direct, as the new code contemplates, the work of secondary education in Alabama in all classes of high schools.

The effect that this new arrangement will have in the reorganization of the work of junior and senior high schools, upon high school attendance, upon the accreditation of secondary schools and upon college entrance standards will prove both timely and helpful.

It is too early to say whether the county high school is to be a senior high school or is to combine the work of the junior and senior high schools. Quite likely uniformity will not be found to be desirable. One thing is sure, their work is to be closely supervised and school boards may safely make larger investments in them.

STATE SECONDARY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

Alabama has maintained for many years nine branch agricultural schools and experiment stations, one for each congressional district. By the redistricting act of 1915 a tenth district was added and it so happened that two schools were included within the limits of the seventh district, while the sixth and ninth districts were left without agricultural schools altogether. The annual legislative appropriation to each agricultural school has been for some years \$4,500 with the proviso that one-sixth of this amount should be used for the specific work of agriculture. The receipts of each school were further augmented by the collection of fees totaling something more than \$10 per pupil for the year.

The control of the schools was lodged in an executive committee composed of ex officio members as follows: the Governor, the Superintendent of Education and the Commissioner of Agriculture, and this executive committee with the addition of two members from the district in which the school was located constituted the Board of Control for each district agricultural school.

In the days before county high schools were established, the agricultural schools filled an almost unique place in the field of secondary education, but with the advent of the State-supported high school in each county, the agricultural schools not only lost their hold upon popular favor, but their attendance and efficiency were correspondingly lowered. This disadvantage was further emphasized by the fact that county high schools often received appropriations from the boards of education or boards of revenue and were therefore in some instances able to do a better grade of work than the agricultural schools, which in a majority of cases became simply local high schools, in which a somewhat abortive attempt was made to teach agriculture to pupils who were much more interested in other things.

The Alabama Education Commission in its study of school conditions wisely decided that the operation of the Smith-Hughes law would make it possible for the agricultural schools to render a distinct service, provided they were granted a substantial increase in appropriation and their work limited to the teaching of vocational agriculture and vocational home economics with the necessary fundamental subjects and allied branches to round out their training and at the same time to keep the avenue to higher institutions of learning open.

It is to be regretted that the financial condition of the State did not enable the Legislature to do more than grant a 66 2/3 per cent. increase in the amount of the annual legislative appropriation. When it is recalled, however,

that the State Board of Education, through the appropriations under the Federal and State laws for vocational education, can supplement this amount by at least 33 1/3 per cent. it will be seen that the schools will have at least twice the opportunity from the financial standpoint to function efficiently in the future.

The Legislature also made the erection of a dormitory at each school within the next four years obligatory, changed the names to State Secondary Agricultural Schools, and made it possible to introduce a new course of study along the lines indicated at the beginning of the next scholastic year. Vocational agriculture is being taught in all of these schools the present year, although the results are not satisfactory in most instances, they are such as to justify the changes proposed and to give promise of future success.

The enrollment of the agricultural schools for the year covered by this report numbered 1,312, a decrease of 273 over the enrollment of 1,585 for the preceding year. The number of graduates also shows a corresponding decrease from 148 in 1917-18 to 104 in 1918-19. As in the case of county high schools, there was a decided falling off in the attendance of boys, the number in attendance in 1917-18 being 560 and for 1918-19, 505, a net decrease of 55. In the case of girls, there was a small increase, the enrollment in 1917-18 being 579, and in 1918-19, 599, a net increase of 20.

In the number of graduates, the decrease in the number of boys was from 50 to 34 and in the number of girls, from 92 to 70 as compared with the figures for the preceding year.

In the number of non-resident pupils, the figures are somewhat more favorable. In 1917-18, they numbered 2,478, while in 1918-19, they numbered 2,535. Once more, the number of preparatory pupils was 208, while in 1918-

19 it was 270. This, too, is a somewhat healthful tendency.

For the work of instruction in the agricultural schools 44 teachers, 18 men and 31 women were employed. The combined value of buildings and sites was reported as \$236,500, with general equipment valued at \$17,757, scientific apparatus worth \$5,048, and libraries valued at slightly more than \$6,000. The budgets of the schools for the year aggregated \$884,827.

During the year the ninth district agricultural school at Blountsville, a frame structure, was destroyed by fire. The school, which is now housed in a temporary structure, is to be rebuilt during the current year on a new site adjacent to the school farm. The citizens of the community have raised a substantial sum with which to match the legislative appropriation and the amount received from the insurance policies.

The future of the State Secondary Agricultural Schools will be determined perhaps by what they do during the present quadrennium and perhaps is secure provided the right reorganization is made, the proper emphasis to vocational and scientific education given, and men placed at the head of them who have the vision, the ability and the application to direct them.

NORMAL SCHOOLS

The State maintains six normal schools for the training of white teachers, four ranking as Class A, and two as Class B, the former located at Florence, Jacksonville, Livingston and Troy; the latter at Daphne and Moundville. The Class A schools have received heretofore an annual appropriation of \$20,000, and the Class B schools an annual appropriation of \$5,000 each.

The function of these schools has been pretty definitely fixed as the preparation and training of teachers of elementary schools with special emphasis on the needs of

rural and small town schools. The Legislature of 1919 made a specific appropriation to each of the four Class A normal schools for the erection of modern practice schools, and a conditional appropriation to the normal school at Daphne. Likewise the appropriations to each school for maintenance and support were increased on an ascending scale for the quadrennium.

Since the school at Daphne is in the extreme southern portion of the State and might serve a large area that cannot well be reached by any other normal school, more liberal provision was made for it than for the others, looking toward the elevation of it to the Class A rank. The school at Moundville was also given the opportunity to receive additional financial support, if the prospects shall justify the State Board of Education in granting it. The Board also has it in its power to move the school or to discontinue it altogether.

The new legislation governing the normal schools assumes that the practice school is the very heart of the normal school—that the normal school is the logical agency to train teachers for elementary schools—that this training should stress those subjects which will fit rural conditions—and that any wise policy for the improvement of the schools must make liberal provision for a better trained teaching force.

Under the new law, the State normal school board is discontinued and its powers and duties given over to the State Board of Education. This means that the schools will be placed in their proper relationship to elementary schools, high schools and institutions of higher learning; that their courses of study will be such as to fit in with the needs of the schools; that their teachers will be certificated without examination; and that extension courses in education will be inaugurated.

The State Board of Education has already begun to plan for this larger career of usefulness. At the begin-

ning of the next year a uniform salary schedule will be announced, only teachers meeting certain technical qualifications as to training and experience will be employed, and a general improvement in the tone and character of the work provided for. No class of schools has a finer opportunity to do acceptable and needed school work in Alabama, and under the control of the State Board of Education, it is believed that their future is assured.

The enrollment in the normal schools proper last year totalled 1,987, while 866 pupils were enrolled in the several model schools. The number of graduates was 270, 26 males and 244 females, an increase of 44. It is to be regretted that while the number of females in attendance and in the graduation classes shows a substantial increase, the number of males shows a decided decrease.

In the work of instruction, 73 teachers were employed, 27 men and 46 women.

The receipts for the year aggregated \$309,263, which includes \$91,725 paid for board. This deducted, the receipts were more than \$100,000 in excess of the amount of \$90,000, the total of the State appropriations.

The value of buildings and sites was reported as \$684,500, with equipment valued at \$53,000 and other teaching apparatus valued at \$13,575. The reports also showed a total of 20,129 volumes in the libraries with a cash value of \$25,195.

In addition to the schools for whites, the State also maintains a normal school for negroes located at Montgomery, and makes an annual appropriation to Tuskegee Institute and to the Agricultural and Mechanical Institute for Negroes at Normal, both of which offer normal courses. These three schools have a total enrollment of 1,505 with an additional 979 in the practice schools. They have a teaching force numbering 255 composed of 126 men and 129 women, and their graduates numbered 61 men and 125 women, or a total of 186.

The property of these schools, included buildings and sites valued at \$1,429,267, equipment valued at \$335,749, and other equipment valued at \$31,700. When contrasted with the corresponding figures for whites, these totals appear surprisingly large. This is due to the magnitude of Tuskegee Institute, which of itself, reports 1,453 pupils, 198 teachers, with buildings and sites valued at \$1,211,967, and equipment valued at \$245,249. Of the total receipts aggregating \$641,695, \$590,531 were reported from Tuskegee.

The Legislature made a substantial increase in the amount appropriated to the State Normal School at Montgomery. It also increased the annual appropriation for the Agricultural and Mechanical Institute at Normal, from \$4,000 to \$15,000 per annum and would have substantially increased it further but for the active opposition of the local representatives in the Legislature.

The appropriation to Tuskegee Institute was made on the flat basis of \$5,000 annually. This was given not as a measure of its needs but as a token of the faith and good will of the State.

The State Normal School at Montgomery and the Agricultural and Mechanical Institute which have heretofore been governed by separate boards have now been placed under the State Board of Education, and it is believed that with the increased aid and direct oversight of this Board they will both not only do a better quality of work, but will perform the specific service for which they were created.

UNIVERSITY, AUBURN AND MONTEVALLO

The institutions of higher learning in Alabama compare favorably with similar institutions in other states but they have not received nearly enough funds to enable them to do their best work. Their usefulness has been more or less curtailed because of the loss of effort which

comes from the duplication of certain kinds of work, a condition that was to be expected so long as they were under the control of independent boards.

The Constitution of Alabama provides for a board of trustees both for the University and for the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and the Legislature was therefore powerless to bring them under unified control. Since this was true, it seemed best to create a State Council of Education whose specific duty is to discover what lines of service each institution should pursue and to bring all the moral force possible to bear on the several institutions to confine their activities to the fields suggested.

Inasmuch as the Alabama Technical Institute and College for Women is also to train teachers of home economics under the Smith-Hughes law; it was thought best to include it with the other two institutions under the State Council of Education, which, as already indicated, is to serve figuratively as a league of nations for educational institutions of higher learning in Alabama.

It is, of course, too early to say what the effect of the Council will be, and what attitude the institutions will assume toward its recommendations. Since, however, the Council is to be composed of the Governor, and the State Superintendent of Education as ex officio members, two members of the State Board of Education, and the president and one member of the Board of Trustees of each institution, it is believed that what could not be accomplished by legal force because of constitutional limitations will be secured through this guiding agency. It can be confidently stated that the relations which existed during the session of the Legislature, and since, are noticeably more cordial and sympathetic than ever before.

The reports of the presidents of these institutions appear elsewhere in this pamphlet, and detailed information about any phase of the work in a particular institution may be had upon application to the president.

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS

WHITE

The public school system of Alabama is supplemented by a number of private, denominational and parochial schools. Under the present law, each school is required to register at the beginning of the fiscal year, October 1st, and to submit a financial and statistical report at the close, that is, by September 30th. It is also expressly stipulated in the law that these schools shall make such other reports as may be prescribed by the State Board of Education, and that all schools in which pupils within the compulsory attendance ages are taught shall make monthly reports conforming to the requirements of that statute.

Beginning with the scholastic year, October 1, 1920, no private, denominational or parochial school can be approved as fulfilling the legal requirements for teaching pupils of compulsory attendance age unless every teacher giving instruction holds a teacher's certificate issued by the State Department of Education. The State further puts its stamp of approval upon private schools that meet the required standards by certifying their graduates on the same basis as those of State institutions of higher learning.

In return for the consideration which recent legislation provides for other than State schools, one principle should not be overlooked—namely, since the State owes it to every child to see that it gets at least a reasonable minimum of educational opportunity, this responsibility can be delegated to a private institution only when the State is satisfied that reasonable standards are to be maintained. It will also readily appear that the failure on the part of any institution to report what it is doing necessarily contributes to Alabama's embarrassment when the

statistics for this State are contrasted with those for other states.

It is the policy of the State and of the Department of Education to recognize at its face value the contribution that private, denominational and parochial schools are making to the State in the provision of school facilities and in the promotion of educational propaganda, and due acknowledgment is hereby made to all such institutions which are cooperating in the manner contemplated by law.

The number of the schools reporting in 1917-18 was 66, while in the year comprehended in this report the number increased to 83. For the same years, the enrollment was 8,948 and 10,337, respectively, a net increase of 1,389 pupils. The pupils enrolled were classified as follows:

| | <i>Boys</i> | <i>Girls</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|-------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Elementary grades | 2,962 | 3,109 | 6,071 |
| Secondary grades | 1,544 | 1,299 | 2,843 |
| Colleges | 709 | 714 | 1,423 |
| | <hr/> 5,215 | <hr/> 5,122 | <hr/> 10,337 |

Classified on the basis of residence, 3,506 were boarding pupils and 6,831 were day pupils, while the average length of term was 179 days.

The average age of the pupils was 10 years for elementary schools, 16 years for secondary schools, and 19 years for schools of collegiate rank. The percentage of attendance, based on enrollment, in elementary grades was 75; in secondary grades, 81, and in colleges, 85. The number finishing the elementary school was 245; the secondary school, 348; while the number who finished the collegiate course was 123.

The teaching force was distributed as follows: males, 28 in the elementary school, 87 in the high school, and 62 in the collegiate department; while the corresponding

figures for females were 175, 138 and 42, respectively, or a total teaching force of 532. Perhaps the most significant fact about these schools is the relatively high percentage of attendance.

The property of the schools was reported as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| School buildings and sites..... | \$3,774,385 |
| Equipment | 256,384 |
| Libraries | 142,678 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total..... | \$4,173,447 |

The annual income of the schools for the year was as follows:

| | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Endowment | \$ 25,175 |
| Benefactions | 83,853 |
| Tuition | 701,080 |
| Other sources | 171,451 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total..... | \$981,559 |

The total just given shows an increase of more than \$290,000 over the corresponding figures for the preceding year. This decided advance must be explained in part by the increase in the number of schools reporting, but even after due consideration is given to this element, there still remains satisfactory evidence of growth. The figures quoted above show unmistakably that private schools are rendering the State a valuable service.

ALABAMA EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

This is a voluntary organization for the promotion of the craft spirit among teachers throughout the State. It serves the profession in many ways—among them, by bringing in the best talent from the country at large to discuss the present day problems of education; by bring-

ing the teachers together to discuss their own problems and to formulate new plans of work; by building up a professional and social attitude among teachers; by serving as a clearing house through which educational propaganda and legislation may be directed; by giving to the State Department of Education the opportunity to bring to the teachers an outline of its plans and policies. The Association publishes an Annual containing its full proceedings and a list of its members. It also publishes a quarterly bulletin which is usually a monograph on some vital educational subject.

The affairs of the Association are directed by an executive committee which consists of five of the most progressive teachers in the State, and so effectively do they plan that the annual program is of the highest character and the annual membership in normal times exceeds two thousand. A number of departments as well as independent organizations find at the annual meeting the most opportune time to bring to the attention of the teachers such definite studies and policies as the conditions of the school work in the several fields seem to make wise. Since the organization is voluntary and without any official bias, and since it has for its sole purpose the professionalization of teaching, its value to the State and more particularly to the craft, is inestimable.

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CONCLUSION.

In the light of the facts and observations contained in this report, it may be frankly stated that Alabama, while still far down the line in public school development and support, is making as rapid progress perhaps as any State in the Union. From the administrative side we have school machinery that is about as modern as we can hope to have until a constitutional convention shall have removed certain inhibitions which though largely minimized under the new code, will yet hold us back.

Then, too, in the matter of school support, Alabama is still far from doing her duty to her sons and daughters, but the increased appropriations to all types of education, the substantial increases to come from the new revenue measure, and the larger returns to come from local taxation will gradually enable the schools to do better work under increasingly better conditions.

While we may not cease to keep before the public the need for adequate financial support, the time has come when the internal work of the schools must receive much more careful consideration. The enlargement of the State Department of Education is the initial step in this program. The reorganization of the course of study on the 6-3-3 plan is the second vital step. Of equal, if not greater importance, is the need for adequate supervision in the counties and cities of the State.

Without appearing to be critical we cannot escape the conclusion that not a county or city in Alabama has an adequate supervisory staff. There is a lack of appreciation on the part of most superintendents of what supervi-

sion means. They find it possible—in fact, a usual necessity, to devote so much of their time to the general problems of administration that the internal work for which the school is primarily designed is left exclusively to the teacher.

Along with better supervision and closely akin to it, is the need for better teachers. Salaries have been raised by a modest percentage and will continue to be raised, though perhaps not so much as they should for some years. It will be unfortunate if the teachers in anywise lower their estimates of duty, or their standards of preparation because of the great demand for teachers or on account of any fancied wrong which is being done them through the payment of too meager salaries. They should remember that their first duty and their greatest privilege is to teach boys and girls, the future citizens of the State, and when they assume this sacred responsibility they but stultify themselves and retard the recognition they seek if they fail in their own academic and professional preparation, on the one hand, or in their interest and application to the work, on the other. One of the most distressing situations in the school work is to be found where teachers are active and alive but the superintendent has no power of leadership and no real grasp of the situation which he is essaying to fill.

There are some superintendents in Alabama who are doing splendid work, who find time not only to look after the external work of the schools, but also to supervise their teaching force. These are the exception, however.

During the year just closed, the State Superintendent and members of his staff met the county superintendents in groups at convenient centers, and in one general conference, at which special stress was laid upon the duties of the superintendent as a supervisory officer. The work of these conferences was reinforced by frequent circular

letters and suggestions in the interest of improving the instructional work of the school.

County boards of education are waking up to the importance of better supervision, and whenever a change is made in the office of county superintendent, almost invariably a better man is chosen. As a rule, however, boards have been too slow to recognize the fact that the duties of the superintendent are so numerous that he cannot possibly do the work by himself. It has been stated repeatedly that the minimum staff in any county, in addition to the assistant, should be a primary supervisor and a full-time stenographer. It is gratifying to note that a few counties are making the experiment with quite satisfactory results.

The enlargement of the courses offered at our summer schools, increased attendance in summer sessions at well-known institutions without the State, continual agitation of the subject in teachers' gatherings, and the constant emphasis on supervision by this Department will, it is believed, bring results increasingly satisfactory.

Along with the emphasis on supervision and better trained teachers must go a growing recognition on the part of parents that they cannot hold aloof in their support of teachers and schools. This, they must come to regard as necessary if their children are to get any just conception of what the place of the school is, and if there is to grow up that spirit of understanding and co-operation between the home and the school that will make for good work.

Before bringing this report to a close, I must take occasion to express my sincere appreciation of the service rendered by those who have been associated with me in the office in the conduct of its various activities. Without exception the members of the staff are interested in the work and are giving loyal and enthusiastic support to the plans and policies of the Department. The volume

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

PART II.

ANNUAL REPORT
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
PART 3

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| Cullman | Joseph Spitznagel | Cullman. |
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| Clarke | Mrs. J. S. Chapman | Grove Hill. |
| Clay | Albert Ingram | Lineville. |
| Cleburne | S. L. Haywood | Heflin, R. 3. |
| Coffee | W. C. Stapleton | Enterprise. |
| Colbert | Mrs. A. H. Carmichael | Tuscumbia. |
| Conecuh | Supt. W. R. Bennett | Evergreen. |
| Coosa | Mrs. J. S. McEwen | Rockford, R. 3. |
| Covington | L. E. Brown | Andalusia. |
| Crenshaw | Mrs. Robert Tyner | Glenwood. |
| Cullman | Miss Fanny Rosson | Cullman. |
| Dale | Mrs. Pauline Borders | Ozark. |
| Dallas | Miss Ellen Purifoy | Burnsville. |
| DeKalb | Mrs. Ida Jean Thomas | Crossville. |
| Elmore | Miss Mary B. Wise | Millbrook. |
| Escambia | Miss Ervie Davis | Brewton, R. F. D. |
| Etowah | Mrs. W. T. Murphree | Gadsden. |
| Fayette | Mrs. W. W. Monroe | Fayette. |
| Franklin | Mrs. B. H. Sargent | Russellville. |
| Geneva | J. H. Owens | Hartford, R.F.D. |
| Hale | Miss Sadie W. True | Newbern. |
| Henry | Miss Mollie McAllister | Abbeville. |

| County | President | Post Office |
|------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Houston | Miss Tom Stovall | Columbia. |
| Jackson | Mrs. J. H. Gregory | Scottsboro. |
| Jefferson | Mrs. E. B. Erwin | Birmingham, 101
Courthouse. |
| Lamar | Mrs. M. C. Lollar | Covin. |
| Lauderdale | Miss Cora Pearson | Florence. |
| Lawrence | Miss Eva Ponder | Moulton. |
| Lee | Mrs. Walter Cullars | Opelika. |
| Lowndes | Mrs. J. C. Wood | Mt. Willing. |
| Macon | Mrs. Clara S. Boyd | Tuskegee. |
| Madison | Miss Elizabeth Monroe | Huntsville, R. 2. |
| Marengo | Miss Berta Nichols | Thomaston. |
| Marshall | Mrs. J. W. Walker | Albertville. |
| Mobile | Mrs. C. S. Shuford | Mobile. |
| Monroe | Miss Annie McMurphy | Vredenburgh. |
| Montgomery | Miss Louise Feminear | Sellers. |
| Morgan | Miss Florence Smith | |
| Perry | Miss A. L. Levert | Sprott. |
| Pickens | Mrs. A. H. Dabbs | Carrollton. |
| Pike | Miss Nolie Clayton | Troy. |
| Randolph | Miss Ethel Burns | Wedowee. |
| Russell | Mrs. E. A. Matthews | Rutherford. |
| Shelby | Mrs. J. S. Pitts | Columbiana. |
| St. Clair | Miss Francina Singleton | Ashville. |
| Sumter | Mrs. M. E. Head | York. |
| Talladega | Mrs. M. T. Linder | Talladega. |
| Tallapoosa | Miss Frances Robertson | Alex. City, R. 3. |
| Tuscaloosa | Mrs. E. D. Thames | Tuscaloosa, R. 3. |
| Walker | Mrs. Kate Foreman | America. |
| Washington | Mrs. Gussie S. Blount | Chatom. |
| Wilcox | Mrs. W. J. Bonner | Camden. |
| Winston | Mrs. F. W. Corbin | Double Springs. |

ALABAMA TEACHERS' AND YOUNG PEOPLES' READING CIRCLE

KATE McLEMORE, Secretary, Montgomery.

| County | Secretary | Post Office |
|----------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Autauga | Miss Alma McGaugh | Prattville. |
| Baldwin | Mrs. Cammie Foreman | Daphne. |
| Barbour | J. T. Searcy | Clayton. |
| Bibb | J. W. Watson | Centerville. |
| Blount | John Bowerman | Blountsville, R. 2. |
| Bullock | Miss Ruby Ellis | Union Springs. |
| Butler | Rabon C. Reese | Georgiana. |
| Calhoun | Miss Annie Persons | Anniston. |
| Chambers | Miss Georgia Raney | Shawmut. |
| Cherokee | W. M. Watts | Center. |
| Chilton | Supt. W. T. Bean | Clanton. |
| Choctaw | M. S. Owen | Melvin. |
| Clarke | | |
| Clay | Mrs. W. M. Lackey | Ashland. |
| Cleburne | Roy Galloway | Heflin. |
| Coffee | W. A. Eidson | Enterprise. |
| Colbert | Mrs. Agnes Martin | Russellville. |
| Conecuh | Miss Lucile Meadows | Evergreen. |
| Coosa | H. E. Hornsby | Equality. |
| Crenshaw | Claude L. Rhodes | Highland Home. |
| Cullman | Mr. Killinsworth | Cullman. |
| Dale | E. J. Laney | Ozark. |
| Dallas | Miss Maria Moseley | Planterville. |
| DeKalb | J. B. Cagle | Ft. Payne, R. 2. |
| Elmore | Miss Elberta Barnett | Eclectic. |
| Escambia | Miss Olga Weaver | Andalusia, R. G. |
| Etowah | Miss Juanita Gillie | Gadsden. |
| Fayette | Miss Ethel Hallmark | Corona, R. 1. |
| Franklin | Miss Mary Dillard | Phil Campbell. |
| Geneva | Miss Annie E. Cronin | Hartford. |
| Greene | Miss Ella J. Patton | Eutaw. |
| Hale | Miss Kate Boardman | Greensboro. |
| Henry | J. J. Jackson | Haleburg. |
| Houston | C. W. Johnson | Columbia. |

| County | Secretary | Post Office |
|------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Jackson | Miss Virginia Brown | Scottsboro. |
| Jefferson | Supt. N. R. Baker | Birmingham. |
| Lamar | J. A. Johnson | Vernon. |
| Lauderdale | E. A. Henry | Florence. |
| Lee | Miss Cornelia Duke | Opelika. |
| Macon | H. G. Pannell | Tuskegee, R. 1. |
| Madison | Miss Cabbie Manning | New Market. |
| Marengo | Mrs. W. S. Lewis | Linden. |
| Marshall | Miss Irene Linn | Guntersville. |
| Mobile | Supt. S. S. Murphy | Mobile. |
| Perry | | |
| Pickens | Miss Annie Hood | Carrollton. |
| Pike | Miss Willie D. Neely | Brundidge. |
| Randolph | B. B. Baker | Roanoke. |
| Russell | Miss Maud Beck | Ft. Mitchell. |
| Shelby | Miss Dinnie Mae Rowe | Harpersville. |
| St. Clair | Miss Nellie Morris | Odenville. |
| Sumter | Mrs. Ila M. Stallworth | |
| Talladega | J. S. Bently | Childersburg . |
| Tuscaloosa | Miss Beth Bradfield | Tuscaloosa. |
| Walker | Miss Ila Dean Griffin | Jasper. |
| Washington | Supt. C. C. Smith | Chatom. |
| Wilcox | Miss Sadie Doyle | Catherine. |
| Winston | G. C. Reeve | Double Springs. |

PRINCIPALS OR SUPERINTENDENTS AND CHAIR- MEN OF BOARDS OF INCORPORATED CITIES AND TOWNS

AUTAUGA COUNTY

| Name of Town. | Supt. or Prin. | Chairman of Board. |
|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Autaugaville _____ | Miss Alberta Scruggs _____ | W. F. DeBardelaban _____ |
| Billingsley _____ | Miss May Dismukes _____ | Dr. E. W. Downs _____ |
| Prattville _____ | Miss Belle Northington _____ | W. A. Graham _____ |
| Marbury _____ | J. D. Griffin _____ | W. R. Warrick _____ |

BALDWIN COUNTY

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bay Minette _____ | Prof. T. J. Hale _____ | R. E. Cooley _____ |
| Fairhope _____ | Prof. G. C. Arant _____ | H. C. Oswalt _____ |
| Foley _____ | Prof. J. M. Stapleton _____ | Dr. Sibley Holmes _____ |

BARBOUR COUNTY

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Eufaula _____ | H. L. Upshaw _____ | W. S. Britt _____ |
| Clayton _____ | Sammie Davis _____ | John C. Martin _____ |
| Louisville _____ | C. H. Motley _____ | J. P. Grant _____ |
| Clio _____ | A. V. Harrell _____ | P. J. Whigham _____ |
| Blue Springs _____ | Nell Cox _____ | A. S. Knight _____ |

BIBB COUNTY

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Brent _____ | Miss Irene Clancy _____ | J. F. Johnson _____ |
| Centerville _____ | J. R. Alexander _____ | J. T. Fuller _____ |
| West Blockton _____ | J. J. Holloday _____ | M. C. Davie _____ |
| Smith Hill _____ | Miss Leila Whitfield _____ | Will Smith _____ |

BLOUNT COUNTY

| | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Oneonta _____ | Mrs. J. M. Owens _____ | H. C. McPherson _____ |
| Blountsville _____ | Mrs. Willie Lumpkins _____ | W. T. Bains _____ |

BULLOCK COUNTY

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Fitzpatrick _____ | Miss Lurline McLaurine _____ | Dr. Oscar Johnston _____ |
| James-Midway _____ | George R. Hall _____ | J. G. Hitchcock _____ |
| Perote _____ | S. W. Hixon _____ | S. D. Hixon _____ |
| Union Springs _____ | E. S. Pugh _____ | J. T. Flewellen _____ |

BUTLER COUNTY

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Chapman _____ | Miss Mable Stallworth _____ | J. G. McGowin _____ |
| Georgiana _____ | B. H. Lewis _____ | C. G. Metcalfe _____ |
| Greenville _____ | C. B. Gamble _____ | C. E. Hamilton _____ |
| McKenzie _____ | W. I. Lee _____ | Gip Lee _____ |

CALHOUN COUNTY

| Name of Town. | Supt. or Prin. | Chairman of Board. |
|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Anniston _____ | D. R. Murphey _____ | W. P. Acker _____ |
| Blue Mt. City _____ | Daisy Henry _____ | H. F. Williamson _____ |
| Jacksonville _____ | M. G. Barringer _____ | E. R. Currier _____ |
| Oxford _____ | F. H. Watson _____ | C. A. Armentrout _____ |
| Piedmont _____ | L. Leftwich _____ | C. S. Fagan _____ |

CHAMBERS COUNTY

| | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Standing Rock _____ | S. L. Peavey _____ | C. E. Himes _____ |
| Five Points _____ | Elliott Simmons _____ | R. N. Bowen _____ |
| Lanett _____ | W. S. Leatherwood _____ | Z. D. Swintt _____ |
| LaFayette _____ | E. G. McGehee, Jr. _____ | J. A. Williams _____ |
| Waverly _____ | T. S. Bugg _____ | Claude Holsrun _____ |

CHEROKEE COUNTY

| | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Cedar Bluff _____ | C. A. Bethune _____ | Oscar Lasseter _____ |
| Gaylesville _____ | Inez Dickey _____ | R. L. McWhorter _____ |

CHILTON COUNTY

| | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| Clanton _____ | J. L. Johnson _____ | M. A. Gore _____ |
| Jemison _____ | J. F. Bone _____ | B. E. Cullum _____ |
| Maplesville _____ | C. J. Buttram _____ | J. W. Foshee _____ |
| Thorsby _____ | Miss Clara Soberg _____ | Chas. Peterson _____ |
| Mt. Creek _____ | Consolidated with Marbury _____ | |

CHOCTAW COUNTY

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Gilberttown _____ | Prof. G. C. Jackson _____ | G. E. Stroud _____ |
| Lisman _____ | Miss Carrie Billingsley _____ | Dr. W. H. Christopher _____ |

CLARKE COUNTY

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Fulton _____ | Sue Ellen Moore _____ | Dr. J. E. Evans _____ |
| Jackson _____ | J. T. Balch _____ | Dr. D. Adams _____ |
| Thomasville _____ | L. C. Kersh _____ | J. W. Tucker _____ |

CLAY COUNTY

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Ashland _____ | J. D. Pepper _____ | R. G. Rowland _____ |
| Lineville _____ | B. L. Balch _____ | W. H. R. Reddock _____ |
| Hollins _____ | Miss Austelle Reynolds _____ | W. T. House _____ |

CLEBURNE COUNTY

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Edwardsville _____ | Nellie Sox _____ | N. A. Sox _____ |
| Fruithurst _____ | Mary Tolbert _____ | E. R. Carlson _____ |
| Heflin _____ | Alma Gay Weathers _____ | H. A. McMurray _____ |

COFFEE COUNTY

| Name of Town. | Supt. or Prin. | Chairman of Board. |
|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Enterprise | W. A. Eidsen | R. C. Conner |
| Elba | E. C. Palmer | F. P. Rainer |
| New Brockton | Mrs. Evvie McKinnon | R. C. Adams |

COLBERT COUNTY

| | | |
|-----------|----------------|----------------------|
| Cherokee | C. W. Vaughn | H. C. Harris |
| Leighton | R. E. Duse | Emmit King |
| Sheffield | L. E. Creel | Frank N. Julian |
| Tuscumbia | R. E. Thompson | John E. Deloney, Jr. |

CONECUH COUNTY

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Evergreen | Ethel King | W. H. Wild |
| Castleberry | Mrs. E. Downing | Allen Page |
| Repton | E. L. Stough | J. S. Simmons |

COOSA COUNTY

| | | |
|-----------|---------------------|--------------|
| Goodwater | Mrs. Exa C. Bentley | O. T. Smith |
| Kellyton | Miss Omie Parrish | S. J. Thomas |
| Weogufka | George Hatchett | W. C. Jones |
| Equality | H. E. Hornsby | J. M. Martin |
| Rockford | Mrs. H. T. Wallace | E. L. Boyett |

COVINGTON COUNTY

| | | |
|-------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Andalusia | L. E. Brown | A. C. Darling |
| Floral | J. P. Doster | Dr. G. F. Petrey |
| Lockhart | F. W. Breitling | H. G. White |
| Opp | J. E. Cheatham | J. R. Ward |
| River Falls | Miss Vela Lott | A. F. Powell |
| Red Level | Miss Olive Allen | J. T. Clark |
| Falco | Miss Lillie McGowan | B. L. Cawthon |

CRENSHAW COUNTY

| | | |
|----------|------------------|---------------|
| Luverne | J. D. Bradley | J. A. Black |
| Brantley | C. C. Wilkerson | M. M. Bentley |
| Glenwood | M. A. Helms | J. J. Bryan |
| Dozier | Miss Achsa Moore | H. L. Payne |
| Searight | Miss Artie White | O. J. Jackson |
| Rutledge | J. C. Swanner | H. J. Flynn |

CULLMAN COUNTY

| Name of Town. | Supt. or Prin. | Chairman of Board. |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Cullman | E. L. Hayes | M. L. Roberson |
| Hanceville | Miss Ainna Ratliff | Adolph Ashwander |
| Holly Pond | Carl McKelvie | W. N. Wiggins |

DALE COUNTY

| | | |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Ariton | Miss Ada Maye White | Dr. A. D. Matthews |
| Daleville | Miss Vivian Anderson | A. F. Windham |
| Midland City | W. L. Hicks | J. H. Pope |
| Newton | Mrs. R. L. Marchman | Dr. A. J. Morris |
| Ozark | E. J. Laney | Dr. H. L. Holman |
| Pinckard | J. G. Hix | J. B. Borland |

DALLAS COUNTY

| | | |
|----------|---------------|--------------|
| Selma | A. F. Harman | W. R. Nelson |
| Orrville | Martha Ormond | Hal Marshall |

DEKALB COUNTY

| | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Ft. Payne | C. J. Allen | C. J. Scott |
| Collinsville | V. E. Cates | J. W. Oliver |
| Valley Head | W. C. Cantrell | T. B. Davenport |
| Crossville | W. B. Jones | J. K. Dobbs |
| Geraldine | Wm. F. Maynor | J. S. Martin |

ELMORE COUNTY

| | | |
|----------|-------------|--------------|
| Wetumpka | R. O. Dykes | A. Hohenberg |
| Eclectic | Velma Winne | J. A. Howle |

ESCAMBIA COUNTY

| | | |
|----------|---------------|----------------|
| Atmore | A. C. Moore | S. L. Rollins |
| Brewton | W. T. Powers | W. T. Neal |
| Flomaton | A. C. Shelton | T. J. Mashburn |
| Pollard | J. M. Glenn | W. F. Mayo |

ETOWAH COUNTY

| | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Alabama City | J. T. Roberts | C. S. Wilkerson |
| Attalla | Alice Coleman | C. M. Frost |
| Altoona | H. M. Weaver | R. W. Saye |
| Gadsden | W. C. Griggs | J. H. Disque |

FAYETTE COUNTY

| | | |
|---------|-------------------|---------------|
| Fayette | Miss Maggie Berry | M. Brotherton |
| Berry | J. C. Clardy | C. H. Julian |

FRANKLIN COUNTY

| Name of Town. | Supt. or Prin. | Chairman of Board. |
|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Hodges | Miss Maggie Dillard | Walter Davis |
| Phil Campbell | Miss Rose Witherington | H. C. Moore |
| Red Bay | John N. Reid | Robert Tiffin |
| Russellville | L. S. McRight | Arthur Thompson |
| Vina | E. T. Bolding | Dr. J. A. Thorne |

GENEVA COUNTY

| | | |
|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Black | S. D. Lawrence | O. E. Gibson |
| Coffee Springs | S. M. Mound | T. E. Anderson |
| Geneva | W. S. McLeod | C. D. Chapman |
| Hartford | M. L. Black | J. C. Holman |
| Malvern | Mrs. J. H. Fussell | J. T. Edmonson |
| Samson | Dr. J. A. Lowery | W. B. Sellers |
| Slocomb | R. F. Ray | G. S. Kelly |

GREENE COUNTY

| | | |
|-------|---------------|------------|
| Eutaw | A. F. Jackson | J. W. Cook |
|-------|---------------|------------|

HALE COUNTY

| | | |
|------------|--------------|------------------|
| Greensboro | J. A. Baxley | J. B. Stickney |
| Moundville | R. W. Greene | R. L. Griffin |
| Newberne | Sadie True | M. B. True |
| Akron | A. F. Jones | W. E. Wedgeworth |

HENRY COUNTY

| | | |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Abbeville | Miss Julia Braswell | J. D. Espey |
| Headland | E. T. Riley | Dr. L. R. Burdeshaw |
| Newville | Thurman Campbell | J. W. Capps |
| Haleburg | Mrs. Irene Hales | C. E. Miller |

HOUSTON COUNTY

| | | |
|------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Madrid | Lucy Bell | N. G. Culbreth |
| Ashford | Nola Manley Ellis | B. O. Hay |
| Gordon | Jewell Espey | J. J. Marsh |
| Dothan | P. W. Hodges | J. R. Faircloth |
| Columbia | W. J. Daminey | L. W. Armstrong |
| Cottonwood | Hilton Sellers | J. E. Adams |
| Webb | Della Forrester | V. L. Webb |

JACKSON COUNTY

| Name of Town. | Supt. or Prin. | Chairman of Board. |
|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Stevenson | J. C. Dixon | E. K. Mann |
| Fackler | Miss Grace Nichols | Sam McCrary |
| Hollywood | T. B. Roach | J. F. Gullatt |
| Scottsboro | Miss Sallie Caldwell | J. D. Snodgrass |
| Larkinsville | Miss Madge Porter | C. S. Brewton |
| Woodville | Miss Olive Boyd | John F. Chandler |
| Paint Rock | E. A. Johnson | C. M. Rousseau |
| Bridgeport | W. T. Vann | L. H. Hughes |

JEFFERSON COUNTY

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Bessemer | L. L. Vann | Dr. R. P. McTyeire |
| Birmingham | Dr. J. H. Phillips | Sid. Bowie |
| Brighton | H. M. Sharp | John Farr |
| Brookside | G. B. Snoddy | G. E. Bidgood |
| Cardiff | Frank Branard | Louis Negron |
| Graysville | B. B. Lawson | W. B. Robson |
| Inglennook | C. R. West | J. R. T. Rives |
| Irondale | Forney Reese | A. E. Smith |
| Johns | Miss Winnie Welborn | J. H. Lawson |
| Leeds | W. L. Davis | J. H. Connell |
| Lipscomb | L. H. Haralson | C. C. Harkins |
| Pinckney | Elizabeth McElreath | S. J. Downey |
| Quinton, Route 3 | J. G. Manual | I. N. Skelton |
| Sandusky | S. J. Strock | L. M. Fisher |
| Warrior | Ed. M. Milner | G. D. Etter |

LAMAR COUNTY

| | | |
|-----------|---------------------|------------------|
| Beaverton | Miss Lee Hollis | J. B. Collier |
| Fernbank | Miss Nona Seay | J. B. Wilson |
| Kennedy | Miss Vergie Waldrop | W. N. Gravlee |
| Millport | J. C. Wood | H. H. Strickland |
| Sulligent | Adele Quarles | E. C. Lawhon |
| Vernon | Pinkie Pennington | W. L. Sims |

LAUDERDALE COUNTY

| | | |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Florence | F. T. Appleby | H. C. Gilbert |
| Rogersville | Mrs. C. W. Williams | T. C. Andrews |
| Waterloo | G. W. Martin | J. L. Cooper |

LAWRENCE COUNTY

| Name of Town. | Supt. or Prin. | Chairman of Board. |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Moulton | Miss Cora Lee Gunn | Paul White |
| Mount Hope | W. J. Pickle | Jack Smith |
| Town Creek | Pruitt Simms | J. M. Houston |
| Hillsboro | Eloise Hancock | D. P. Woodall |
| Courtland | V. C. Herndon | A. F. Rebman |

LEE COUNTY

| | | |
|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| Opelika | S. O. White | R. B. Barnes |
| Phoenix City | J. C. McAuley | W. Moss Harrisos |
| Auburn | Mae Harvey | W. V. Jones |

LIMESTONE COUNTY

| | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Athens | J. R. McCall | Alvis Henderson |
| Elkmont | Sara Gray | W. A. Gray |
| Moorestville | Mrs. Whitehall | Henry Zeitler |

LOWNDES COUNTY

| | | |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| Ft. Deposit | D. W. Harrison | J. E. Holmes |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|

MACON COUNTY

| | | |
|-----------|----------------|--------------------|
| Notasulga | Inez Stevenson | W. D. Copeland |
| Tuskegee | Vana Bradley | Dr. L. W. Johnston |

MADISON COUNTY

| | | |
|------------|------------------|----------------|
| Huntsville | R. C. Johnston | W. T. Hutchens |
| Gurley | A. S. Hodges | Claude Hodges |
| Madison | Miss Tate Hayden | T. G. Riddle |
| New Hope | J. B. Vann | C. D. Moon |

MARENGO COUNTY

| | | |
|-----------|-------------------|---------------|
| Dayton | Mrs. O. Brame | E. T. Epps |
| Demopolis | Mrs. J. B. Taylor | W. F. Herbert |
| Faunsdale | J. L. McKay | Geo. H. McKee |
| Linden | Rebecca Craig | V. C. Bailey |
| Thomaston | Berta Nichols | H. G. Thomas |

MARION COUNTY

| | | |
|------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Bear Creek | Miss Nancy Donaldson | J. M. Bonner |
| Hamilton | J. F. Hankins | V. R. White |
| Guin | J. H. Couch | R. R. Wright |
| Winfield | H. W. Bishop | R. K. Shirley |

MARSHALL COUNTY

| Name of Town. | Supt. or Prin. | Chairman of Board. |
|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Albertville | J. W. Letson..... | C. W. Cummings |
| Arab | Thomas D. Eubanks..... | C. E. White |
| Boaz | S. J. Chandler..... | E. F. Whitman |
| Guntersville | R. Lee Barnes..... | S. M. Carter |

MOBILE COUNTY

| | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| Citronelle | J. W. C. Brown..... |
| Mobile | S. S. Murphy..... |

MONROE COUNTY

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Roy | W. A. Crowe..... | J. L. Blackburn |
| Beatrice | Miss Annie Tallman..... | J. M. Stallworth |
| Nadawah..... | Miss Etta Murphy..... | A. R. Borroughs |
| Vredenburgh | Miss Bessie Address..... | O. T. Landrum |
| Monroeville | Miss Katie B. Stallworth..... | Dr. G. C. Watson |

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------|--|
| Montgomery | W. R. Harrison..... | J. Johnston Moore
(Acting Chairman) |
|------------------|---------------------|--|

MORGAN COUNTY

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Decatur | J. F. Collins..... | D. D. McGehee |
| Albany | Mrs. W. F. Jones..... | W. A. Bibb |
| Hartselle | G. G. Glover..... | M. Patillo |
| Falkville | H. G. Wheeler..... | W. H. Drinkard |
| Austinville | E. E. Weaver..... | Albert Baley |

PERRY COUNTY

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Marion | J. F. McCreeless..... | Chas. C. Johnson |
| Uniontown | J. H. Riddle..... | A. C. Davidson |

PICKENS COUNTY

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Reform | L. B. Little..... | E. M. Stringfellow |
| Carrollton | J. R. Ward..... | J. H. Holmes |
| Aliceville | Miss Ruth Forehand..... | A. G. Williams |
| Gordo | Rowe Watson..... | H. B. Durrett |
| Pickensville | Miss Josie Lipsey..... | Dr. D. W. Gass |

PIKE COUNTY

| Name of Town. | Supt. or Prin. | Chairman of Board. |
|---------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Troy | John R. McLure | John H. Wilkerson |
| Brundidge | Mrs. Bessie Wood | J. E. Hightower |
| Goshen | H. W. Rigsby | H. B. Howard |
| Banks | Miss Julia Davis | Jas. W. Smith |

RANDOLPH COUNTY

| | | |
|---------|---------------|-----------------|
| Roanoke | B. B. Baker | F. P. Nichols |
| Wadley | L. S. Hodnett | E. M. Schussler |
| Wedowee | John A. White | C. B. Wright |

RUSSELL COUNTY

| | | |
|-----------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Girard | W. C. Hughes | A. H. Vann |
| Hurtsboro | Miss Selma Martin | W. L. Anthony, Jr. |
| Seale | L. M. Bruce | F. M. DeGraffenreid |

SHELBY COUNTY

| | | |
|-------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Calera | C. M. Williams | W. P. Eason |
| Columbiana | Mrs. T. G. Nelson | L. H. Ellis |
| Helena | Miss McIntosh | J. H. Lovelady |
| Montevallo | J. C. Carter | T. W. Palmer |
| Vincent | J. V. Richardson | H. L. Campbell |
| Wilsonville | J. B. King | J. C. Mooney |
| Wilton | J. C. Hicks | O. H. Bice |

ST. CLAIR COUNTY

| | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Ashville | V. B. Kizzire | Perkins McClendon |
| Eden | H. L. Aders | G. W. Barber |
| Odenville | W. M. King | J. M. Mize |
| Pell City | J. W. Baird | Dr. J. O. Gray |
| Ragland | J. M. Rich | Dr. J. T. Brown |
| Riverside | Hugh Burtram | C. W. Fowler |
| Springville | O. S. Hooper | H. L. Crandall |

SUMTER COUNTY

| | | |
|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Cuba | Mrs. Ida Stallworth | Dr. A. L. Vaughn |
| York | Miss Adele Wade | Dr. T. H. Knighton |
| Livingston | Miss Celia Tompkins | T. M. Tortt |
| Epes | Miss Bessie Benson | R. L. Hylton |
| Gainesville | Mrs. Mary Roberts | R. H. Long |
| Geiger | R. H. Gilmer | J. O. Gerner |

TALLADEGA COUNTY

| Name of Town. | Supt. or Prin. | Chairman of Board. |
|---------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Lincoln | E. E. Beck | W. D. Henderson |
| Talladega | D. A. McNeil | J. K. Dixon |
| Ironaton | Mr. McHarden | J. B. Jones |
| Childersburg | J. S. Bentley | M. A. Cliatt |
| Sylacauga | J. L. Aders | P. T. Johnson |
| Gantts Quarry | Mae Milans | W. S. Harrison |
| Mignon | Mrs. J. A. Liner | W. W. Stonton |

TALLAPOOSA COUNTY

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Alexander City | J. M. Pearson | Benj. Russell |
| Camp Hill | B. H. Wyatt | O. J. Chester |
| Dadeville | W. B. Fulton | W. B. Bowling |
| Daviston | G. Satterfield | J. B. Mann |

TUSCALOOSA COUNTY

| | | |
|------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Northport | W. G. Cameron | M. Freeman |
| Tuscaloosa | James H. Foster | E. B. Nuzurn |

WALKER COUNTY

| | | |
|-------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Jasper | J. F. Scofield | Dr. J. L. Sowell |
| Carbon Hill | C. R. Weldon | Zack Shepherd |
| Dora | B. P. Hodge | C. I. Jones |
| Cordova | O. C. Lambert | Dr. B. F. Borden |
| Townley | J. H. Myers | Ed King |
| Oakman | E. E. Shelton | H. H. Ward |
| Nauvoo | A. O. Ingle | Dr. C. H. Johnson |

WASHINGTON COUNTY

No incorporated towns in Washington County.

WILCOX COUNTY

| | | |
|------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Pine Hill | A. J. Brown | Dr. P. E. Godbold |
| Pine Apple | W. M. Bryant | M. F. Jackson |
| McWilliams | Miss Bessie Jenkins | J. C. Saddler |
| Camden | Mrs. J. S. Foster | J. W. Turnipseed |

WINSTON COUNTY

| | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Haleyville | J. L. James | Dr. H. U. Mashburn |
|------------|-------------|--------------------|

TABULATION BY COUNTIES, BIENNIAL CENSUS, 1918

| COUNTIES | NO. OF CHILDREN | | | WHITE | | COLORED | | COMPLETED SEVENTH GRADE | | |
|------------|-----------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|-------------------------|---------|--------|
| | White | Color'd | Total | Male | Female | Male | Female | White | Color'd | Total |
| Autauga | 2,902 | 3,922 | 6,824 | 1,470 | 1,432 | 1,971 | 1,951 | 390 | 24 | 414 |
| Baldwin | 5,169 | 1,746 | 6,915 | 2,651 | 2,518 | 863 | 883 | 800 | 32 | 832 |
| Barbour | 4,549 | 7,479 | 12,028 | 2,256 | 2,293 | 3,551 | 3,928 | 762 | 110 | 872 |
| Bibb | 5,338 | 2,399 | 7,737 | 2,789 | 2,549 | 1,200 | 1,199 | 813 | 36 | 849 |
| Blount | 8,626 | 338 | 8,964 | 4,305 | 4,321 | 161 | 177 | 654 | 4 | 658 |
| Bullock | 1,460 | 9,611 | 11,071 | 732 | 728 | 4,751 | 4,860 | 444 | 196 | 640 |
| Butler | 4,794 | 5,271 | 10,065 | 2,465 | 2,329 | 2,650 | 2,621 | 1,086 | 126 | 1,212 |
| Calhoun | 11,231 | 5,688 | 16,919 | 5,661 | 5,570 | 2,781 | 2,907 | 1,380 | 175 | 1,555 |
| Chambers | 7,052 | 7,540 | 14,592 | 3,569 | 3,483 | 3,792 | 3,748 | 972 | 133 | 1,105 |
| Cherokee | 6,461 | 757 | 7,218 | 3,307 | 3,154 | 384 | 373 | 340 | 4 | 344 |
| Chilton | 6,228 | 1,407 | 7,635 | 3,214 | 3,014 | 712 | 695 | 857 | 17 | 874 |
| Choctaw | 2,992 | 4,097 | 7,089 | 1,507 | 1,485 | 2,098 | 1,999 | 494 | 63 | 557 |
| Clarke | 4,264 | 5,186 | 9,450 | 2,259 | 2,005 | 2,615 | 2,571 | 434 | | 434 |
| Clay | 6,633 | 1,095 | 7,728 | 3,379 | 3,254 | 558 | 537 | 800 | 1 | 801 |
| Cleburne | 4,400 | 254 | 4,654 | 2,213 | 2,187 | 141 | 113 | 257 | 2 | 259 |
| Coffee | 8,116 | 2,314 | 10,430 | 4,165 | 3,951 | 1,134 | 1,180 | 931 | 61 | 992 |
| Colbert | 6,751 | 3,287 | 10,038 | 3,469 | 3,282 | 1,607 | 1,680 | 1,001 | 221 | 1,222 |
| Conecuh | 4,310 | 4,098 | 8,408 | 2,322 | 1,988 | 1,995 | 2,103 | 514 | 83 | 597 |
| Coosa | 3,011 | 2,116 | 5,127 | 1,547 | 1,464 | 1,084 | 1,032 | 312 | 25 | 337 |
| Covington | 9,450 | 2,423 | 11,873 | 4,854 | 4,596 | 1,157 | 1,266 | 1,055 | 30 | 1,085 |
| Crenshaw | 5,410 | 2,916 | 8,326 | 2,688 | 2,722 | 1,463 | 1,453 | 762 | 25 | 787 |
| Cullman | 11,203 | 133 | 11,336 | 5,825 | 5,378 | 86 | 47 | 1,045 | 1 | 1,046 |
| Dale | 5,975 | 1,925 | 7,900 | 3,044 | 2,931 | 913 | 1,012 | 550 | 12 | 562 |
| Dallas | 3,153 | 14,870 | 18,023 | 1,482 | 1,671 | 7,295 | 7,575 | 1,034 | 448 | 1,482 |
| DeKalb | 11,600 | 235 | 11,835 | 5,964 | 5,636 | 114 | 121 | 553 | 2 | 555 |
| Elmore | 5,469 | 4,431 | 9,900 | 2,768 | 2,701 | 2,226 | 2,205 | 871 | 71 | 942 |
| Escambia | 5,724 | 2,334 | 8,058 | 2,920 | 2,804 | 1,125 | 1,209 | 619 | 43 | 662 |
| Etowah | 12,228 | 2,035 | 14,263 | 6,101 | 6,127 | 997 | 1,038 | 1,142 | 33 | 1,175 |
| Fayette | 5,160 | 797 | 5,957 | 2,679 | 2,481 | 388 | 409 | 397 | 1 | 398 |
| Franklin | 6,788 | 413 | 7,201 | 3,490 | 3,298 | 195 | 218 | 431 | 2 | 433 |
| Geneva | 8,222 | 1,556 | 9,778 | 4,203 | 4,019 | 798 | 758 | 862 | 12 | 874 |
| Greene | 827 | 4,780 | 5,607 | 411 | 416 | 2,346 | 2,434 | 788 | 14 | 802 |
| Hale | 1,835 | 7,489 | 9,324 | 933 | 902 | 3,749 | 3,740 | 406 | 143 | 549 |
| Henry | 3,513 | 3,538 | 7,051 | 1,819 | 1,694 | 1,786 | 1,752 | 531 | 24 | 555 |
| Houston | 8,231 | 2,924 | 11,155 | 4,183 | 4,048 | 1,461 | 1,463 | 938 | 23 | 961 |
| Jackson | 10,849 | 1,007 | 11,856 | 5,653 | 5,196 | 505 | 502 | 1,064 | 10 | 1,074 |
| Jefferson | 47,856 | 41,798 | 89,654 | 24,378 | 23,478 | 19,003 | 22,795 | 10,405 | 2,354 | 12,759 |
| Lamar | 5,396 | 1,111 | 6,507 | 2,755 | 2,641 | 561 | 550 | 548 | | 548 |
| Lauderdale | 11,607 | 2,909 | 14,516 | 5,855 | 5,752 | 1,431 | 1,478 | 1,722 | 128 | 1,850 |
| Lawrence | 5,850 | 1,977 | 7,827 | 3,075 | 2,775 | 1,040 | 937 | 477 | 13 | 490 |
| Lee | 3,973 | 6,798 | 10,771 | 1,970 | 2,003 | 3,303 | 3,495 | 1,005 | 126 | 1,131 |
| Limestone | 6,944 | 3,429 | 10,373 | 3,586 | 3,358 | 1,697 | 1,732 | 736 | 57 | 793 |
| Lowndes | 1,053 | 8,752 | 9,805 | 532 | 521 | 4,482 | 4,270 | 400 | 121 | 521 |
| Macon | 1,167 | 7,482 | 8,649 | 609 | 558 | 3,615 | 3,867 | 359 | 169 | 528 |
| Madison | 10,213 | 3,309 | 15,522 | 5,411 | 4,802 | 2,760 | 2,549 | 1,161 | 117 | 1,278 |
| Marengo | 3,060 | 9,300 | 12,360 | 1,503 | 1,557 | 4,684 | 4,616 | 698 | 105 | 803 |
| Marion | 7,304 | 199 | 7,503 | 3,709 | 3,595 | 105 | 94 | 643 | | 643 |
| Marshall | 10,830 | 419 | 11,249 | 5,483 | 5,347 | 195 | 224 | 1,158 | 8 | 1,166 |
| Mobile | 14,413 | 8,620 | 23,033 | 7,204 | 7,209 | 4,121 | 4,499 | 4,154 | 1,027 | 5,181 |
| Monroe | 4,245 | 5,185 | 9,430 | 2,189 | 2,056 | 2,599 | 2,586 | 522 | 57 | 579 |

TABULATION BY COUNTIES, BIENNIAL CENSUS, 1918—Continued

| COUNTIES | NO. OF CHILDREN | | | WHITE | | COLORED | | COMPLETED SEVENTH GRADE | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------|---------|--------|
| | White | Color'd | Total | Male | Female | Male | Female | White | Color'd | Total |
| Montgomery .. | 8,276 | 18,943 | 27,219 | 4,051 | 4,225 | 9,127 | 9,816 | 2,624 | 985 | 3,609 |
| Morgan | 9,790 | 2,267 | 12,057 | 5,012 | 4,778 | 1,103 | 1,164 | 1,417 | 131 | 1,548 |
| Perry | 2,251 | 7,059 | 9,310 | 1,135 | 1,116 | 3,519 | 3,540 | 550 | 112 | 662 |
| Pickens | 4,510 | 4,840 | 9,350 | 2,250 | 2,260 | 2,340 | 2,500 | 615 | 36 | 651 |
| Pike | 5,550 | 4,934 | 10,484 | 2,845 | 2,705 | 2,424 | 2,510 | 784 | 36 | 820 |
| Randolph | 7,844 | 2,283 | 9,627 | 3,778 | 3,566 | 1,138 | 1,145 | 970 | 10 | 980 |
| Russell | 1,723 | 7,596 | 9,319 | 855 | 868 | 3,688 | 3,908 | 331 | 53 | 384 |
| Shelby | 6,642 | 1,948 | 8,590 | 3,513 | 3,129 | 996 | 952 | 913 | 62 | 975 |
| St. Clair | 6,791 | 1,412 | 8,203 | 3,458 | 3,333 | 698 | 714 | 802 | 25 | 827 |
| Sumter | 2,037 | 10,002 | 12,039 | 1,043 | 994 | 4,994 | 5,008 | 600 | 30 | 630 |
| Talladega | 6,909 | 5,775 | 12,684 | 3,592 | 3,317 | 2,862 | 2,913 | 854 | 33 | 887 |
| Tallapoosa | 6,285 | 3,945 | 10,230 | 3,285 | 3,000 | 1,999 | 1,946 | 1,331 | 91 | 1,422 |
| Tuscaloosa | 10,382 | 5,642 | 16,024 | 5,357 | 5,025 | 2,724 | 2,913 | 1,367 | 159 | 1,526 |
| Walker | 12,569 | 1,709 | 14,278 | 6,521 | 6,048 | 864 | 845 | 1,129 | 78 | 1,207 |
| Washington | 2,851 | 2,214 | 5,065 | 1,469 | 1,382 | 1,135 | 1,079 | 436 | 13 | 449 |
| Wilcox | 1,791 | 9,054 | 10,845 | 937 | 854 | 4,508 | 4,546 | 151 | — | 151 |
| Winston | 4,942 | 5 | 4,947 | 2,549 | 2,393 | 2 | 3 | 266 | — | 266 |
| Total..... | 454,478 | 315,327 | 769,805 | 232,206 | 222,272 | 160,879 | 154,448 | 65,417 | 8,343 | 73,760 |

GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF SCHOOLS OF ALL CLASSES 1918-1919

| NAME OF SCHOOL. | ENROLLMENT | | | | TEACHERS EMPLOYED | | | | Value of buildings, Sites and Equipment..... | Total Amount Expended..... |
|--|------------|---------|---------|--------|-------------------|--------|---------|--------|--|----------------------------|
| | White | | Colored | | White | | Colored | | | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public Schools..... | 179,793 | 183,403 | 70,738 | 81,591 | 1,689 | 7,410 | 514 | 2,033 | \$13,439,701 | \$6,932,342 |
| County High Schools..... | 2,681 | 3,448 | | | 87 | 143 | | | 1,070,013 | 259,394 |
| State Secondary Agricultural Schools..... | 596 | 716 | | | 13 | 81 | | | 265,383 | 79,939 |
| Normal Schools..... | 300 | 1,738 | 1,000 | 2,009 | 27 | 46 | 126 | 129 | 2,605,064 | 921,095 |
| University of Alabama..... | 1,460 | 598 | | | 120 | 31 | | | 1,445,318 | 229,918 |
| Alabama Polytechnic Institute..... | 1,266 | 13 | | | 75 | | | | 1,056,253 | 188,755 |
| Alabama Girls' Technical Institute..... | | 916 | | | | 66 | | | 754,000 | 73,292 |
| Northeast Ala. Agricultural & Ind. Inst..... | 64 | 96 | | | 3 | 8 | | | 26,550 | 10,871 |
| Alabama Boys' Industrial School..... | 514 | | | | 1 | 6 | | | 214,343 | 58,402 |
| Alabama School for Deaf and Blind..... | 140 | 140 | 25 | 28 | 13 | 22 | | | 415,000 | 88,411 |
| State Training School for Girls..... | | 61 | | | | 1 | | | 79,000 | 22,463 |
| Alabama Reform School for Juvenile Negro Law Breakers..... | | | 367 | | | | 1 | 2 | 61,000 | 24,944 |
| Private and Denominational Schools..... | 5,215 | 5,122 | 5,627 | 8,543 | 177 | 355 | 137 | 354 | 5,634,113 | 1,433,544 |
| Totals..... | 192,029 | 196,251 | 77,757 | 92,171 | 2,205 | 8,169 | 778 | 2,518 | \$27,065,738 | 10,323,370 |

**GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
1918-1919**

| | White | Colored | Total |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| Enrollment: | | | |
| a. In elementary and grammar grades: | | | |
| Male | 171,155 | 70,288 | 241,443 |
| Female | 171,185 | 80,612 | 251,797 |
| b. In high school grades (excluding county high schools): | | | |
| Male | 8,638 | 450 | 9,088 |
| Female | 12,218 | 979 | 13,197 |
| Total enrollment | 20,856 | 1,429 | 22,285 |
| Average attendance: | | | |
| a. In elementary and grammar grades: | | | |
| Male | 102,743 | 42,688 | 145,431 |
| Female | 105,773 | 50,303 | 156,076 |
| b. In high school grades (excluding county-high schools): | | | |
| Male | 6,122 | 360 | 6,482 |
| Female | 8,843 | 793 | 9,636 |
| General average attendance | 223,481 | 94,144 | 317,625 |
| Number pupils transported at public expense | 3,034 | 0 | 3,034 |
| School terms or sessions, average length in days during year | 124 | 89 | 114 |
| Number of schools taught | 4,596 | 1,863 | 6,459 |
| Number of teachers employed: | | | |
| a. Male | 1,689 | 514 | 2,203 |
| b. Female | 7,410 | 2,033 | 9,443 |
| Total | 9,099 | 2,547 | 11,646 |
| Grades of certificates held by teachers:* | | | |
| a. Life | 1,191 | 102 | 1,293 |
| b. First | 2,230 | 49 | 2,279 |
| c. Second | 3,197 | 643 | 3,840 |
| d. Third | 2,330 | 1,731 | 4,061 |
| Total | 8,948 | 2,525 | 11,473 |

GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
1918-1919—Continued

| | White | Colored | Total |
|---|------------|-----------|------------|
| Number of public school libraries..... | 2,135 | 131 | 2,266 |
| Number of volumes in libraries..... | 215,346 | 12,095 | 227,441 |
| Combined value of libraries..... | 135,611 | 7,078 | 142,689 |
| Number members of A. T. R. C..... | 4,653 | 730 | 5,383 |
| Number of schoolhouses deeded to the State | 2,093 | 178 | 2,271 |
| Number of schoolhouses deeded to counties | 153 | 27 | 180 |
| Number of schoolhouses deeded to the district | 1,427 | 536 | 1,963 |
| Number of schoolhouses deeded to private owners (churches, lodges, societies, etc.) | 911 | 1,091 | 2,002 |
| Total number of schoolhouses..... | 4,584 | 1,832 | 6,416 |
| Value of schoolhouses and sites..... | 10,451,950 | 1,326,128 | 11,778,078 |
| Estimated value of seats, desks, etc..... | 1,229,629 | 128,042 | 1,357,671 |
| Estimated value of teaching equipment | 139,112 | 22,151 | 161,263 |
| Average yearly salary of teachers: | | | |
| a. Male | 520 | 222 | 450 |
| b. Female | 375 | 222 | 342 |
| Total salaries paid teachers: | | | |
| a. Male | 790,993 | 112,279 | 903,272 |
| b. Female | 3,288,622 | 446,599 | 3,735,221 |
| Total salaries paid teachers..... | 4,079,615 | 558,878 | 4,638,493 |
| Amount expended during the year by the School Improvement Association | 78,516 | 11,925 | 90,441 |
| Total number of visits by the county superintendent to the schools of the county | 10,323 | 3,446 | 13,769 |

*The apparent discrepancy between the "number of teachers holding certificates" and the "number of teachers employed" is accounted for by the fact that some few teachers are not required to hold certificates when teaching only certain subjects upon which examinations are not held: viz., German, French, Manual Training, etc., and that under the law Mobile county teachers are not required to hold State certificates.

**GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
1918-1919**

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

RECEIPTS

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Balance from previous year | \$ 265,200 |
| From public funds (includes general fund, poll tax, and county fund) | 5,051,634 |
| From general property taxes, loans, bond sales and unpaid warrants (not special county tax) | 346,524 |
| From town appropriations | 190,881 |
| District taxes | 422,548 |
| From sales of property and proceeds of insurance adjustments | 13,077 |
| From matriculation and incidental fees | 179,045 |
| From supplement by patrons | 174,235 |
| From State and local sources for alteration and erection of schoolhouses | 366,719 |
| From all other sources | 236,901 |
| Overdrafts | 11,634 |
| Total | \$7,258,398 |

DISBURSEMENTS

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Salaries of county superintendents | \$ 130,719 |
| Salaries of city superintendents | 57,430 |
| Salaries of assistant superintendents | 29,197 |
| Salaries of supervisors | 155,392 |
| Total | \$ 372,738 |
| Salaries of principals | 2,063,017 |
| Salaries of teachers | 2,575,476 |
| Total salaries of principals and teachers | \$4,638,493 |
| Total salaries of teachers, including supervisors | \$5,011,231 |
| Other expenses of supervision (include board meetings, stenographers and office supplies) | 72,217 |
| Wages of janitors and their helpers | 116,881 |
| Fuel, water, light, power, janitors' supplies and other expenses of operation | 153,642 |
| Repairs and replacement of equipment, insurance and other upkeep charges | 182,608 |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| New buildings and grounds, alterations of old buildings (not repairs) | 584,610 |
| New equipment (not replacements) | 114,525 |
| Teaching supplies (crayons, erasers, tablets, text-books furnished, etc.) | 66,715 |
| Other expenses | 568,899 |
| Transportation | 61,014 |
| Balance on hand | 326,056 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total | \$7,258,398 |

ENROLLMENT, ATTENDANCE, NUMBER FINISHING SEVENTH GRADE

| NAME OF COUNTY
AND CITY | ENROLLMENT | | | | | | | | | | ATTENDANCE | | | | | | | | | | No. Finishing
Seventh Grade
(Rural Schools
Only) | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|--|-------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|--|-------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|--|-------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|--|---|---------|
| | WHITE | | | | | COLORED | | | | | WHITE | | | | | COLORED | | | | | | |
| | Elementary
and Grammar
Grades | | High
School
Grades | | | Elementary
and Grammar
Grades | | High
School
Grades | | | Elementary
and Grammar
Grades | | High
School
Grades | | | Elementary
and Grammar
Grades | | High
School
Grades | | | White | Colored |
| | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | | | |
| Autauga Co. Rural Dis. | 699 | 750 | 62 | 74 | | 612 | 706 | | | | 341 | 408 | 42 | 63 | | 337 | 460 | | | | 11 | 21 |
| Prattville, City of | 220 | 250 | | | | 30 | 44 | | | | 200 | 222 | | | | 25 | 43 | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 919 | 1000 | 62 | 74 | | 642 | 750 | | | | 541 | 630 | 42 | 63 | | 362 | 503 | | | | 11 | 21 |
| Baldwin County | 1696 | 1708 | 68 | 118 | | 531 | 701 | 2 | 7 | | 935 | 947 | 39 | 84 | | 329 | 368 | 1 | 6 | | 42 | 66 |
| Barbour Co. Rural Dis. | 1239 | 1182 | 44 | 88 | | 735 | 947 | 4 | 4 | | 491 | 543 | 22 | 43 | | 316 | 402 | 2 | 3 | | 38 | 49 |
| Eufaula, City of | 155 | 198 | 45 | 56 | | 92 | 140 | 3 | 25 | | 120 | 160 | 38 | 47 | | 45 | 98 | 3 | 19 | | | |
| Totals for County | 1394 | 1380 | 89 | 144 | | 827 | 1087 | 7 | 29 | | 611 | 703 | 60 | 90 | | 361 | 500 | 5 | 22 | | 38 | 49 |
| Bibb County | 1921 | 2066 | 74 | 62 | | 423 | 495 | 4 | 4 | | 1058 | 1166 | 54 | 56 | | 215 | 243 | 4 | 4 | | 56 | 65 |
| Blount County | 3323 | 3368 | 52 | 51 | | 176 | 86 | | | | 2034 | 2098 | 30 | 32 | | 68 | 69 | | | | | |
| Bullock Co. Rural Dis. | 318 | 299 | 60 | 81 | | 1656 | 2083 | | 1 | | 201 | 186 | 41 | 59 | | 999 | 1305 | | | | 6 | 15 |
| Union Springs, City of | 108 | 110 | 29 | 36 | | 90 | 103 | 1 | 6 | | 83 | 84 | 25 | 32 | | 45 | 53 | 1 | 4 | | | |
| Totals for County | 426 | 409 | 89 | 117 | | 1746 | 2186 | 1 | 7 | | 284 | 270 | 66 | 91 | | 1044 | 1358 | 1 | 5 | | 6 | 15 |
| Butler Co. Rural Dis. | 1053 | 1643 | 102 | 180 | | 666 | 718 | | | | 1142 | 1265 | 81 | 110 | | 313 | 330 | | | | 20 | 37 |
| Greenville, City of | 127 | 150 | 39 | 59 | | 87 | 122 | | | | 110 | 121 | 28 | 49 | | 39 | 50 | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 1180 | 1793 | 141 | 239 | | 753 | 840 | | | | 1252 | 1386 | 109 | 159 | | 352 | 380 | | | | 20 | 37 |
| Calhoun Co. Rural Dis. | 2687 | 2563 | 47 | 83 | | 644 | 721 | | | | 1185 | 1226 | 21 | 52 | | 362 | 418 | | | | 46 | 62 |
| Annikton, City of | 1078 | 967 | 50 | 92 | | 484 | 604 | | | | 741 | 668 | 39 | 72 | | 329 | 439 | | | | | |
| Jacksonville, City of | 198 | 276 | 31 | 39 | | 86 | 73 | | 4 | | 106 | 150 | 19 | 32 | | 25 | 33 | | | | | |
| Piedmont, City of | 155 | 157 | 16 | 36 | | 40 | 44 | | | | 82 | 93 | 11 | 28 | | 28 | 32 | | | | | |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

187

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|------|-----|-----|------|------|----|------|------|-----|-----|------|------|----|----|-----|-----|----|
| Totals for Cities | 1431 | 1400 | 97 | 167 | 610 | 721 | 4 | 929 | 911 | 69 | 132 | 382 | 504 | 2 | 46 | 62 | | |
| Totals for County | 4118 | 3963 | 144 | 250 | 1254 | 1442 | 4 | 2114 | 2137 | 90 | 184 | 744 | 922 | 2 | 46 | 62 | | |
| Chambers Co Rural Dis. | 2133 | 2135 | 176 | 247 | 1729 | 1814 | 9 | 1594 | 1590 | 116 | 186 | 1212 | 1390 | 7 | 18 | 105 | 147 | 16 |
| Lanett, City of | 520 | 580 | 40 | 60 | 108 | 142 | 8 | 350 | 400 | 30 | 45 | 70 | 100 | 5 | 6 | | | 25 |
| Totals for County | 2653 | 2715 | 216 | 307 | 1837 | 1956 | 17 | 1944 | 1999 | 146 | 231 | 1282 | 1390 | 12 | 24 | 105 | 147 | 16 |
| Cherokee County | 2642 | 2474 | 26 | 53 | 269 | 310 | | 1233 | 1232 | 8 | 26 | 166 | 215 | | 14 | 23 | | |
| Chilton County | 2531 | 2510 | 31 | 51 | 470 | 512 | | 1600 | 1730 | 25 | 45 | 359 | 405 | | 38 | 53 | | 1 |
| Choctaw County | 1113 | 1187 | 68 | 110 | 1081 | 1325 | 5 | 865 | 861 | 50 | 77 | 849 | 1059 | 3 | 4 | 44 | 55 | |
| Clarke County | 1187 | 1227 | 81 | 109 | 952 | 1064 | 3 | 658 | 780 | 53 | 80 | 477 | 543 | 1 | 28 | 54 | | |
| Clay County | 2621 | 2575 | 103 | 149 | 274 | 267 | | 1349 | 1467 | 61 | 60 | 152 | 159 | | 73 | 104 | | |
| Gleburne County | 1775 | 1805 | | | 74 | 79 | | 889 | 932 | | | 53 | 58 | | | | | |
| Coffee County Rural Dis. | 2761 | 2564 | 70 | 112 | 374 | 466 | | 1161 | 1143 | 20 | 28 | 165 | 229 | | 32 | 34 | | |
| Enterprise, City of | 168 | 195 | | | 59 | 93 | | 120 | 135 | | | 35 | 70 | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 2929 | 2759 | 70 | 112 | 433 | 559 | | 1281 | 1278 | 20 | 28 | 200 | 299 | | 32 | 34 | | |
| Colbert County Rural Dis. | 1514 | 1569 | 30 | 31 | 806 | 845 | | 771 | 900 | 18 | 22 | 416 | 530 | | 27 | 61 | | 1 |
| Sheffield, City of | 475 | 481 | 60 | 86 | 110 | 124 | | 261 | 240 | 35 | 52 | 33 | 60 | | | | | |
| Tusculum, City of | 280 | 303 | 28 | 67 | 140 | 162 | 14 | 198 | 224 | 23 | 49 | 110 | 131 | 10 | 24 | | | |
| Totals for Cities | 755 | 784 | 88 | 153 | 250 | 286 | 14 | 459 | 264 | 58 | 101 | 143 | 191 | 10 | 24 | | | |
| Totals for County | 2269 | 2353 | 118 | 184 | 1056 | 1131 | 14 | 1230 | 1164 | 76 | 123 | 559 | 721 | 10 | 24 | 27 | 61 | 1 |
| Conceh County | 1689 | 1713 | 84 | 109 | 1198 | 1450 | 25 | 1338 | 1406 | 73 | 84 | 798 | 966 | 18 | 24 | 87 | 86 | 7 |
| Coosa County | 1342 | 1200 | 42 | 43 | 837 | 903 | 5 | 1076 | 953 | 31 | 33 | 661 | 728 | 4 | 5 | 21 | 30 | 4 |
| Covington Co. Rural Dis. | 3172 | 3206 | 94 | 165 | 495 | 575 | | 1486 | 1632 | 56 | 106 | 298 | 417 | | 25 | 38 | | |
| Andalusia, City of | 180 | 203 | 37 | 47 | 50 | 56 | | 130 | 154 | 30 | 38 | 35 | 36 | | | | | |
| Floral, City of | 179 | 163 | | | 60 | 71 | | 105 | 114 | | | 30 | 45 | | | | | |
| Totals for Cities | 359 | 365 | 37 | 47 | 110 | 127 | | 235 | 268 | 30 | 38 | 65 | 81 | | | | | |

ENROLLMENT, ATTENDANCE, NUMBER FINISHING SEVENTH GRADE—Continued

| NAME OF COUNTY
AND CITY | ENROLLMENT | | | | | | | | | | ATTENDANCE | | | | | | | | | | No. Finishing
Seventh Grade
(Rural Schools
Only) | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|--|-------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|--|-------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|--|-------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|--|---|------|---|---|
| | WHITE | | | | | COLORED | | | | | WHITE | | | | | COLORED | | | | | | | | |
| | Elementary
and Grammar
Grades | | High
School
Grades | | | Elementary
and Grammar
Grades | | High
School
Grades | | | Elementary
and Grammar
Grades | | High
School
Grades | | | Elementary
and Grammar
Grades | | High
School
Grades | | | | | | |
| | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | | Male | Fem. | | |
| Totals for County | 3531 | 3572 | 131 | 212 | | 605 | 702 | | | | 1721 | 1900 | 86 | 144 | | 363 | 498 | | | | 25 | 38 | | |
| Crenshaw County | 1963 | 2298 | 148 | 182 | | 377 | 459 | 2 | 3 | | 1618 | 1894 | 112 | 151 | | 289 | 353 | 1 | 2 | | 180 | 223 | 2 | 2 |
| Cullman Co. Rural Dis. | 4632 | 4353 | 44 | 75 | | 82 | 50 | | | | 3119 | 2881 | 31 | 55 | | 73 | 40 | | | | 50 | 58 | | |
| Cullman, City of | 269 | 301 | | | | | | | | | 190 | 237 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 4901 | 4654 | 44 | 75 | | 82 | 50 | | | | 3309 | 3118 | 31 | 55 | | 73 | 40 | | | | 50 | 58 | | |
| Dale County Rural Dis. | 2221 | 2283 | 81 | 136 | | 367 | 435 | | | | 1306 | 1407 | 45 | 82 | | 244 | 268 | | | | | | | |
| Ozark, City of | 150 | 168 | 44 | 58 | | 65 | 78 | | | | 130 | 146 | 37 | 47 | | 45 | 60 | | | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 2371 | 2451 | 125 | 194 | | 432 | 513 | | | | 1436 | 1553 | 82 | 129 | | 289 | 328 | | | | | | | |
| Dallas County Rural Dis. | 371 | 428 | 41 | 69 | | 2325 | 2247 | | | | 249 | 300 | 27 | 56 | | 1752 | 1735 | | | | 25 | 24 | | |
| Selma, City of | 612 | 549 | 128 | 190 | | 356 | 458 | 4 | 20 | | 442 | 393 | 107 | 156 | | 193 | 274 | 3 | 17 | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 983 | 977 | 169 | 259 | | 2681 | 2705 | 4 | 20 | | 691 | 693 | 134 | 212 | | 1945 | 2009 | 3 | 17 | | 25 | 24 | | |
| DeKalb County | 4902 | 4720 | 93 | 107 | | 115 | 96 | | | | 2659 | 2607 | 65 | 75 | | 43 | 52 | | | | 20 | 18 | | |
| Elmore County | 2108 | 2047 | 97 | 133 | | 892 | 1075 | 20 | 25 | | 1366 | 1396 | 62 | 95 | | 616 | 686 | 13 | 14 | | 95 | 118 | | 6 |
| Escambia Co. Rural Dis. | 1867 | 1869 | 24 | 42 | | 834 | 338 | | | | 935 | 989 | 7 | 14 | | 168 | 195 | | | | 8 | 16 | | |
| Atmore, City of | 162 | 125 | | | | | | | | | 122 | 126 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brewton, City of (Unable to secure report) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 2029 | 1994 | 24 | 42 | | 334 | 338 | | | | 1057 | 1115 | 7 | 14 | | 168 | 195 | | | | 8 | 16 | | |
| Etowah Co. Rural Dis. | 2890 | 2897 | 57 | 76 | | 237 | 229 | | | | 1433 | 1534 | 35 | 56 | | 127 | 119 | | | | 23 | 54 | | 2 |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

189

[illegible]

ENROLLMENT, ATTENDANCE, NUMBER FINISHING SEVENTH GRADE—Continued

| NAME OF COUNTY
AND CITY | ENROLLMENT | | | | | | ATTENDANCE | | | | | | | | | | No. Finishing
Seventh Grade
(Rural Schools
Only) | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|---|--|
| | WHITE | | | COLORED | | | WHITE | | | COLORED | | | | | | | | |
| | Elementary
and Grammar
Grades | | High
School
Grades | Elementary
and Gram-
mar Grades | | High
School
Grades | Elementary
and Grammar
Grades | | High
School
Grades | Elementary
and Gram-
mar Grades | | High
School
Grades | | | | | | |
| | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | | |
| Lauderdale Co Rural Dis. | 4131 | 3876 | 94 | 87 | 831 | 767 | 3703 | 3546 | 76 | 72 | 728 | 676 | | | 82 | 103 | | |
| Florence, City of | 808 | 829 | 92 | 106 | 104 | 116 | 135 | 133 | 90 | 81 | 47 | 94 | | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 4939 | 4705 | 186 | 193 | 935 | 883 | 3838 | 3679 | 166 | 153 | 772 | 770 | | | 82 | 103 | | |
| Lawrence County | 2615 | 2327 | 56 | 71 | 462 | 488 | 1425 | 1366 | 32 | 45 | 320 | 320 | | | 5 | 16 | | |
| Lee County Rural Dis. | 700 | 651 | 60 | 71 | 1319 | 1580 | 429 | 412 | 42 | 56 | 876 | 1106 | 1 | | 8 | 22 | | |
| Opelika, City of | 192 | 210 | 70 | 86 | 201 | 219 | 146 | 140 | 60 | 80 | 112 | 124 | 8 | 20 | | 3 | | |
| Phoenix, City of | 290 | 321 | 8 | 2 | 40 | 48 | 5 | 240 | 250 | 7 | 1 | 30 | 32 | 5 | 4 | | | |
| Totals for Cities | 482 | 531 | 78 | 88 | 241 | 267 | 19 | 386 | 390 | 67 | 81 | 142 | 156 | 13 | 24 | | | |
| Totals for County | 1182 | 1182 | 138 | 159 | 1560 | 1847 | 20 | 35 | 815 | 802 | 109 | 137 | 1018 | 1262 | 14 | 24 | | |
| Limestone County | 2611 | 2682 | 20 | 19 | 665 | 729 | 1404 | 1407 | 9 | 9 | 549 | 548 | | | | | | |
| Athens, City of | 290 | 225 | | | 25 | 35 | 140 | 155 | | | 18 | 25 | | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 2811 | 2907 | 20 | 19 | 690 | 764 | 1544 | 1562 | 9 | 9 | 567 | 573 | | | | | | |
| Lowndes County | 286 | 257 | 28 | 23 | 1255 | 1561 | 201 | 185 | 21 | 17 | 1037 | 1033 | | | 14 | 23 | | |
| Macon County Rural Dis. | 257 | 196 | 30 | 39 | 1884 | 2247 | 5 | 103 | 104 | 15 | 22 | 1000 | 1190 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 13 | |
| Tuskegee, City of | 55 | 53 | 11 | 23 | 70 | 84 | 49 | 41 | 9 | 21 | 50 | 65 | | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 312 | 249 | 41 | 62 | 1954 | 2331 | 5 | 152 | 145 | 24 | 43 | 1050 | 1255 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 13 | |
| Madison Co. Rural Dis. | 3405 | 3394 | 143 | 162 | 1501 | 1518 | 2129 | 2167 | 93 | 126 | 927 | 962 | | | 63 | 82 | | |
| Huntsville, City of | 378 | 430 | 100 | 132 | 175 | 215 | 219 | 233 | 68 | 97 | 78 | 98 | | | 8 | 31 | | |
| Totals for County | 3783 | 3824 | 243 | 294 | 1676 | 1733 | 2348 | 2400 | 161 | 223 | 1005 | 1055 | 8 | 31 | 63 | 82 | | |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

191

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------|------|-----|-----|------|------|----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|------|------|----|
| Marengo Co. Rural Dis..... | 978 | 1027 | 67 | 115 | 1374 | 1522 | 1 | 2 | 875 | 924 | 53 | 163 | 1 | 22 | 60 |
| Demopolis, City of..... | 104 | 98 | 27 | 43 | 130 | 182 | 3 | 5 | 96 | 89 | 23 | 38 | 1 | 4 | — |
| Totals for County..... | 1077 | 1125 | 94 | 158 | 1504 | 1704 | 4 | 7 | 971 | 1012 | 76 | 141 | 1028 | 1174 | 60 |
| Marion County..... | 3369 | 3242 | 76 | 75 | 116 | 124 | — | — | 2995 | 2120 | 59 | 76 | 80 | 83 | 15 |
| Marshall County..... | 4196 | 4146 | 226 | 246 | 248 | 245 | 5 | 11 | 2502 | 2461 | 178 | 214 | 53 | 54 | 9 |
| Mobile Co. Rural Dis..... | 2516 | 2399 | 48 | 153 | 1313 | 1594 | 4 | 10 | 1555 | 1475 | 29 | 95 | 606 | 844 | 8 |
| Mobile, City of..... | 2522 | 2673 | 347 | 620 | 955 | 1207 | 40 | 108 | 1789 | 1895 | 261 | 472 | 551 | 696 | 32 |
| Totals for County..... | 5038 | 5072 | 395 | 773 | 2268 | 2801 | 44 | 118 | 3344 | 3370 | 290 | 567 | 1247 | 1540 | 35 |
| Monroe County..... | 1698 | 1780 | 69 | 101 | 1157 | 1441 | 2 | 5 | 1121 | 1209 | 44 | 67 | 745 | 991 | 1 |
| Montgom'y Co. Rural Dis..... | 823 | 722 | 124 | 150 | 3342 | 3671 | — | — | 474 | 435 | 38 | 54 | 1791 | 2099 | — |
| Montgomery, City of..... | 1530 | 1621 | 353 | 522 | 1171 | 1364 | 19 | 39 | 1102 | 1167 | 279 | 412 | 761 | 887 | 15 |
| Totals for County..... | 2353 | 2343 | 477 | 672 | 4513 | 5035 | 19 | 39 | 1576 | 1602 | 317 | 466 | 2552 | 2986 | 15 |
| Morgan Co. Rural Dis..... | 2562 | 2523 | 90 | 104 | 350 | 383 | — | — | 1397 | 1890 | 65 | 69 | 274 | 267 | — |
| Albany, City of..... | 622 | 677 | 75 | 142 | 134 | 85 | — | 3 | 442 | 484 | 60 | 114 | 120 | 71 | — |
| Decatur, City of..... | 259 | 197 | 26 | 42 | 135 | 177 | 8 | 27 | 207 | 167 | 23 | 37 | 96 | 142 | 24 |
| Hartelle, City of..... | 200 | 190 | — | — | 42 | 39 | — | — | 126 | 121 | — | — | 22 | 26 | — |
| Totals for Cities..... | 1081 | 1064 | 101 | 184 | 311 | 301 | 8 | 30 | 775 | 775 | 83 | 151 | 238 | 239 | 24 |
| Totals for County..... | 3643 | 3587 | 191 | 288 | 661 | 684 | 8 | 30 | 2662 | 2665 | 148 | 220 | 512 | 506 | 24 |
| Perry County Rural Dis..... | 584 | 582 | 40 | 60 | 1094 | 1458 | 5 | 12 | 190 | 224 | 31 | 40 | 542 | 766 | 3 |
| Marion, City of..... | 118 | 126 | — | — | 26 | 48 | — | — | 98 | 100 | — | — | 16 | 16 | — |
| Totals for County..... | 652 | 708 | 40 | 60 | 1120 | 1506 | 5 | 12 | 288 | 324 | 31 | 40 | 558 | 782 | 3 |
| Pickens County..... | 1787 | 1801 | 117 | 184 | 1436 | 1806 | 8 | 6 | 1220 | 1230 | 104 | 160 | 1020 | 1177 | 6 |
| Pike County Rural Dis..... | 1652 | 1766 | 57 | 68 | 947 | 1067 | 16 | 14 | 631 | 742 | 15 | 28 | 444 | 513 | 5 |
| Troy, City of..... | 253 | 255 | 55 | 83 | 272 | 386 | — | — | 178 | 180 | 43 | 71 | 99 | 146 | — |
| Totals for County..... | 1905 | 2021 | 112 | 156 | 1219 | 1403 | 16 | 14 | 809 | 922 | 58 | 99 | 543 | 659 | 5 |
| Randolph Co. Rural Dis..... | 2702 | 2733 | 198 | 221 | 598 | 635 | 6 | 6 | 2044 | 2024 | 137 | 159 | 564 | 553 | 4 |
| Roanoke, City of..... | 365 | 320 | 50 | 65 | 83 | 86 | — | — | 150 | 200 | 40 | 60 | 25 | 40 | — |

ENROLLMENT, ATTENDANCE, NUMBER FINISHING SEVENTH GRADE—Continued

| NAME OF COUNTY
AND CITY | ENROLLMENT | | | | | | | | | | ATTENDANCE | | | | | | | | | | No. Finishing
Seventh Grade
(Rural Schools
Only) | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|------|---------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|--|-------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|------|---------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|--|---|---------|
| | WHITE | | | | | COLORED | | | | | WHITE | | | | | COLORED | | | | | | |
| | Elementary
and Grammar
Grades | | High
School
Grades | | | Elementary
and Gram-
mar Grades | | High
School
Grades | | | Elementary
and Grammar
Grades | | High
School
Grades | | | Elementary
and Gram-
mar Grades | | High
School
Grades | | | White | Colored |
| | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. |  |  |  | Male | Fem. |
| Lauderdale Co Rural Dis. | 4131 | 3876 | 94 | 87 | 831 | 767 | | | | | 3703 | 3546 | 76 | 72 | 725 | 676 | | | | | 82 | 103 |
| Florence, City of | 808 | 829 | 92 | 106 | 104 | 116 | | | | | 135 | 133 | 90 | 81 | 47 | 94 | | | | | 82 | 103 |
| Totals for County | 4939 | 4705 | 186 | 193 | 935 | 883 | | | | | 3838 | 3679 | 166 | 153 | 772 | 770 | | | | | | |
| Lawrence County | 2615 | 2327 | 56 | 71 | 462 | 488 | | | | | 1425 | 1366 | 32 | 45 | 320 | 320 | | | | | 5 | 16 |
| Lee County Rural Dis. | 700 | 651 | 60 | 71 | 1319 | 1580 | 1 | | | | 429 | 412 | 42 | 56 | 876 | 1106 | 1 | | | | 8 | 22 |
| Opelika, City of | 192 | 210 | 70 | 86 | 201 | 219 | 12 | 30 | | | 146 | 140 | 60 | 80 | 112 | 124 | 8 | 20 | | | | |
| Phoenix, City of | 290 | 321 | 8 | 2 | 40 | 48 | 7 | 5 | | | 240 | 250 | 7 | 1 | 30 | 82 | 5 | 4 | | | | |
| Totals for Cities | 482 | 531 | 78 | 88 | 241 | 267 | 19 | 35 | | | 386 | 390 | 67 | 81 | 142 | 156 | 13 | 24 | | | | |
| Totals for County | 1182 | 1182 | 138 | 159 | 1560 | 1847 | 20 | 35 | | | 815 | 802 | 109 | 137 | 1018 | 1262 | 14 | 24 | | | 8 | 22 |
| Limestone County | 2611 | 2682 | 20 | 19 | 665 | 729 | | | | | 1404 | 1507 | 9 | 9 | 549 | 548 | | | | | | |
| Athens, City of | 200 | 225 | | | 25 | 35 | | | | | 140 | 155 | | | 18 | 25 | | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 2511 | 2907 | 20 | 19 | 690 | 764 | | | | | 1544 | 1562 | 9 | 9 | 567 | 573 | | | | | | |
| Lowndes County | 286 | 257 | 28 | 23 | 1255 | 1561 | | | | | 201 | 185 | 21 | 17 | 1037 | 1083 | | | | | 14 | 23 |
| Macon County Rural Dis. | 257 | 196 | 30 | 39 | 1834 | 2247 | 5 | 5 | | | 103 | 104 | 15 | 22 | 1000 | 1190 | 5 | 5 | | | 12 | 13 |
| Tuskegee, City of | 55 | 53 | 11 | 23 | 70 | 84 | | | | | 49 | 41 | 9 | 21 | 50 | 65 | | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 312 | 249 | 41 | 62 | 1904 | 2331 | 5 | 5 | | | 152 | 145 | 24 | 43 | 1050 | 1255 | 5 | 5 | | | 12 | 13 |
| Madison Co. Rural Dis. | 3405 | 3594 | 143 | 162 | 1501 | 1518 | | | | | 2129 | 2167 | 93 | 126 | 927 | 962 | | | | | 63 | 82 |
| Huntsville, City of | 378 | 430 | 100 | 132 | 175 | 215 | 20 | 42 | | | 219 | 233 | 68 | 97 | 78 | 93 | 8 | 31 | | | | |
| Totals for County | 3783 | 3824 | 243 | 294 | 1676 | 1733 | 20 | 42 | | | 2348 | 2400 | 161 | 223 | 1005 | 1055 | 8 | 31 | | | 63 | 82 |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

191

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|------|-----|-----|------|------|----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|------|------|----|----|-----|-----|----|
| Marengo Co. Rural Dis. | 973 | 1027 | 67 | 115 | 1374 | 1522 | 1 | 2 | 875 | 924 | 53 | 103 | 916 | 1014 | 1 | 2 | 22 | 60 | |
| Demopolis, City of | 104 | 98 | 27 | 43 | 130 | 182 | 3 | 5 | 96 | 88 | 23 | 38 | 112 | 160 | 2 | 4 | | | |
| Totals for County | 1077 | 1125 | 94 | 158 | 1504 | 1704 | 4 | 7 | 971 | 1012 | 76 | 141 | 1028 | 1174 | 3 | 6 | 22 | 60 | |
| Marion County | 3369 | 3242 | 76 | 75 | 116 | 124 | | | 2095 | 2120 | 59 | 76 | 80 | 83 | | | 15 | 10 | |
| Marshall County | 4196 | 4146 | 236 | 246 | 248 | 245 | 5 | 11 | 2502 | 2461 | 178 | 214 | 53 | 54 | 4 | 9 | 59 | 53 | |
| Mobile Co. Rural Dis. | 2516 | 2399 | 48 | 153 | 1313 | 1504 | 4 | 10 | 1855 | 1475 | 29 | 95 | 696 | 844 | 3 | 8 | 72 | 156 | 6 |
| Mobile, City of | 252 | 2673 | 347 | 620 | 955 | 1207 | 40 | 108 | 1789 | 1895 | 261 | 472 | 551 | 696 | 32 | 88 | | | 14 |
| Totals for County | 5038 | 5072 | 395 | 773 | 2268 | 2801 | 44 | 118 | 3644 | 3370 | 290 | 567 | 1247 | 1540 | 35 | 96 | 72 | 156 | 6 |
| Monroe County | 1698 | 1780 | 69 | 101 | 1157 | 1441 | 2 | 5 | 1121 | 1209 | 44 | 67 | 746 | 991 | 1 | 5 | 30 | 76 | |
| Montgom'y Co. Rural Dis. | 823 | 722 | 124 | 150 | 3342 | 3671 | | | 474 | 435 | 38 | 54 | 1791 | 2099 | | | 40 | 67 | 8 |
| Montgomery, City of | 1580 | 1621 | 358 | 522 | 1171 | 1364 | 19 | 39 | 1102 | 1167 | 279 | 412 | 761 | 887 | 15 | 30 | | | 20 |
| Totals for County | 2383 | 2343 | 477 | 672 | 4513 | 5035 | 19 | 39 | 1576 | 1602 | 317 | 466 | 2552 | 2986 | 15 | 30 | 40 | 67 | 8 |
| Morgan Co. Rural Dis. | 2562 | 2523 | 90 | 104 | 350 | 383 | | | 1887 | 1890 | 65 | 69 | 274 | 267 | | | 52 | 42 | |
| Albany, City of | 622 | 677 | 75 | 142 | 134 | 85 | | 3 | 442 | 484 | 60 | 114 | 120 | 71 | | 2 | | | |
| Decatur, City of | 259 | 197 | 26 | 42 | 135 | 177 | 8 | 27 | 207 | 167 | 23 | 37 | 96 | 142 | 24 | 30 | | | |
| Hartselle, City of | 200 | 190 | | | 42 | 39 | | | 126 | 121 | | | 22 | 26 | | | | | |
| Totals for Cities | 1081 | 1064 | 101 | 184 | 311 | 301 | 8 | 30 | 775 | 775 | 83 | 151 | 238 | 239 | 24 | 32 | | | |
| Totals for County | 3643 | 3587 | 191 | 288 | 661 | 684 | 8 | 30 | 2662 | 2665 | 148 | 220 | 512 | 506 | 24 | 32 | 52 | 42 | |
| Perry County Rural Dis. | 534 | 582 | 40 | 60 | 1094 | 1458 | 5 | 12 | 190 | 224 | 31 | 40 | 542 | 766 | 3 | 7 | | | |
| Marion, City of | 118 | 126 | | | 26 | 48 | | | 98 | 100 | | | 16 | 16 | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 652 | 708 | 40 | 60 | 1120 | 1506 | 5 | 12 | 288 | 324 | 31 | 40 | 558 | 782 | 3 | 7 | | | |
| Pickens County | 1787 | 1801 | 117 | 184 | 1436 | 1806 | 8 | 6 | 1220 | 1230 | 104 | 160 | 1020 | 1177 | 6 | 4 | 27 | 57 | |
| Pike County Rural Dis. | 1652 | 1766 | 57 | 68 | 947 | 1067 | 16 | 14 | 631 | 742 | 15 | 28 | 444 | 513 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 8 | |
| Troy, City of | 263 | 255 | 55 | 88 | 272 | 336 | | | 178 | 180 | 43 | 71 | 99 | 146 | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 1905 | 2021 | 112 | 156 | 1219 | 1403 | 16 | 14 | 809 | 922 | 58 | 99 | 543 | 659 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 8 | |
| Randolph Co. Rural Dis. | 2702 | 2733 | 198 | 221 | 698 | 635 | 6 | 6 | 2044 | 2024 | 137 | 159 | 564 | 553 | 4 | 4 | 163 | 193 | 16 |
| Roanoke, City of | 365 | 320 | 50 | 65 | 83 | 86 | | | 150 | 200 | 40 | 60 | 25 | 40 | | | | | 9 |

ENROLLMENT, ATTENDANCE, NUMBER FINISHING SEVENTH GRADE—Continued

| NAME OF COUNTY
AND CITY | ENROLLMENT | | | | | | ATTENDANCE | | | | | | No. Finishing
Seventh Grade
(Rural Schools
Only) | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|---|------|------|------|-----|-----|----|---|
| | WHITE | | | COLORED | | | WHITE | | | COLORED | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Elementary
and Grammar
Grades | | High
School
Grades | Elementary
and Grammar
Grades | | High
School
Grades | Elementary
and Grammar
Grades | | High
School
Grades | Elementary
and Grammar
Grades | | High
School
Grades | | | | | | | | |
| | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | | | | |
| Totals for County | 3067 | 3053 | 248 | 286 | 781 | 771 | 6 | 6 | 2194 | 2224 | 177 | 219 | 589 | 593 | 4 | 4 | 163 | 193 | 15 | 9 |
| Russell Co. Rural Dis. | 350 | 302 | 32 | 55 | 537 | 657 | | | 225 | 201 | 22 | 38 | 259 | 338 | | | 9 | 18 | | |
| Girard, City of | 201 | 214 | 12 | 23 | 39 | 45 | 4 | 7 | 185 | 203 | 10 | 19 | 28 | 40 | 3 | 6 | | | | |
| Totals for County | 551 | 516 | 44 | 78 | 576 | 702 | 4 | 7 | 410 | 404 | 32 | 57 | 287 | 378 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 18 | | |
| Shelby County | 2273 | 2312 | 133 | 136 | 627 | 692 | | | 1693 | 1704 | 88 | 92 | 458 | 488 | | | | | | |
| St. Clair County | 2758 | 2740 | 90 | 195 | 505 | 494 | | | 1367 | 1570 | 84 | 87 | 321 | 413 | | | 35 | 92 | | 5 |
| Sumter County | 563 | 592 | 96 | 132 | 1267 | 1635 | 3 | 9 | 371 | 394 | 66 | 75 | 880 | 1275 | 3 | 6 | 38 | 47 | | |
| Talladega Co. Rural Dis. | 2292 | 2253 | 70 | 101 | 1825 | 2069 | | | 1352 | 1351 | 35 | 55 | 821 | 1034 | | | 30 | 50 | | 9 |
| Sylacauga, City of | 145 | 135 | | | 30 | 24 | | | 95 | 84 | | | 20 | 19 | | | | | | |
| Talladega, City of | 371 | 391 | 50 | 53 | 70 | 91 | | | 225 | 246 | 34 | 40 | 43 | 53 | | | | | | |
| Totals for Cities | 516 | 526 | 50 | 53 | 100 | 115 | | | 320 | 330 | 34 | 40 | 63 | 72 | | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 2808 | 2779 | 120 | 154 | 1925 | 2184 | | | 1672 | 1681 | 69 | 95 | 884 | 1106 | | | 30 | 50 | | 9 |
| Tallapoosa Co. Rural Dis. | 2165 | 2178 | 130 | 118 | 1093 | 1213 | | | 1223 | 1190 | 53 | 48 | 621 | 701 | | | 33 | 33 | 1 | 5 |
| Alexander City, City of | 264 | 265 | 36 | 57 | 48 | 51 | 4 | 10 | 165 | 175 | 28 | 47 | 35 | 40 | 3 | 9 | | | | |
| Totals for County | 2429 | 2443 | 166 | 175 | 1141 | 1264 | 4 | 10 | 1388 | 1365 | 81 | 95 | 656 | 741 | 3 | 9 | 33 | 33 | 1 | 5 |
| Tuscaloosa Co. Rural Dis. | 3392 | 3215 | 91 | 142 | 1233 | 1328 | 5 | 8 | 2034 | 2044 | 64 | 115 | 1022 | 1100 | 5 | 8 | 85 | 112 | | |
| Tuscaloosa, City of | 661 | 716 | 137 | 162 | 159 | 241 | 3 | 12 | 457 | 493 | 88 | 123 | 95 | 156 | 2 | 7 | | | | |
| Totals for County | 4053 | 3931 | 228 | 304 | 1392 | 1569 | 8 | 20 | 2491 | 2537 | 152 | 238 | 1117 | 1256 | 7 | 15 | 85 | 112 | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|--------|--------|------|------|-------|-------|-----|-----|------|------|----|-----|
| Walker Co. Rural Dis. | 5199 | 5250 | 144 | 196 | 761 | 864 | 10 | 15 | 2472 | 2672 | 91 | 123 | 439 | 530 | 8 | 13 | 97 | 137 | 10 | 12 |
| Jasper, City of | 216 | 201 | | | 20 | 34 | | | 173 | 190 | | | 18 | 30 | | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 5415 | 5431 | 144 | 196 | 781 | 898 | 10 | 15 | 2645 | 2862 | 91 | 123 | 457 | 560 | 8 | 13 | 97 | 137 | 10 | 12 |
| Washington County | 1045 | 1059 | 45 | 56 | 417 | 480 | | | 528 | 559 | 27 | 30 | 238 | 280 | | | 3 | 13 | | |
| Wilcox County | 622 | 619 | 74 | 118 | 1260 | 1263 | | | 357 | 387 | 42 | 83 | 700 | 771 | | | 86 | 54 | | |
| Winston County | 2006 | 1843 | 51 | 51 | | | | | 1275 | 1226 | 40 | 43 | | | | | 13 | 7 | | |
| Rural Districts | 144328 | 143667 | 5128 | 7049 | 53339 | 65963 | 148 | 221 | 84233 | 86736 | 3274 | 4666 | 35486 | 41169 | 103 | 161 | 2671 | 3773 | 80 | 178 |
| Totals for Cities | 26827 | 27518 | 3510 | 5169 | 11949 | 14649 | 302 | 758 | 18510 | 19037 | 2848 | 4177 | 7202 | 9134 | 257 | 632 | | | | |
| Grand Total | 171155 | 171185 | 8638 | 12218 | 70238 | 80612 | 450 | 979 | 102743 | 105773 | 6122 | 8843 | 42688 | 50303 | 360 | 793 | 2671 | 3773 | 80 | 178 |

PUPILS TRANSPORTED, LIBRARIES AND READING CIRCLES, SCHOOLS TAUGHT, LENGTH OF TERM, VISITS BY SUPERINTENDENTS, EXPENDED BY S. I. A.

| NAME OF COUNTY
AND CITY | Pupils Transported at Public Exp. White | | | | LIBRARIES AND READING CIRCLE. | | | | | | | | No. of Schools Taught | | Average Length of Term | | No. Visits by County Supt. and Assistants (Rural Schools) | | Amount Spent by S. I. A. | |
|--------------------------------|---|--------|--------------------|--------|-------------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|---|---------|--------------------------|--|
| | Elem. & Gram. Grades | | High School Grades | | No. of Libraries | No. of Volumes | | Value of Libraries | | No. of Members A.T.R.C. | | Colored | White | Colored | White | Colored | White | Colored | White | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | | White | Colored | White | Colored | White | Colored | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Autauga County Rural Districts | 60 | 79 | | | 17 | 1796 | | 697 | | 30 | | 50 | 21 | 104 | 75 | 42 | 41 | \$ | \$ | |
| Prattville, City of | | | | | 1 | 500 | | 600 | | 11 | | 1 | 1 | 180 | 80 | | | 1000 | 105 | |
| Totals for County | 60 | 79 | | | 18 | 2296 | | 1297 | | 41 | | 51 | 22 | 105 | 75 | 42 | 41 | 1000 | 105 | |
| Baldwin County | | | | | 53 | 5885 | 615 | 4282 | 274 | 118 | 26 | 81 | 21 | 131 | 105 | 84 | 55 | 3781 | 583 | |
| Barbour County Rural Districts | 24 | 34 | | | 30 | 1549 | 74 | 960 | 100 | 60 | | 59 | 31 | 98 | 64 | 97 | 19 | 145 | 37 | |
| Eufaula, City of | | | | | 1 | 150 | | 300 | | | | 2 | 1 | 160 | 160 | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 24 | 34 | | | 31 | 1699 | 74 | 1260 | 100 | 60 | | 61 | 32 | 100 | 67 | 97 | 19 | 145 | 37 | |
| Elbert County | | | | | 52 | 4318 | 615 | 2841 | 510 | 95 | | 57 | 14 | 129 | 83 | 77 | 9 | 1081 | | |
| Elbert County | | | | | | | | | | 20 | | 84 | 6 | 115 | 80 | 96 | | | | |
| Bullock County Rural Districts | 43 | 39 | 5 | 2 | 17 | 1833 | 4 | 688 | 2 | 4 | | 20 | 46 | 120 | 60 | 53 | 101 | 17 | 6 | |
| Union Springs, City of | 9 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 1200 | 100 | 800 | 50 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 175 | 175 | | | 80 | 32 | |
| Totals for County | 52 | 47 | 6 | 5 | 25 | 3033 | 104 | 1488 | 52 | 12 | 3 | 22 | 48 | 125 | 65 | 53 | 101 | 97 | 38 | |
| Butler County Rural Districts | | | | | 23 | 1568 | | 752 | | 5 | 1 | 74 | 23 | 117 | 68 | 67 | 2 | 802 | 72 | |
| Greenville, City of | | | | | 1 | 800 | | 500 | | 10 | | 1 | 1 | 165 | 165 | | | | | |
| Totals for County | | | | | 24 | 2368 | | 1252 | | 15 | 1 | 75 | 24 | 118 | 72 | 67 | 2 | 802 | 72 | |
| Calhoun County Rural Districts | | | | | 26 | 2286 | 20 | 1260 | 6 | 97 | 23 | 61 | 21 | 142 | 110 | 37 | 4 | 529 | 139 | |
| Anniston, City of | | | | | 3 | 600 | 100 | 600 | 100 | 43 | 14 | 7 | 4 | 157 | 157 | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|----|-------|-----|------|-----|-----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|------|------|
| Jacksonville, City of | 1 | 1 | 200 | 16 | 700 | 5 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 180 | 160 | — | — | — | — |
| Piedmont, City of | 1 | 1 | 186 | — | 65 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 180 | 100 | — | — | — | — |
| Totals for Cities | 5 | 2 | 936 | 116 | 1365 | 105 | 43 | 14 | 9 | 6 | 182 | 148 | — | — | — | — |
| Totals for County | 31 | 3 | 3222 | 186 | 2625 | 111 | 140 | 37 | 70 | 27 | 145 | 118 | 37 | 4 | 529 | 139 |
| Chambers County Rural Dis. | 33 | 31 | 8172 | 141 | 3575 | 60 | 101 | 29 | 53 | 31 | 170 | 110 | 140 | 84 | 1262 | 35 |
| Lanett, City of | 1 | 1 | 2000 | — | 4000 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 180 | 180 | — | — | — | — |
| Totals for County | 33 | 31 | 10172 | 141 | 7575 | 60 | 101 | 29 | 55 | 32 | 170 | 112 | 140 | 84 | 1262 | 35 |
| Cherokee County | — | 24 | 1813 | — | 1108 | — | 63 | 5 | 71 | 12 | 110 | 69 | 114 | 8 | 1340 | — |
| Chilton County | — | 41 | 2147 | 118 | 1414 | 32 | 67 | — | 73 | 18 | 108 | 74 | 112 | 10 | 386 | 27 |
| Choctaw County | 7 | 8 | 1180 | 400 | 639 | 250 | 77 | — | 57 | 38 | 120 | 60 | 86 | — | 890 | — |
| Clarke County | — | 20 | 2280 | 92 | 1035 | 31 | — | — | 61 | 34 | 121 | 70 | 53 | 9 | — | — |
| Clay County | — | 25 | 2143 | — | 1020 | — | 26 | — | 70 | 9 | 135 | 109 | 97 | 3 | — | — |
| Cleburne County | — | 16 | 1200 | — | 554 | — | 50 | — | 63 | 4 | 83 | 77 | 26 | 2 | — | — |
| Coffee County Rural Districts | — | 13 | 793 | 35 | 270 | 60 | 85 | — | 71 | 18 | 117 | 88 | 293 | 24 | — | — |
| Enterprise, City of | — | 1 | 175 | — | 75 | — | 6 | — | 1 | 1 | 180 | 140 | — | — | — | 20 |
| Totals for County | 14 | 2 | 968 | 35 | 345 | 50 | 91 | — | 72 | 19 | 118 | 91 | 293 | 24 | — | 20 |
| Colbert County Rural Districts | 16 | 14 | 3553 | 76 | 2109 | 50 | 64 | — | 52 | 21 | 114 | 90 | 206 | 68 | 2746 | 851 |
| Sheffield, City of | — | 2 | 500 | 500 | 250 | 150 | 13 | — | 2 | 1 | 180 | 180 | — | — | — | — |
| Tusculum, City of | — | 1 | 400 | 264 | 500 | 400 | 14 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 180 | 180 | — | — | 1500 | 3000 |
| Totals for Cities | 3 | 2 | 900 | 764 | 750 | 550 | 27 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 180 | 180 | — | — | 1500 | 3000 |
| Totals for County | 16 | 14 | 4453 | 840 | 2859 | 600 | 91 | 7 | 56 | 23 | 119 | 98 | 206 | 68 | 4246 | 3851 |
| Conecuh County | 32 | 28 | 2800 | 200 | 1420 | 60 | 64 | 33 | 64 | 36 | 133 | 121 | 262 | 63 | 3102 | 1106 |
| Coosa County | — | 25 | 1479 | 430 | 828 | 130 | 76 | 10 | 54 | 25 | 104 | 67 | 141 | 46 | 343 | — |
| Covington County Rural Dis. | 2 | 1 | 1626 | — | 1022 | — | — | — | 93 | 19 | 110 | 77 | 113 | 24 | 318 | — |
| Andalusia, City of | — | 1 | 500 | — | 500 | — | 7 | — | 1 | 1 | 150 | 100 | — | — | 900 | — |

ENROLLMENT, ATTENDANCE, NUMBER FINISHING SEVENTH GRADE—Continued

| NAME OF COUNTY
AND CITY | ENROLLMENT | | | | | | | | | | ATTENDANCE | | | | | | | | | | No. Finishing
Seventh Grade
(Rural Schools
Only) | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|----------------|------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|----------------|------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|----------------|------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------|-------|---------|------|---|--|
| | WHITE | | | | | COLORED | | | | | WHITE | | | | | COLORED | | | | | | |
| | Elementary
and Grammar
Grades | | High
School | | Elementary
and Grammar
Grades | Elementary
and Grammar
Grades | | High
School | | Elementary
and Grammar
Grades | Elementary
and Grammar
Grades | | High
School | | Elementary
and Grammar
Grades | High
School | | White | Colored | | | |
| | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | | Male | Fem. | | | Male | Fem. | |
| Lauderdale Co Rural Dis. | 4131 | 3876 | 94 | 87 | 831 | 767 | | | | 3703 | 3546 | 76 | 72 | 725 | 676 | | | 82 | 103 | | | |
| Florence, City of | 808 | 829 | 92 | 106 | 104 | 116 | | | | 135 | 133 | 90 | 81 | 47 | 94 | | | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 4939 | 4705 | 186 | 193 | 935 | 883 | | | | 3838 | 3679 | 166 | 153 | 772 | 770 | | | 82 | 103 | | | |
| Lawrence County | 2615 | 2327 | 56 | 71 | 462 | 438 | | | | 1425 | 1366 | 32 | 45 | 320 | 320 | | | 5 | 16 | | | |
| Lee County Rural Dis. | 700 | 651 | 60 | 71 | 1319 | 1580 | 1 | | | 429 | 412 | 42 | 56 | 876 | 1106 | 1 | | 8 | 22 | | 3 | |
| Opelika, City of | 192 | 210 | 70 | 86 | 201 | 219 | 12 | 30 | | 146 | 140 | 60 | 80 | 112 | 124 | 8 | 20 | | | | | |
| Phoenix, City of | 290 | 321 | 8 | 2 | 40 | 48 | 7 | 5 | | 240 | 250 | 7 | 1 | 80 | 32 | 5 | 4 | | | | | |
| Totals for Cities | 482 | 531 | 78 | 88 | 241 | 267 | 19 | 35 | | 386 | 390 | 67 | 81 | 142 | 156 | 13 | 24 | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 1182 | 1182 | 138 | 159 | 1560 | 1847 | 20 | 35 | | 815 | 802 | 109 | 137 | 1018 | 1262 | 14 | 24 | 8 | 22 | | 3 | |
| Limestone County | 2611 | 2682 | 20 | 19 | 665 | 729 | | | | 1404 | 1407 | 9 | 9 | 549 | 548 | | | | | | | |
| Athens, City of | 200 | 225 | | | 25 | 35 | | | | 140 | 155 | | | 18 | 25 | | | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 2811 | 2907 | 20 | 19 | 690 | 764 | | | | 1544 | 1562 | 9 | 9 | 567 | 573 | | | | | | | |
| Lowndes County | 286 | 257 | 28 | 23 | 1255 | 1561 | | | | 201 | 185 | 21 | 17 | 1037 | 1083 | | | 14 | 23 | | | |
| Macon County Rural Dis. | 257 | 196 | 30 | 39 | 1884 | 2247 | 5 | 5 | | 103 | 104 | 15 | 22 | 1000 | 1190 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 13 | 1 | 5 | |
| Tuskegee, City of | 55 | 53 | 11 | 23 | 70 | 84 | | | | 49 | 41 | 9 | 21 | 50 | 65 | | | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 312 | 249 | 41 | 62 | 1954 | 2331 | 5 | 5 | | 152 | 145 | 24 | 43 | 1050 | 1255 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 13 | 1 | 5 | |
| Madison Co. Rural Dis. | 3405 | 3394 | 143 | 162 | 1501 | 1518 | | | | 2129 | 2167 | 93 | 126 | 927 | 962 | | | 63 | 82 | | | |
| Huntsville, City of | 378 | 430 | 100 | 132 | 175 | 215 | 20 | 42 | | 219 | 233 | 68 | 97 | 78 | 93 | 8 | 31 | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 3783 | 3824 | 243 | 294 | 1676 | 1733 | 20 | 42 | | 2348 | 2400 | 161 | 223 | 1005 | 1055 | 8 | 31 | 63 | 82 | | | |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

191

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|------|-----|-----|------|------|----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|------|------|----|----|-----|-----|------|
| Marengo Co. Rural Dis. | 973 | 1027 | 67 | 115 | 1374 | 1522 | 1 | 2 | 875 | 924 | 53 | 103 | 916 | 1014 | 1 | 2 | 22 | 60 | |
| Denopola, City of | 104 | 98 | 27 | 43 | 130 | 182 | 3 | 5 | 96 | 88 | 23 | 38 | 112 | 160 | 2 | 4 | | | |
| Totals for County | 1077 | 1125 | 94 | 158 | 1504 | 1704 | 4 | 7 | 971 | 1012 | 76 | 141 | 1028 | 1174 | 3 | 6 | 22 | 60 | |
| Marion County | 3369 | 3242 | 76 | 75 | 116 | 124 | | | 2995 | 2120 | 59 | 76 | 80 | 83 | | | 15 | 10 | |
| Marshall County | 4196 | 4146 | 226 | 246 | 248 | 245 | 5 | 11 | 2502 | 2461 | 178 | 214 | 53 | 54 | 4 | 9 | 59 | 53 | |
| Mobile Co. Rural Dis. | 2516 | 2399 | 48 | 153 | 1313 | 1594 | 4 | 10 | 1555 | 1475 | 29 | 95 | 696 | 844 | 3 | 8 | 72 | 156 | 6 14 |
| Mobile, City of | 2522 | 2673 | 347 | 620 | 955 | 1207 | 40 | 108 | 1789 | 1895 | 261 | 472 | 551 | 696 | 32 | 88 | | | |
| Totals for County | 5038 | 5072 | 395 | 773 | 2268 | 2801 | 44 | 118 | 3344 | 3870 | 290 | 567 | 1247 | 1540 | 35 | 96 | 72 | 156 | 6 14 |
| Monroe County | 1698 | 1780 | 69 | 101 | 1157 | 1441 | 2 | 5 | 1121 | 1209 | 44 | 67 | 746 | 991 | 1 | 5 | 30 | 76 | |
| Montgom'y Co. Rural Dis. | 823 | 722 | 124 | 150 | 3342 | 3671 | | | 474 | 435 | 38 | 54 | 1791 | 2099 | | | 40 | 67 | 8 20 |
| Montgomery, City of | 1530 | 1821 | 353 | 522 | 1171 | 1364 | 19 | 39 | 1102 | 1167 | 279 | 412 | 761 | 887 | 15 | 30 | | | |
| Totals for County | 2353 | 2343 | 477 | 672 | 4513 | 5035 | 19 | 39 | 1576 | 1602 | 317 | 466 | 2552 | 2986 | 15 | 30 | 40 | 67 | 8 20 |
| Morgan Co. Rural Dis. | 2562 | 2523 | 90 | 104 | 350 | 383 | | | 1887 | 1890 | 65 | 69 | 274 | 267 | | | 52 | 42 | |
| Albany, City of | 622 | 677 | 75 | 142 | 134 | 85 | | 3 | 442 | 484 | 60 | 114 | 120 | 71 | | 2 | | | |
| Decatur, City of | 259 | 197 | 26 | 42 | 135 | 177 | 8 | 27 | 207 | 167 | 23 | 37 | 96 | 142 | 24 | 30 | | | |
| Hartselle, City of | 200 | 190 | | | 42 | 39 | | | 126 | 121 | | | 22 | 26 | | | | | |
| Totals for Cities | 1081 | 1064 | 101 | 184 | 311 | 301 | 8 | 30 | 775 | 775 | 83 | 151 | 238 | 239 | 24 | 32 | | | |
| Totals for County | 3643 | 3587 | 191 | 288 | 661 | 684 | 8 | 30 | 2662 | 2665 | 148 | 220 | 512 | 506 | 24 | 32 | 52 | 42 | |
| Perry County Rural Dis. | 584 | 582 | 40 | 60 | 1094 | 1458 | 5 | 12 | 190 | 224 | 31 | 40 | 542 | 766 | 3 | 7 | | | |
| Marion, City of | 118 | 125 | | | 26 | 48 | | | 98 | 100 | | | 16 | 16 | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 652 | 708 | 40 | 60 | 1120 | 1506 | 5 | 12 | 288 | 324 | 31 | 40 | 558 | 782 | 3 | 7 | | | |
| Pickens County | 1787 | 1801 | 117 | 184 | 1436 | 1806 | 8 | 6 | 1220 | 1230 | 104 | 160 | 1020 | 1177 | 6 | 4 | 27 | 57 | |
| Pike County Rural Dis. | 1652 | 1766 | 57 | 68 | 947 | 1067 | 16 | 14 | 631 | 742 | 15 | 28 | 444 | 513 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 8 | |
| Troy, City of | 263 | 255 | 55 | 88 | 272 | 336 | | | 178 | 180 | 43 | 71 | 99 | 146 | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 1905 | 2021 | 112 | 156 | 1219 | 1403 | 16 | 14 | 809 | 922 | 58 | 99 | 543 | 659 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 8 | |
| Randolph Co. Rural Dis. | 2702 | 2733 | 198 | 221 | 698 | 655 | 6 | 6 | 2044 | 2024 | 137 | 159 | 564 | 553 | 4 | 4 | 163 | 198 | 15 9 |
| Roanoke, City of | 365 | 320 | 50 | 65 | 83 | 86 | | | 150 | 200 | 40 | 60 | 25 | 40 | | | | | |

ENROLLMENT, ATTENDANCE, NUMBER FINISHING SEVENTH GRADE—Continued

| NAME OF COUNTY
AND CITY | ENROLLMENT | | | | | | | | | | ATTENDANCE | | | | | | | | | | No. Finishing
Seventh Grade
(Rural Schools
Only) | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|--|---------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|--|-------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|--|---------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|--|---|---------|
| | WHITE | | | | | COLORED | | | | | WHITE | | | | | COLORED | | | | | | |
| | Elementary
and Grammar
Grades | | High
School
Grades | | | Elementary
and Gram-
mar Grades | | High
School
Grades | | | Elementary
and Grammar
Grades | | High
School
Grades | | | Elementary
and Gram-
mar Grades | | High
School
Grades | | | White | Colored |
| | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | | | |
| | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | | Male | Fem. |
| Totals for County | 3067 | 3053 | 248 | 286 | | 781 | 771 | 6 | 6 | | 2194 | 2224 | 177 | 219 | | 589 | 593 | 4 | 4 | | 163 | 193 |
| Russell Co. Rural Dis. | 350 | 302 | 32 | 55 | | 537 | 657 | | | | 225 | 201 | 22 | 38 | | 259 | 338 | | | | 9 | 18 |
| Girard, City of | 201 | 214 | 12 | 23 | | 39 | 45 | 4 | 7 | | 185 | 203 | 10 | 19 | | 28 | 40 | 3 | 6 | | | |
| Totals for County | 551 | 516 | 44 | 78 | | 576 | 702 | 4 | 7 | | 410 | 404 | 32 | 57 | | 287 | 378 | 3 | 6 | | 9 | 18 |
| Shelby County | 2273 | 2312 | 133 | 136 | | 627 | 692 | | | | 1693 | 1704 | 88 | 92 | | 458 | 488 | | | | | |
| St. Clair County | 2758 | 2740 | 90 | 195 | | 505 | 494 | | | | 1367 | 1570 | 84 | 87 | | 321 | 413 | | | | 35 | 92 |
| Sumter County | 563 | 592 | 96 | 132 | | 1267 | 1635 | 3 | 9 | | 371 | 394 | 66 | 75 | | 880 | 1275 | 3 | 6 | | 38 | 47 |
| Talladega Co Rural Dis. | 2292 | 2253 | 70 | 101 | | 1825 | 2069 | | | | 1352 | 1351 | 35 | 55 | | 821 | 1034 | | | | 30 | 50 |
| Sylacauga, City of | 145 | 135 | | | | 30 | 24 | | | | 95 | 84 | | | | 20 | 19 | | | | | |
| Talladega, City of | 371 | 391 | 50 | 53 | | 70 | 91 | | | | 225 | 246 | 34 | 40 | | 43 | 53 | | | | | |
| Totals for Cities | 516 | 526 | 50 | 53 | | 100 | 115 | | | | 320 | 330 | 34 | 40 | | 63 | 72 | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 2808 | 2779 | 120 | 154 | | 1925 | 2184 | | | | 1672 | 1681 | 69 | 95 | | 884 | 1106 | | | | 30 | 50 |
| Tallapoosa Co. Rural Dis. | 2165 | 2178 | 130 | 118 | | 1093 | 1213 | | | | 1223 | 1190 | 53 | 48 | | 621 | 701 | | | | 33 | 33 |
| Alexander City, City of | 264 | 265 | 36 | 57 | | 48 | 51 | 4 | 10 | | 165 | 175 | 28 | 47 | | 35 | 40 | 3 | 9 | | | |
| Totals for County | 2429 | 2443 | 166 | 175 | | 1141 | 1264 | 4 | 10 | | 1388 | 1365 | 81 | 95 | | 656 | 741 | 3 | 9 | | 33 | 33 |
| Tuscaloosa Co. Rural Dis. | 3392 | 3215 | 91 | 142 | | 1233 | 1328 | 5 | 8 | | 2034 | 2044 | 64 | 115 | | 1022 | 1100 | 5 | 8 | | 85 | 112 |
| Tuscaloosa, City of | 661 | 716 | 137 | 162 | | 159 | 241 | 8 | 12 | | 457 | 493 | 88 | 123 | | 95 | 156 | 2 | 7 | | | |
| Totals for County | 4053 | 3931 | 228 | 304 | | 1392 | 1569 | 8 | 20 | | 2491 | 2537 | 152 | 238 | | 1117 | 1256 | 7 | 15 | | 85 | 112 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|--------|--------|------|------|-------|-------|-----|-----|------|------|----|-----|
| Walker Co. Rural Dis. | 5199 | 5230 | 144 | 196 | 761 | 864 | 10 | 15 | 2472 | 2672 | 91 | 123 | 439 | 530 | 8 | 13 | 97 | 137 | 10 | 12 |
| Jasper, City of | 216 | 201 | | | 20 | 34 | | | 173 | 190 | | | 18 | 30 | | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 5415 | 5431 | 144 | 196 | 781 | 898 | 10 | 15 | 2645 | 2862 | 91 | 123 | 457 | 560 | 8 | 13 | 97 | 137 | 10 | 12 |
| Washington County | 1045 | 1059 | 45 | 56 | 417 | 489 | | | 528 | 559 | 27 | 30 | 238 | 280 | | | 3 | 13 | | |
| Wilcox County | 622 | 619 | 74 | 118 | 1260 | 1263 | | | 357 | 387 | 42 | 83 | 700 | 771 | | | 36 | 54 | | |
| Winston County | 2006 | 1843 | 51 | 51 | | | | | 1275 | 1226 | 40 | 43 | | | | | 13 | 7 | | |
| Rural Districts | 144328 | 143667 | 5128 | 7049 | 58339 | 65963 | 148 | 221 | 84233 | 86736 | 8274 | 4666 | 35486 | 41169 | 103 | 161 | 2671 | 3773 | 80 | 178 |
| Totals for Cities | 26827 | 27518 | 3510 | 5169 | 11949 | 14649 | 302 | 758 | 18510 | 19037 | 2848 | 4177 | 7202 | 9134 | 257 | 632 | | | | |
| Grand Total | 171155 | 171185 | 8638 | 12218 | 70238 | 80612 | 450 | 979 | 102743 | 105773 | 6122 | 8843 | 42688 | 50393 | 360 | 793 | 2671 | 3773 | 80 | 178 |

PUPILS TRANSPORTED, LIBRARIES AND READING CIRCLES, SCHOOLS TAUGHT, LENGTH OF TERM, VISITS BY SUPERINTENDENTS, EXPENDED BY S. I. A.

| NAME OF COUNTY
AND CITY | Pupils Transported at Public Exp. White | | | | LIBRARIES AND READING CIRCLE. | | | | | | | | No. of Schools Taught | | Average Length of Term | | No. Visits by County Supt. and Assistants (Rural Schools) | | Amount Spent by S. I. A. | |
|--------------------------------|---|--------|--------------------|--------|-------------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|---|---------|--------------------------|-------|
| | Elem. & Gram. Grades | | High School Grades | | No. of Libraries | No. of Volumes | | Value of Libraries | | No. of Members A.T.R.C. | | Colored | White | Colored | White | Colored | White | Colored | White | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | | White | Colored | White | Colored | White | Colored | | | | | | | | | White |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Autauga County Rural Districts | 60 | 79 | | | 17 | 1796 | | 697 | | 30 | | 50 | 21 | 104 | 75 | 42 | 41 | \$ | 1009 | 105 |
| Prattville, City of | | | | | 1 | 500 | | 600 | | 11 | | 1 | 1 | 180 | 80 | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 60 | 79 | | | 18 | 2296 | | 1297 | | 41 | | 51 | 22 | 105 | 75 | 42 | 41 | 1000 | 105 | |
| Baldwin County | | | | | 53 | 5885 | 615 | 4282 | 274 | 118 | 26 | 81 | 21 | 131 | 105 | 84 | 55 | 3781 | 583 | |
| Barbour County Rural Districts | 24 | 34 | | | 30 | 1549 | 74 | 960 | 100 | 60 | | 59 | 31 | 98 | 64 | 97 | 19 | 145 | 37 | |
| Eufaula, City of | | | | | 1 | 150 | | 300 | | | | 2 | 1 | 160 | 160 | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 24 | 34 | | | 31 | 1699 | 74 | 1260 | 100 | 60 | | 61 | 32 | 100 | 67 | 97 | 19 | 145 | 37 | |
| Bibb County | | | | | 52 | 4318 | 615 | 2841 | 510 | 95 | | 57 | 14 | 129 | 83 | 77 | 9 | 1081 | | |
| Blount County | | | | | | | | | | 20 | | 84 | 6 | 115 | 80 | 96 | | | | |
| Bullock County Rural Districts | 43 | 39 | 5 | 2 | 17 | 1833 | 4 | 688 | 2 | 4 | | 20 | 46 | 120 | 60 | 53 | 101 | 17 | 6 | |
| Union Springs, City of | 9 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 1200 | 100 | 800 | 50 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 175 | 175 | | | 80 | 32 | |
| Totals for County | 52 | 47 | 6 | 5 | 25 | 3033 | 104 | 1488 | 52 | 12 | 3 | 22 | 48 | 125 | 65 | 53 | 101 | 97 | 38 | |
| Butler County Rural Districts | | | | | 23 | 1568 | | 752 | | 5 | 1 | 74 | 23 | 117 | 68 | 67 | 2 | 802 | 72 | |
| Greenville, City of | | | | | 1 | 800 | | 500 | | 10 | | 1 | 1 | 165 | 165 | | | | | |
| Totals for County | | | | | 24 | 2368 | | 1252 | | 15 | 1 | 75 | 24 | 118 | 72 | 67 | 2 | 802 | 72 | |
| Calhoun County Rural Districts | | | | | 26 | 1 | 2286 | 20 | 1260 | 6 | 97 | 23 | 61 | 21 | 142 | 110 | 37 | 4 | 529 | 139 |
| Anneton, City of | | | | | 3 | 600 | 100 | 600 | 100 | 43 | 14 | 7 | 4 | 157 | 157 | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|----|-------|-----|------|-----|-----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|------|------|---|
| Jacksonville, City of | 1 | 1 | 200 | 16 | 700 | 5 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 180 | 160 | — | — | — | — |
| Piedmont, City of | 1 | 1 | 186 | — | 65 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 180 | 100 | — | — | — | — |
| Totals for Cities | 5 | 2 | 936 | 116 | 1365 | 105 | 43 | 14 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 182 | 148 | — | — | — | — |
| Totals for County | 31 | 3 | 3222 | 186 | 2625 | 111 | 140 | 37 | 70 | 27 | 145 | 118 | 37 | 4 | 529 | 139 | — |
| Chambers County Rural Dis. | 33 | 31 | 3172 | 141 | 3575 | 60 | 101 | 29 | 53 | 31 | 170 | 110 | 140 | 84 | 1262 | 35 | — |
| Lanett, City of | 1 | 1 | 2000 | — | 4000 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 180 | 180 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Totals for County | 33 | 31 | 10172 | 141 | 7575 | 60 | 101 | 29 | 55 | 32 | 170 | 112 | 140 | 84 | 1262 | 35 | — |
| Cherokee County | — | 24 | 1813 | — | 1108 | — | 63 | 5 | 71 | 12 | 110 | 69 | 114 | 8 | 1340 | — | — |
| Chilton County | — | 41 | 2147 | 118 | 1414 | 32 | 67 | — | 73 | 18 | 108 | 74 | 112 | 10 | 386 | 27 | — |
| Choctaw County | 7 | 8 | 1180 | 400 | 639 | 250 | 77 | — | 57 | 38 | 120 | 60 | 86 | — | 890 | — | — |
| Clarke County | — | 20 | 2280 | 92 | 1035 | 31 | — | — | 61 | 34 | 121 | 70 | 53 | 9 | — | — | — |
| Clay County | — | 25 | 2143 | — | 1020 | — | 26 | — | 70 | 9 | 135 | 109 | 97 | 3 | — | — | — |
| Cleburne County | — | 16 | 1200 | — | 554 | — | 50 | — | 63 | 4 | 83 | 77 | 26 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Coffee County Rural Districts | — | 13 | 798 | 35 | 270 | 60 | 85 | — | 71 | 18 | 117 | 88 | 293 | 24 | — | — | — |
| Enterprise, City of | — | 1 | 175 | — | 75 | — | 6 | — | 1 | 1 | 180 | 140 | — | — | — | 20 | — |
| Totals for County | — | 14 | 968 | 35 | 345 | 60 | 91 | — | 72 | 19 | 118 | 91 | 293 | 24 | — | 20 | — |
| Colbert County Rural Districts | 16 | 14 | 3553 | 76 | 2109 | 50 | 64 | — | 52 | 21 | 114 | 90 | 206 | 68 | 2746 | 851 | — |
| Sheffield, City of | — | 2 | 500 | 500 | 250 | 150 | 13 | — | 2 | 1 | 180 | 180 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tuscumbia, City of | — | 1 | 400 | 264 | 500 | 400 | 14 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 180 | 180 | — | — | 1500 | 3000 | — |
| Totals for Cities | — | 3 | 900 | 764 | 750 | 550 | 27 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 180 | 180 | — | — | 1500 | 3000 | — |
| Totals for County | 16 | 14 | 4453 | 840 | 2859 | 600 | 91 | 7 | 56 | 23 | 119 | 98 | 206 | 68 | 4246 | 3851 | — |
| Conecuh County | 32 | 28 | 2800 | 200 | 1420 | 60 | 64 | 33 | 64 | 36 | 133 | 121 | 262 | 63 | 3102 | 1106 | — |
| Coosa County | — | 25 | 1479 | 430 | 828 | 130 | 76 | 10 | 54 | 25 | 104 | 67 | 141 | 46 | 343 | — | — |
| Covington County Rural Dis. | — | 29 | 1626 | — | 1022 | — | 29 | 2 | 93 | 19 | 110 | 77 | 113 | 24 | 318 | — | — |
| Andalusia, City of | — | 1 | 500 | — | 500 | — | 7 | — | 1 | 1 | 150 | 100 | — | — | 900 | — | — |

PUPILS TRANSPORTED, LIBRARIES AND READING CIRCLES, SCHOOLS TAUGHT, LENGTH OF TERM, VISITS BY SUPERINTENDENTS, EXPENDED BY S. I. A.—Continued

| NAME OF COUNTY
AND CITY | Pupils Transported at Public Exp. | | | | LIBRARIES AND READING CIRCLE. | | | | | | | | No. of Schools Taught | | Average Length of Term | | No. Visits by County Supt. and Assistants (Rural Schools) | | Amount Spent by S. I. A. | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----|--------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------|----------------|---------|--------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|---|---------|--------------------------|---------|------|--|--------|--|
| | White | | | | No. of Libraries | | No. of Volumes | | Value of Libraries | | No. of Members A.T.R.C. | | Colored | | Colored | | Colored | | Colored | | | | | |
| | Elem. & Grm. Grades | | High School Grades | | White | Colored | White | Colored | White | Colored | White | Colored | White | Colored | White | Colored | White | Colored | White | Colored | | | | |
| | Male | | Female | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Male | | Female | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Florida, City of | | | | | 1 | 200 | | | 150 | | 2 | | 1 | 180 | 140 | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals for Cities | | | | | 2 | 700 | | | 650 | | 9 | | 2 | 2 | 165 | 120 | | | 900 | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 2 | 1 | | | 31 | 2326 | | | 1672 | | 38 | 2 | 95 | 21 | 111 | 81 | 113 | 24 | 1218 | | | | | |
| Crenshaw County | | | | | 8 | 465 | | | 400 | | 65 | 1 | 77 | 15 | 102 | 59 | 84 | 8 | 738 | | | | | |
| Cullman County Rural Districts | | | | | 13 | 3588 | | | 1890 | | 10 | | 119 | 2 | 95 | 66 | 143 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Cullman, City of | | | | | 1 | 345 | | | 200 | | 3 | | 1 | | 180 | | | | 200 | | | | | |
| Totals for County | | | | | 14 | 3933 | | | 2090 | | 13 | | 120 | 2 | 96 | 66 | 143 | 1 | 200 | | | | | |
| Dale County Rural Districts | 13 | 14 | | | 47 | 2173 | | | 1670 | | 19 | | 66 | 14 | 142 | 70 | 133 | 14 | 447 | | | | | |
| Ozark, City of | | | | | 1 | 150 | | | 300 | | 10 | | 1 | 1 | 180 | 160 | | | | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 13 | 14 | | | 48 | 2323 | | | 1970 | | 29 | | 67 | 15 | 143 | 76 | 133 | 14 | 447 | | | | | |
| Dallas County Rural Districts | | | | | 19 | 1 | 2803 | 27 | 1467 | 15 | | | 26 | 75 | 160 | 80 | 96 | | 668 | | | | | |
| Selma, City of | | | | | 3 | 1 | 2350 | 300 | 2350 | 150 | | | 5 | 2 | 180 | 180 | | | | | | | | |
| Totals for County | | | | | 22 | 2 | 5153 | 327 | 3817 | 165 | | | 31 | 77 | 163 | 81 | 96 | | 668 | | | | | |
| DeKalb County | | | | | 21 | | 1065 | | 535 | | 93 | | 113 | 4 | 110 | 70 | 101 | 1 | 270 | | | | | |
| Elmore County | | | | | 41 | | 4979 | | 2482 | | 90 | 1 | 63 | 28 | 140 | 80 | 166 | | 1194 | 84 | | | | |
| Escambia County Rural Dia. | | | | | 45 | | 3248 | | 2130 | | 64 | | 74 | 13 | 120 | 77 | 169 | 8 | 885 | 702 | | | | |
| Atmore, City of | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 180 | | | | 70 | | | | | |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

187

[illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

[illegible]

PUPILS TRANSPORTED, LIBRARIES AND READING CIRCLES, SCHOOLS TAUGHT, LENGTH OF TERM,
VISITS BY SUPERINTENDENTS, EXPENDED BY S. I. A.—Continued

| NAME OF COUNTY
AND CITY | Pupils Transported at Public Exp. | | | | LIBRARIES AND READING CIRCLE. | | | | | | | | No. of Schools Taught | | Average Length of Term | | No. Visits by County Supt. and Assistants (Rural Schools) | | Amount Spent by S. I. A. | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|-------------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|---|-------|--------------------------|--|
| | White | | Female | | No. of Libraries | No. of Volumes | | Value of Libraries | | No. of Members A.T.R.C. | | White | Colored | White | Colored | White | Colored | White | Colored | |
| | Elem. & Grann. Grades | High School Grades | Male | Female | | White | Colored | White | Colored | White | Colored | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pike County Rural Districts— | | | | | 35 | 1 | 1951 | 8 | 961 | 4 | 78 | 4 | 65 | 35 | 140 | 40 | 85 | 632 | 133 | |
| Troy, City of | | | | | 1 | 1 | 800 | 25 | 500 | 12 | | | 1 | 3 | 161 | 162 | | | | |
| Totals for County | | | | | 36 | 2 | 2751 | 33 | 1461 | 16 | 78 | 4 | 66 | 38 | 140 | 50 | 85 | 632 | 133 | |
| Randolph County Rural Dis. | | | | | 63 | | 2445 | | 1500 | | 26 | | 72 | 22 | 115 | 98 | 140 | 749 | 52 | |
| Roanoke, City of | | | | | 1 | | 1000 | | 500 | | 15 | | 2 | 1 | 180 | 100 | | 150 | | |
| Totals for County | | | | | 64 | | 3445 | | 2000 | | 41 | | 74 | 23 | 117 | 98 | 140 | 899 | 52 | |
| Russell County Rural Districts. | | | | | 18 | 1 | 1426 | 6 | 700 | 10 | 25 | | 23 | 11 | 141 | 74 | 46 | 101 | 117 | |
| Girard, City of | | | | | 1 | 1 | 220 | 30 | 220 | 30 | 11 | | 3 | 1 | 180 | 160 | | 100 | | |
| Totals for County | | | | | 19 | 2 | 1646 | 36 | 920 | 40 | 36 | | 26 | 12 | 146 | 81 | 46 | 201 | 117 | |
| Shelby County | 18 | 24 | | | 21 | | 1004 | | 819 | | 128 | 30 | 76 | 26 | 143 | 45 | 52 | 237 | | |
| St. Clair County | | | | | 25 | | 2719 | | 1849 | | 6 | | 85 | 9 | 123 | 108 | 121 | 4797 | 38 | |
| Sumter County | | | | | 15 | 1 | 1375 | 50 | 1022 | 30 | 43 | 2 | 32 | 38 | 160 | 90 | 44 | 761 | | |
| Talladega County Rural Dis. | | | | | 27 | 1 | 1463 | 6 | 855 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 64 | 55 | 148 | 99 | 82 | 92 | | |
| Sylacauga, City of | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 180 | 180 | | 200 | | |
| Talladega, City of | 10 | 6 | | | 1 | | 200 | | 200 | | 19 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 180 | 120 | | 200 | | |
| Totals for Cities | | | | | 1 | | 200 | | 200 | | 19 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 180 | 150 | | 400 | | |
| Totals for County | | | | | 28 | 1 | 1663 | 6 | 1055 | 3 | 28 | 10 | 67 | 57 | 150 | 101 | 82 | 492 | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|------|-------|-----|------|-----|--------|-------|--------|------|------|-----|-------|------|-----------------|
| Tallapoosa County Rural Dis. | 54 | 2 | 1493 | 123 | 1251 | 69 | 11 | 75 | 39 | 104 | 67 | 52 | 10 | 199 | 17 |
| Alexander City, City of | 2 | | 850 | | 325 | | | 3 | 1 | 180 | 180 | | | | |
| Totals for County | 56 | 2 | 2143 | 123 | 1576 | 69 | 11 | 78 | 40 | 107 | 70 | 52 | 10 | 199 | 17 |
| Tuscaloosa County Rural Dis. | 75 | 1 | 4823 | 100 | 2620 | 50 | 55 | 38 | 107 | 47 | 126 | 78 | 110 | 7 | |
| Tuscaloosa, City of | 6 | 1 | 5282 | 105 | 1725 | 65 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 180 | 180 | | | 986 | 57 |
| Totals for County | 81 | 2 | 10105 | 205 | 4345 | 115 | 60 | 38 | 113 | 48 | 129 | 80 | 110 | 7 | 986 57 |
| Walker County Rural Districts | 38 | 4 | 3241 | 190 | 1911 | 718 | 220 | 30 | 104 | 21 | 139 | 134 | 231 | 85 | 1159 594 |
| Jasper, City of | | | | | | | 13 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 180 | 140 | | | 37 |
| Totals for County | 38 | 4 | 3241 | 190 | 1911 | 718 | 233 | 32 | 105 | 22 | 139 | 134 | 231 | 85 | 1159 631 |
| Washington County | 14 | 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wilcox County | 30 | 29 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Winston County | 5 | | 715 | | 400 | | 62 | | 72 | | 103 | | 85 | | |
| Rural Districts | 1156 | 1198 | 135 | 155 | 2019 | 102 | 160863 | 8337 | 89593 | 4526 | 4100 | 634 | 4448 | 1783 | 123 |
| Totals for Cities | 299 | 84 | 1 | 3 | 116 | 29 | 54483 | 3758 | 45918 | 2552 | 553 | 96 | 148 | 80 | 171 |
| Grand Total | 1455 | 1282 | 136 | 161 | 2135 | 131 | 215346 | 12095 | 135611 | 7078 | 4653 | 730 | 4596 | 1863 | 124 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 89 | 10323 | 3446 | \$78516 \$11925 |

NUMBER OF TEACHERS, GRADES OF CERTIFICATES, SALARIES.—Continued.

| NAME OF COUNTY
AND CITY | No. of Teachers
(including Suprs.,
and Supervisors) | | | | GRADES OF CERTIFICATE | | | | | | | | Total Salaries Paid Teachers
(Not including Supervisors) | | | | Average Yearly
Salary (not includ-
ing Supervisors) | | | |
|--|---|--------|---------|--------|-----------------------|-------|--------|-------|---------|-------|--------|-------|---|--------|---------|--------|---|--------|---------|--------|
| | White | | Colored | | White | | | | Colored | | | | White | | Colored | | White | | Colored | |
| | Male | | Female | | Life | | First | | Second | | Third | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Life | First | Second | Third | Life | First | Second | Third | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Totals for Cities | 2 | 22 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 3 | 2 | | | | | 1925 | 12605 | 359 | 646 | 1925 | 573 | 359 | 215 |
| Totals for County | 29 | 144 | 10 | 14 | 18 | 35 | 64 | 56 | | | | | 11232 | 51326 | 1353 | 3009 | 416 | 356 | 135 | 214 |
| Crenshaw County | 27 | 92 | 5 | 12 | 7 | 23 | 57 | 32 | 1 | | | | 10477 | 25630 | 780 | 981 | 419 | 279 | 156 | 82 |
| Cullman County Rural Districts | 50 | 131 | | 4 | 12 | 15 | 65 | 87 | | | | | 15138 | 40740 | | 595 | 315 | 316 | | 149 |
| Cullman, City of | 1 | 8 | | | 2 | 4 | 3 | | | | | | 1500 | 4950 | | | 1500 | 619 | | |
| Totals for County | 51 | 139 | | 4 | 14 | 19 | 68 | 87 | | | | | 16638 | 45690 | | 595 | 340 | 334 | | 149 |
| Dale County Rural Districts | 15 | 88 | 3 | 15 | 10 | 22 | 38 | 33 | | | | | 6436 | 33207 | 390 | 2009 | 460 | 875 | 130 | 154 |
| Ozark, City of | 1 | 9 | | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | | | | | | 1500 | 5760 | | 340 | 1500 | 640 | | 170 |
| Totals for County | 16 | 97 | 3 | 17 | 13 | 27 | 40 | 33 | | | | | 7936 | 38967 | 390 | 2349 | 529 | 402 | 130 | 157 |
| Dallas County Rural Districts | 3 | 44 | 11 | 64 | 11 | 15 | 17 | 3 | | | | | 1600 | 21917 | 880 | 4853 | 800 | 510 | 80 | 76 |
| Selma, City of | 3 | 38 | 1 | 13 | 18 | 19 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 3075 | 26696 | 1100 | 4342 | 1537 | 722 | 1100 | 334 |
| Totals for County | 6 | 82 | 12 | 77 | 29 | 34 | 18 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 74 | 4675 | 48613 | 1980 | 9195 | 1169 | 608 | 165 | 119 |
| DeKalb County | 62 | 129 | | 4 | 11 | 28 | 60 | 92 | | | | | 25047 | 37373 | | 520 | 411 | 290 | | 139 |
| Elmore County | 19 | 109 | 11 | 22 | 19 | 57 | 31 | 21 | | | | | 8630 | 38586 | 1260 | 2542 | 480 | 354 | 115 | 115 |
| Escambia County Rural Districts | 9 | 102 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 33 | 47 | 29 | | | | | 5273 | 35108 | 400 | 1508 | 659 | 351 | 133 | 108 |
| Atmore, City of | 1 | 6 | | | 2 | 4 | 1 | | | | | | 1500 | 3465 | | | 1500 | 578 | | |
| Brewton, City of (Unable to secure report) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 10 | 108 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 37 | 48 | 29 | | | | | 6773 | 38573 | 400 | 1508 | 753 | 364 | 133 | 105 |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|-----|-------|--------|-------|--------|------|-----|-----|-----|
| Etowah County Rural Districts | 25 | 92 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 28 | 45 | 42 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 11280 | 34985 | 443 | 1400 | 470 | 380 | 221 | 283 |
| Alabama City, City of | 1 | 14 | | | | 5 | 7 | 3 | | | | | 9000 | | | | 643 | | |
| Attalla, City of | | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 3837 | 495 | 315 | | 606 | 495 | 315 |
| Gadsden, City of | 4 | 42 | 1 | 7 | 16 | 19 | 8 | 3 | | 4 | 4 | 682 | 25319 | 548 | 1319 | 1170 | 630 | 545 | 260 |
| Totals for Cities | 5 | 62 | 2 | 8 | 17 | 28 | 16 | 3 | 1 | | 5 | 682 | 38456 | 1048 | 2134 | 1170 | 831 | 521 | 267 |
| Totals for County | 30 | 164 | 4 | 14 | 24 | 51 | 61 | 45 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 11962 | 73441 | 1486 | 3834 | 478 | 477 | 372 | 252 |
| Fayette County | 36 | 77 | 4 | 14 | 9 | 23 | 55 | 26 | | 6 | 12 | 11843 | 21502 | 745 | 1736 | 338 | 280 | 186 | 124 |
| Franklin County Rural Districts | 48 | 79 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 32 | 52 | 34 | | 4 | 4 | 16177 | 24858 | 1000 | 2277 | 344 | 315 | 333 | 285 |
| Russellville, City of | 1 | 7 | | | | 3 | 3 | 1 | | | | 630 | 3925 | | | 630 | 561 | | |
| Totals for County | 49 | 86 | 3 | 8 | 12 | 35 | 53 | 35 | | 4 | 4 | 16307 | 23783 | 1000 | 2277 | 350 | 335 | 333 | 285 |
| Geneva County | 29 | 99 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 19 | 48 | 46 | | 7 | 10 | 15438 | 31505 | 878 | 1168 | 572 | 325 | 98 | 146 |
| Greene County | 2 | 31 | 9 | 27 | 3 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 29 | 1500 | 11037 | 1179 | 3148 | 1500 | 356 | 131 | 121 |
| Hale County Rural Districts | 2 | 51 | 14 | 39 | 7 | 8 | 20 | 13 | 5 | 7 | 41 | 637 | 22186 | 2313 | 5418 | 637 | 435 | 170 | 143 |
| Greensboro, City of | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 1750 | 3150 | 300 | 440 | 1750 | 630 | 300 | 220 |
| Totals for County | 3 | 56 | 15 | 41 | 9 | 9 | 22 | 19 | 5 | 8 | 43 | 2387 | 25336 | 2613 | 5858 | 1193 | 452 | 174 | 146 |
| Henry County | 14 | 63 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 12 | 33 | 26 | | 5 | 11 | 5288 | 19714 | 802 | 1575 | 407 | 318 | 160 | 143 |
| Houston County Rural Districts | 34 | 72 | 4 | 12 | 6 | 18 | 44 | 38 | | 1 | 2 | 15314 | 25605 | 586 | 1400 | 479 | 361 | 147 | 127 |
| Dothan, City of | 6 | 23 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 18 | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | 6880 | 16165 | 617 | 1953 | 1336 | 703 | 617 | 244 |
| Totals for County | 40 | 95 | 5 | 20 | 14 | 36 | 45 | 38 | | 2 | 5 | 22494 | 41770 | 1203 | 3353 | 592 | 440 | 241 | 177 |
| Jackson County Rural Districts | 54 | 137 | 4 | 11 | 12 | 35 | 64 | 79 | | 6 | 9 | 15799 | 33566 | 672 | 1209 | 298 | 247 | 168 | 110 |
| Bridgeport, City of | 1 | 5 | | 1 | 2 | | 4 | | | | 1 | 1125 | 2790 | | 360 | 1125 | 558 | | 360 |
| Totals for County | 55 | 142 | 4 | 12 | 14 | 35 | 68 | 79 | | 6 | 10 | 16924 | 36356 | 672 | 1569 | 313 | 258 | 168 | 131 |
| Jefferson County Rural Districts | 74 | 356 | 20 | 161 | 97 | 133 | 149 | 51 | 12 | 6 | 73 | 65338 | 231208 | 6242 | 60435 | 941 | 627 | 446 | 333 |
| Bessemer, City of | 6 | 48 | 1 | 21 | 22 | 24 | 8 | | | 1 | 10 | | 34010 | 720 | 8000 | | 709 | 720 | 331 |
| Birmingham, City of | 66 | 499 | 13 | 165 | 171 | 133 | 165 | 19 | 18 | 6 | 83 | 72 | 384090 | 12392 | 78918 | 1432 | 800 | 758 | 431 |
| Totals for Cities | 72 | 547 | 19 | 186 | 193 | 157 | 173 | 19 | 19 | 7 | 93 | 88673 | 418100 | 13612 | 86918 | 1432 | 792 | 758 | 470 |
| Totals for County | 146 | 993 | 39 | 347 | 290 | 290 | 322 | 70 | 31 | 13 | 168 | 172 | 104511 | 19854 | 147353 | 1077 | 722 | 620 | 490 |

NUMBER OF TEACHERS, GRADES OF CERTIFICATES, SALARIES.—Continued.

| NAME OF COUNTY
AND CITY | No. of Teachers
including Supts.,
and Supervisors | | | | GRADES OF CERTIFICATE | | | | | | | | | | Total Salaries Paid Teachers
(Not including Supervisors) | | | | Average Yearly
Salary (not includ-
ing Supervisors) | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--------|---------|--------|-----------------------|----|-------|----|---------|---------|-------|--|------|--|---|-------|---------|------|---|------|---------|-----|-----|
| | White | | Colored | | White | | | | | Colored | | | | | White | | Colored | | White | | Colored | | |
| | | | | | Life | | First | | Secor.d | | Third | | Life | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lamar County | 25 | 98 | 4 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 55 | 30 | | | | | | | 6 | 7284 | 30770 | 537 | 1400 | 304 | 317 | 134 | 108 |
| Lauderdale County Rural Dis. | 21 | 111 | 2 | 21 | 1 | 38 | 43 | 48 | | | | | | | 14 | 10384 | 50835 | 305 | 4395 | 547 | 462 | 152 | 209 |
| Florence, City of | 2 | 34 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 22 | 1 | | | | | | | | 3 | 1200 | 13560 | 450 | 945 | 1200 | 452 | 450 | 315 |
| Totals for County | 23 | 145 | 3 | 24 | 12 | 60 | 44 | 48 | | | | | | | 12 | 11584 | 63895 | 755 | 5840 | 579 | 460 | 252 | 223 |
| Lawrence County | 24 | 91 | 5 | 12 | 2 | 29 | 51 | 33 | 3 | | | | | | 13 | 8632 | 32910 | 447 | 1871 | 392 | 362 | 89 | 156 |
| Lee County Rural Districts | 2 | 57 | 6 | 30 | 7 | 15 | 21 | 16 | 3 | | | | | | 26 | 490 | 26559 | 800 | 3501 | 490 | 474 | 133 | 121 |
| Opelika, City of | 2 | 15 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 2 | | | | | | | | 4 | 1300 | 10080 | 480 | 1440 | 1300 | 672 | 480 | 288 |
| Phoenix, City of | 1 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | | | | | | | | 1 | 5000 | 5000 | 400 | 160 | 500 | 400 | 160 | 160 |
| Totals for Cities | 3 | 25 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 9 | | | | | | | | 5 | 1300 | 15080 | 880 | 1600 | 1300 | 603 | 440 | 267 |
| Totals for County | 5 | 82 | 8 | 36 | 15 | 26 | 30 | 16 | 3 | | | | | | 12 | 1790 | 41639 | 1680 | 5101 | 895 | 514 | 210 | 146 |
| Limestone County | 13 | 107 | 5 | 17 | 9 | 33 | 37 | 39 | | | | | | | 21 | 6220 | 41344 | 315 | 1302 | 518 | 400 | 63 | 77 |
| Athens, City of | 1 | 7 | | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1500 | 3780 | | 245 | 1500 | 540 | | 245 |
| Totals for County | 14 | 114 | 5 | 18 | 12 | 36 | 39 | 39 | | | | | | | 22 | 7720 | 45124 | 315 | 1547 | 594 | 403 | 63 | 86 |
| Lowndes County | 7 | 43 | 35 | 27 | 7 | 8 | 21 | 14 | | | | | | | 13 | 2990 | 18014 | 3677 | 2573 | 498 | 419 | 105 | 95 |
| Macon County Rural Districts | 2 | 35 | 4 | 56 | 5 | 9 | 16 | 6 | 3 | | | | | | 8 | 442 | 13823 | 580 | 9871 | 442 | 407 | 145 | 176 |
| Tuskegee, City of | 1 | 5 | | 2 | 1 | 5 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1500 | 3244 | 608 | 304 | 1500 | 648 | 608 | 304 |
| Totals for County | 3 | 40 | 4 | 58 | 6 | 14 | 16 | 6 | 3 | | | | | | 9 | 1942 | 17067 | 1188 | 10175 | 971 | 438 | 238 | 179 |
| Madison County Rural Districts | 29 | 99 | 10 | 31 | 19 | 42 | 55 | 12 | | | | | | | 32 | 18846 | 42665 | 1550 | 4971 | 699 | 431 | 155 | 160 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|-----|----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|---|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-----|
| Huntsville, City of | 3 | 26 | 2 | 11 | 7 | 17 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 1500 | 14836 | 1260 | 3130 | 1500 | 571 | 650 | 255 |
| Totals for County | 32 | 125 | 12 | 42 | 26 | 59 | 12 | 1 | 9 | 12 | 20346 | 57501 | 2810 | 8101 | 727 | 460 | 234 |
| Marengo County Rural Districts | 15 | 74 | 8 | 27 | 16 | 24 | 32 | 17 | 1 | 10 | 8165 | 35217 | 1615 | 4818 | 533 | 476 | 292 |
| Demopolis, City of | 10 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6030 | 6030 | 1840 | 670 | 670 | 368 | 368 |
| Totals for County | 15 | 84 | 8 | 32 | 18 | 28 | 36 | 17 | 2 | 11 | 8165 | 41247 | 1615 | 6658 | 533 | 497 | 202 |
| Marion County | 47 | 85 | 4 | 2 | 14 | 27 | 43 | 47 | — | — | 14514 | 20131 | 670 | 343 | 315 | 240 | 168 |
| Marshall County | 58 | 91 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 25 | 57 | 58 | 1 | — | 25832 | 25832 | 270 | 695 | 510 | 239 | 135 |
| Mobile County Rural Districts | 8 | 144 | 5 | 65 | 3 | 23 | 50 | 71 | — | 22 | 48 | 4540 | 2342 | 19867 | 649 | 541 | 468 |
| Mobile, City of | 7 | 176 | 2 | 42 | 28 | 43 | 59 | 53 | 6 | 1 | 29 | 8 | 14294 | 1829 | 732 | 810 | 340 |
| Totals for County | 15 | 320 | 7 | 107 | 31 | 71 | 109 | 124 | 6 | 1 | 51 | 56 | 34161 | 909 | 640 | 566 | 319 |
| Monroe County | 11 | 101 | 8 | 38 | 11 | 25 | 55 | 19 | — | — | 4655 | 38580 | 1221 | 5142 | 467 | 386 | 153 |
| Montgomery County Rural Dis. | 7 | 59 | 8 | 82 | 13 | 46 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 21 | 64 | 1637 | 15728 | 1258 | 674 | 234 |
| Montgomery, City of | 7 | 97 | 3 | 44 | 46 | 34 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 40 | 3 | 2447 | 16629 | 1875 | 750 | 816 |
| Totals for County | 14 | 156 | 11 | 126 | 59 | 80 | 11 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 61 | 67 | 4084 | 32357 | 1485 | 722 | 408 |
| Morgan County Rural Districts | 27 | 102 | 6 | 12 | 11 | 19 | 54 | 44 | 1 | — | 11125 | 31063 | 1128 | 1578 | 445 | 305 | 188 |
| Albany, City of | 1 | 23 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 11 | 1 | — | — | 17716 | 495 | 720 | 633 | 495 | 360 | 360 |
| Decatur, City of | 1 | 13 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 6 | — | — | — | 7515 | 540 | 1350 | — | 578 | 540 | 270 |
| Hartselle, City of | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 2880 | 300 | 450 | 1200 | 480 | 300 | 225 |
| Totals for Cities | 3 | 47 | 3 | 9 | 13 | 16 | 18 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1200 | 28111 | 1335 | 2520 | 1200 | 600 | 445 |
| Totals for County | 30 | 149 | 9 | 21 | 24 | 35 | 72 | 47 | 2 | 5 | 12325 | 59174 | 2463 | 4098 | 474 | 400 | 274 |
| Perry County Rural Districts | 6 | 42 | 10 | 29 | 6 | 9 | 17 | 16 | 2 | — | 3462 | 17180 | 749 | 2925 | 692 | 360 | 75 |
| Marion, City of | 1 | 6 | 1 | — | 2 | 5 | — | — | 1 | — | 3196 | 400 | — | — | 538 | 400 | — |
| Totals for County | 7 | 48 | 11 | 29 | 8 | 14 | 17 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 3462 | 20376 | 1149 | 2925 | 692 | 425 | 105 |
| Pickens County Rural Districts | 18 | 99 | 13 | 32 | 6 | 30 | 34 | 45 | — | 3 | 7 | 34 | 2054 | 8062 | 503 | 311 | 158 |
| Pike County Rural Districts | 19 | 77 | 6 | 28 | 12 | 16 | 40 | 28 | 1 | — | 11850 | 26691 | 1010 | 3325 | 624 | 351 | 170 |
| Troy, City of | 2 | 19 | — | 6 | 11 | 9 | — | — | 2 | — | 1150 | 10818 | — | 1800 | 1150 | 601 | 300 |
| Totals for County | 21 | 96 | 6 | 34 | 23 | 25 | 40 | 28 | 3 | 5 | 13000 | 37509 | 1010 | 5125 | 650 | 400 | 170 |

NUMBER OF TEACHERS, GRADES OF CERTIFICATES, SALARIES.—Continued.

| NAME OF COUNTY
AND CITY | No. of Teachers
(including Supts.,
and Supervisors) | | | GRADES OF CERTIFICATE | | | | | | | | Total Salaries Paid Teachers
(Not including Supervisors) | | | | Average Yearly
Salary (not includ-
ing Supervisors) | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------|---------|-----------------------|-------|--------|-------|---------|-------|--------|-------|---|--------|---------|--------|---|--------|---------|--------|
| | White | | Colored | White | | | | Colored | | | | White | | Colored | | White | | Colored | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Life | First | Second | Third | Life | First | Second | Third | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Randolph County Rural Districts | 38 | 92 | 8 | 23 | 4 | 19 | 64 | 43 | 1 | 10 | 20 | 13650 | 29529 | 2107 | 3864 | 379 | 321 | 263 | 168 |
| Reynolds, City of | 3 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 8 | | 1 | 1 | 1265 | 7400 | | 350 | 633 | 529 | | 175 |
| Totals for County | 41 | 106 | 8 | 25 | 7 | 25 | 72 | 43 | 1 | 11 | 21 | 14915 | 36929 | 2107 | 4214 | 393 | 348 | 263 | 169 |
| Russell County Rural Districts | 5 | 28 | 3 | 11 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 3112 | 15683 | 410 | 1940 | 778 | 560 | 147 | 176 |
| Girard, City of | 1 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 5580 | 495 | 522 | 507 | 495 | 261 | | 261 |
| Totals for County | 6 | 39 | 4 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 3112 | 21263 | 935 | 2462 | 778 | 545 | 209 | 190 |
| Shelby County | 28 | 101 | 9 | 21 | 7 | 20 | 53 | 49 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 16800 | 41550 | 1937 | 3823 | 622 | 411 | 215 | 182 |
| St. Clair County | 34 | 102 | 2 | 18 | 12 | 25 | 45 | 51 | 1 | | 3 | 16992 | 38184 | 300 | 2250 | 530 | 382 | 150 | 125 |
| Sumter County | 2 | 54 | 10 | 28 | 8 | 22 | 17 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 32 | 900 | 28162 | 1348 | 2995 | 900 | 522 | 135 | 107 |
| Talladega County Rural Districts | 17 | 84 | 10 | 47 | 13 | 14 | 37 | 37 | 1 | 7 | 49 | 7448 | 38541 | 1367 | 6666 | 497 | 435 | 137 | 146 |
| Sylacauga, City of | 1 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | | | | 1 | 1500 | 4691 | 292 | | 1500 | 670 | 292 | |
| Talladega, City of | 1 | 18 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 3 | | | 2 | 2 | 12870 | 600 | 480 | 480 | 715 | 300 | 240 | |
| Totals for Cities | 2 | 25 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 13 | 6 | | | 2 | 3 | 1500 | 17561 | 892 | 480 | 1500 | 702 | 297 | 240 |
| Totals for County | 19 | 109 | 13 | 49 | 21 | 27 | 43 | 37 | 1 | 9 | 52 | 8948 | 54102 | 2259 | 7146 | 559 | 496 | 174 | 146 |
| Tallapoosa County Rural Districts | 25 | 91 | 5 | 38 | 5 | 20 | 44 | 46 | 1 | 7 | 35 | 8919 | 26229 | 1070 | 4065 | 372 | 295 | 214 | 107 |
| Alexander City, City of | 2 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 970 | 6480 | 450 | 180 | 970 | 589 | 450 | 180 |
| Totals for County | 27 | 102 | 6 | 39 | 7 | 24 | 48 | 49 | 2 | 7 | 36 | 9889 | 32709 | 1520 | 4245 | 396 | 327 | 253 | 109 |
| Tuscaloosa County Rural Districts | 12 | 183 | 19 | 43 | 13 | 54 | 71 | 57 | | 5 | 57 | 6100 | 79031 | 3375 | 6697 | 555 | 432 | 178 | 156 |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|-----|----|-----|-------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|-------|
| Tuscaloosa, City of | 3 | 42 | 1 | 9 | 12 | 18 | 11 | 4 | | 6 | 3 | 900 | 21379 | | 3240 | 900 | 594 | 360 |
| Totals for County | 15 | 225 | 20 | 52 | 25 | 72 | 82 | 61 | | 11 | 60 | 7000 | 100410 | 3375 | 9937 | 583 | 458 | 178 |
| Walker County Rural Districts | 49 | 175 | 9 | 28 | 18 | 51 | 95 | 60 | 3 | 2 | 13 | 19 | 23770 | 5686 | 8376 | 506 | 413 | 632 |
| Jasper, City of | 1 | 12 | | 2 | 1 | 9 | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | | 5689 | 540 | | 474 | | 270 |
| Totals for County | 50 | 187 | 9 | 30 | 19 | 60 | 98 | 60 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 20 | 23770 | 5686 | 8916 | 506 | 417 | 632 |
| Washington County | 6 | 74 | 4 | 14 | 2 | 22 | 28 | 28 | | 1 | 17 | 1329 | 26762 | 631 | 1885 | 386 | 362 | 157 |
| Wilcox County | 8 | 68 | 13 | 27 | 11 | 22 | 37 | 6 | | 4 | 35 | 6432 | 34485 | 1691 | 3268 | 919 | 507 | 141 |
| Winston County | 37 | 63 | | | 4 | 14 | 38 | 44 | | | | 11924 | 17246 | | | 331 | 278 | |
| Rural Districts | 1538 | 5987 | 460 | 1623 | 715 | 1672 | 2833 | 2232 | 59 | 23 | 413 | 1572 | \$695531 | \$2307081 | \$ 80355 | \$288992 | \$ 472 | \$312 |
| Totals for Cities | 151 | 1453 | 54 | 410 | 476 | 558 | 364 | 98 | 43 | 26 | 230 | 159 | \$ 95462 | \$ 981541 | \$ 31924 | \$157607 | \$1345 | \$698 |
| Grand Total | 1689 | 7410 | 514 | 2033 | 1191 | 2230 | 3197 | 2330 | 102 | 49 | 643 | 1731 | \$790993 | \$3288622 | \$112279 | \$446599 | \$ 520 | \$375 |

SCHOOL HOUSES DEEDED, VALUE OF PROPERTY, SCHOOL DESKS.

| NAME OF COUNTY
AND CITY | SCHOOL HOUSES DEEDED TO | | | | | | VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY | | | | SCHOOL DESKS
(Rural Schools Only) | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------|----------|------------------|-------|--------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|
| | White | | | Colored | | | Schoolhouses and
Sites | | Desks and other
Furniture | | Teaching
Equipment | | Number
Double
Desks | |
| | State | County | District | Private
Owner | State | County | District | Private
Owner | White | Colored | White | Colored | White | Colored |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Autauga Co. Rural Dis. | 18 | | 4 | 28 | 1 | | | 20 | \$ 34800 | \$ 1000 | \$ 4110 | \$ | 470 | 12 |
| Prattville, City of | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 16000 | 2500 | 1690 | 100 | 500 | 50 |
| Totals for County | 18 | | 5 | 28 | 1 | 1 | 29 | | 50800 | 3500 | 5710 | 100 | 1321 | 50 |
| Baldwin County | 52 | | 8 | 21 | 5 | 2 | 14 | | 113305 | 16212 | 12600 | 1028 | 1575 | 45 |
| Barbour Co. Rural Dis. | 20 | 2 | 19 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 28 | | 27405 | 2425 | 3875 | 300 | 461 | |
| Eufaula, City of | | | 2 | | | 1 | | | 40000 | 2500 | 3090 | 500 | 500 | 100 |
| Totals for County | 20 | 2 | 21 | 18 | 1 | 2 | 28 | | 67405 | 4925 | 6375 | 800 | 961 | 100 |
| Bibb County | 27 | | 15 | 15 | 1 | 4 | 9 | | 85450 | 10800 | 17818 | 1585 | 960 | 105 |
| Blount County | 46 | | 34 | 4 | | | 6 | | 64150 | | 14035 | | 735 | |
| Bullock Co. Rural Dis. | 6 | | | 14 | 4 | | 42 | | 22600 | 15955 | 2821 | 316 | 460 | 259 |
| Union Springs, City of | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 50000 | 5000 | 4000 | 600 | 1500 | 100 |
| Totals for County | 6 | | 1 | 14 | 4 | 1 | 42 | | 72600 | 20955 | 6821 | 916 | 1960 | 359 |
| Butler County Rural Dis. | 27 | 3 | 23 | 21 | | | 5 | 18 | 65000 | 2825 | 8894 | 360 | 839 | 242 |
| Greenville, City of | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 14000 | 3000 | 1500 | 300 | 300 | 75 |
| Totals for County | 27 | 3 | 24 | 21 | | 6 | 18 | | 79000 | 5825 | 10394 | 660 | 1139 | 317 |
| Calhoun County Rural Dis. | 42 | | 8 | 11 | | | 21 | | 82075 | 7090 | 14274 | 475 | 542 | 15 |
| Anniston, City of | | | 5 | | | 1 | | | 53000 | 10000 | 10000 | 2000 | | |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|--------|-------|-------|------|------|-----|------|-----|------|------|
| Jacksonville, City of | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 15000 | 2500 | 1000 | 50 | 250 | | | | | |
| Piedmont, City of | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 15000 | 1000 | 2500 | 500 | 500 | | | | | |
| Totals for Cities | | | | 7 | | | | | 8 | 119000 | 18500 | 13500 | 2250 | 750 | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 42 | 16 | 11 | 24 | | | | | | 198075 | 20690 | 27774 | 2725 | 1292 | 15 | 1598 | 90 | 1105 | 25 |
| Chambers Co. Rural Dis. | 31 | 17 | 5 | 15 | 16 | | | | | 290700 | 44450 | 33260 | 6400 | 5238 | 553 | 1495 | 666 | 3070 | |
| Lanett, City of | | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | 60000 | 5000 | 2500 | 500 | 2000 | 250 | | | | |
| Totals for County | 31 | 19 | 5 | 15 | 17 | | | | | 296700 | 49450 | 35760 | 6900 | 7238 | 803 | 1495 | 666 | 3070 | |
| Cherokee County | 29 | 31 | 11 | | 12 | | | | | 62800 | | 9606 | | 390 | | 1239 | 261 | | 5372 |
| Chilton County | 30 | 40 | 3 | | 11 | 7 | | | | 57650 | 6400 | 9011 | 250 | 455 | 103 | 1248 | | 596 | 3461 |
| Choctaw County | 38 | | 2 | 17 | | | | | 4 | 37800 | 12005 | 6129 | 575 | 353 | | 349 | | 722 | 1899 |
| Clarke County | 20 | 1 | 29 | 11 | 8 | 14 | 6 | | | 43110 | 15750 | 7299 | 1419 | 574 | 25 | 702 | | 545 | 1167 |
| Clay County | 43 | 27 | | | | 9 | | | | 97800 | 1400 | 16995 | 260 | 4145 | 140 | 1447 | | 1350 | 7426 |
| Cleburne County | 32 | 22 | 9 | | | 4 | | | | 47350 | 1150 | 4885 | 150 | 870 | 45 | 381 | | 184 | 3755 |
| Coffee County Rural Dis. | 47 | 3 | 13 | 8 | 3 | | 1 | 14 | | 90575 | 59750 | 11500 | 540 | 570 | 140 | 1841 | 40 | 595 | 4688 |
| Enterprise, City of | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | 2000 | 1600 | 1500 | 800 | 500 | 500 | | | | |
| Totals for County | 47 | 3 | 14 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 14 | | | 92575 | 61350 | 13000 | 1340 | 1070 | 640 | 1841 | 40 | 595 | 4688 |
| Colbert County Rural Dis. | 27 | 1 | 11 | 13 | 1 | 3 | 17 | | | 49950 | 3500 | 6538 | 307 | 1546 | 37 | 488 | 70 | 940 | 2880 |
| Sheffield, City of | | | 2 | | | 1 | | | | 90000 | 2000 | 7500 | 500 | 500 | 100 | | | | |
| Tusculum, City of | | | 2 | | | 1 | | | | 60000 | 24000 | 6000 | 4000 | 500 | 400 | | | | |
| Totals for Cities | | 4 | | | | 2 | | | | 150000 | 26000 | 13500 | 4500 | 1000 | 500 | | | | |
| Totals for County | 27 | 1 | 15 | 13 | 1 | 5 | 17 | | | 199950 | 29500 | 20038 | 4807 | 2546 | 537 | 488 | 70 | 940 | 2880 |
| Conecuh County | 33 | 2 | 15 | 14 | 16 | 1 | 3 | 16 | | 82970 | 30635 | 19669 | 2527 | 2200 | 687 | 608 | 95 | 964 | 161 |
| Cosa County | 28 | | 19 | 7 | 1 | | 6 | 18 | | 54110 | 16906 | 7089 | 710 | 522 | 100 | 160 | 30 | 1403 | 2276 |
| Covington Co. Rural Dis. | 34 | 7 | 32 | 20 | | | 7 | 12 | | 66750 | 5820 | | | 517 | 10 | 962 | 553 | 1318 | 4781 |

SCHOOL HOUSES DEEDED, VALUE OF PROPERTY, SCHOOL DESKS.—Continued.

| NAME OF COUNTY
AND CITY | SCHOOL HOUSES DEEDED TO | | | | VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY | | | | SCHOOL DESKS
(Rural Schools Only) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------|----------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|
| | White | | Colored | | Schoolhouses and
Sites | Desks and other
Furniture | | Teaching
Equipment | Number
Double
Desks | | Number
Single
Desks | | | | | | | | | | |
| | State | County | District | Private
Owner | | State | County | | District | Private
Owner | White | Colored | White | Colored | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Andalusia, City of | | | 1 | | 70000 | | 6000 | | 1500 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Florala, City of | | | 1 | | 35000 | | 2000 | | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals for Cities | | | 2 | | 105000 | | 8000 | | 1600 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 34 | 7 | 34 | 20 | 171750 | 5820 | 8000 | | 2117 | 10 | 962 | 553 | 1318 | 4781 | 887 | | | | | | |
| Crenshaw County | 31 | 27 | 15 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 93050 | 3740 | 14640 | 690 | 455 | 32 | 1539 | 307 | 979 | 114 | 4057 | 728 | |
| Cullman Co. Rural Dis. | 44 | | 65 | 10 | | | | 2 | 112925 | | 14775 | | | 2026 | 2543 | | 315 | | 8307 | 175 | |
| Cullman, City of | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | 20000 | | 1470 | | | | | | 315 | | 8307 | 175 | |
| Totals for County | 44 | | 66 | 10 | | | | 2 | 132925 | | 16245 | | | 2026 | 2543 | | 315 | | 8307 | 175 | |
| Dale County Rural Dis. | 48 | | 17 | 1 | 2 | | 11 | 1 | 78650 | 6450 | 9710 | 690 | | 2041 | 150 | 1432 | 24 | 635 | 3769 | 648 | |
| Ozark, City of | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 10000 | 500 | 5000 | 200 | | 200 | | | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 48 | | 18 | 1 | 2 | | 12 | 1 | 88650 | 6950 | 14710 | 890 | | 2241 | 150 | 1432 | 24 | 635 | 3769 | 648 | |
| Dallas County Rural Dis. | 6 | 2 | 8 | 10 | | | 3 | 9 | 63 | 6400 | 4225 | 280 | | 710 | | | 327 | 365 | | | |
| Selma, City of | | | 5 | | | | 2 | | 180000 | 30000 | 14000 | 3000 | | | | | 327 | 365 | | | |
| Totals for County | 6 | 2 | 13 | 10 | | | 3 | 11 | 63 | 217364 | 36400 | 18225 | 3280 | 710 | | | | | | | |
| DeKalb County | 47 | | 57 | 9 | | | 4 | | 154400 | 1200 | 19665 | | | 375 | | 1898 | | 1222 | 5018 | | |
| Elmore County | 47 | | 15 | 1 | | | 13 | 13 | 130610 | 13490 | 13900 | 665 | | 5346 | 110 | 540 | 50 | 2870 | 50 | 4500 | 2316 |
| Escambia Co. Rural Dis. | 47 | 3 | 7 | 17 | 2 | | 1 | 10 | 65817 | 4200 | 11583 | 340 | | 563 | 4 | 900 | 50 | 1386 | | 3857 | 210 |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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[illegible]

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|------|-----|------|-----|------|------|
| Macon County Rural Dis. | 14 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 14 | 1 | 26 | 12 | 14125 | 34495 | 4818 | 2182 | 2235 | 98 | 191 | 539 | 146 | 122 | 448 | 1751 |
| Tuskegee, City of | | | 1 | | | | | | 15000 | | 500 | | 250 | | | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 14 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 14 | 1 | 26 | 12 | 29125 | 34495 | 5318 | 2182 | 2485 | 98 | 191 | 539 | 146 | 122 | 448 | 1751 |
| Madison Co Rural Dis. | 32 | | 13 | 11 | 4 | | 10 | 25 | 15650 | 15350 | 17400 | 1355 | 923 | 143 | 1255 | 192 | 3157 | | 6514 | 2095 |
| Huntsville, City of | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | 65393 | 8500 | 20920 | 1527 | | | | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 32 | | 15 | 11 | 4 | | 11 | 25 | 222043 | 23850 | 38320 | 2912 | 923 | 143 | 1255 | 192 | 3157 | | 6514 | 2095 |
| Marengo Co. Rural Dis. | 31 | | 13 | 17 | 2 | | 9 | 19 | 58975 | 13205 | 6955 | 925 | 740 | 109 | 837 | 164 | 454 | | 2572 | 1663 |
| Demopolis, City of | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 32000 | 2500 | 5000 | 500 | 500 | | | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 31 | | 14 | 17 | 2 | | 10 | 19 | 90975 | 15705 | 11955 | 1425 | 1240 | 109 | 837 | 164 | 454 | | 2572 | 1663 |
| Marion County | 53 | 1 | 10 | 18 | 1 | | | 4 | 68400 | 800 | 6662 | | 578 | | 651 | | 296 | | 1707 | 175 |
| Marshall County | 42 | 1 | 10 | 32 | | | | 6 | 74905 | 400 | 16402 | 200 | 780 | | 3150 | | 831 | | 7131 | |
| Mobile County Rural Dis. | | 45 | | 8 | 2 | 10 | | 32 | 267750 | 25000 | 26160 | 2000 | 1300 | 500 | | | | | | |
| Mobile, City of | | | 10 | 1 | | | 4 | | 500000 | 35000 | 40000 | 5000 | 12000 | 1000 | | | | | | |
| Totals for County | | 45 | 10 | 9 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 32 | 767750 | 60000 | 66160 | 7000 | 13300 | 1500 | | | | | | |
| Monroe County | 41 | | 28 | 3 | | | 44 | 1 | 98900 | 7100 | 17290 | | 1555 | | 1368 | | 606 | | 3342 | |
| Montgomery Co. Rural Dis. | 12 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 4 | | 5 | 58 | 89250 | 21300 | 30975 | 2132 | 3360 | 1325 | 133 | 389 | 1575 | 235 | 2436 | 7313 |
| Montgomery, City of | | | 10 | | | | 3 | | 440000 | 57500 | 46837 | 4000 | | | | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 12 | 1 | 16 | 8 | 4 | | 8 | 58 | 529250 | 78800 | 77612 | 6132 | 3360 | 1325 | 133 | 389 | 1575 | 235 | 2436 | 7313 |
| Morgan County Rural Dis. | 30 | 1 | 29 | 12 | | | 4 | 11 | 34450 | 4200 | 5350 | 100 | 6240 | 320 | 1400 | 50 | 222 | | 3477 | 230 |
| Albany, City of | | | 5 | | | | 1 | | 64670 | 1000 | 5442 | 150 | | | | | | | | |
| Decatur, City of | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 29000 | 5000 | 2000 | 500 | 150 | | | | | | | |
| Hartselle, City of | | | 1 | | | | | | 25000 | | 2000 | 382 | | | | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 30 | 1 | 36 | 12 | | | 6 | 11 | 203120 | 10200 | 14802 | 1032 | 150 | | | | | | | |
| Perry County Rural Dis. | 14 | 3 | 11 | 8 | 7 | | 2 | 28 | 26880 | 7600 | 3235 | 1459 | 318 | 270 | 375 | 218 | 139 | | 1277 | 3117 |
| Marion, City of | | | 1 | | | | | | 10000 | | 850 | 50 | | | | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 14 | 3 | 12 | 8 | 7 | | 2 | 28 | 36880 | 7600 | 4085 | 1509 | 318 | 270 | 375 | 218 | 139 | | 1277 | 3117 |

SCHOOL HOUSES DEEDED, VALUE OF PROPERTY, SCHOOL DESKS.—Continued.

| NAME OF COUNTY
AND CITY | SCHOOL HOUSES DEEDED TO | | | | VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY | | | | SCHOOL DESKS
(Rural Schools Only) | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------|----------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| | White | | Colored | | Schoolhouses and
Sites | Desks and other
Furniture | Teaching
Equipment | Number
Double
Desks | | Number
Single
Desks | | | | | | | | | |
| | State | County | District | Private
Owner | | | | State | County | District | Private
Owner | White | Colored | | | | | | |
| | | | | | White | Colored | White | | | | | | | Colored | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | White | Colored | White | Colored | White | Colored | White | Colored |
| Pickens County | 37 | | 29 | 4 | 5 | 21 | 25 | 108615 | 13210 | 8120 | 572 | 527 | 27 | 1047 | 355 | 832 | 53 | 3476 | 2055 |
| Pike County Rural Dis. | 30 | | 30 | 5 | | 22 | 13 | 63325 | 8375 | 8615 | 385 | 346 | | 1197 | | 695 | 32 | 418 | 1007 |
| Troy, City of | | | 1 | | | | | 35000 | 4000 | 4000 | 250 | 1000 | 50 | | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 30 | | 31 | 5 | | 22 | 13 | 98325 | 8375 | 12615 | 635 | 1346 | 50 | 1197 | | 695 | 32 | 418 | 1007 |
| Randolph Co. Rural Dis. | 44 | | 27 | 1 | 5 | 16 | 1 | 90000 | 15900 | 11125 | 1365 | 773 | 25 | 369 | | 5132 | 350 | 6088 | 1245 |
| Roanoke, City of | | | 2 | | | 1 | | 55000 | 1000 | 3500 | 200 | 200 | | | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 44 | | 29 | 1 | 5 | 17 | 1 | 145000 | 16900 | 14625 | 1565 | 973 | 25 | 369 | | 5132 | 350 | 6088 | 1245 |
| Russell County Rural Dis. | 17 | | 4 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 35650 | 14200 | 3820 | 958 | 458 | 152 | 117 | 195 | 491 | 85 | 114 | 12 |
| Girard, City of | | | 2 | | | 1 | | 25000 | 2000 | 2000 | 250 | 200 | 50 | | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 17 | | 6 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 60650 | 16200 | 5820 | 1208 | 658 | 202 | 117 | 195 | 491 | 85 | 114 | 12 |
| Shelby County | 30 | | 32 | 13 | | 13 | 13 | 65150 | 3050 | 9824 | 320 | 815 | 5 | 2179 | 317 | 592 | | 1245 | 507 |
| St. Clair County | 30 | | 38 | 17 | | 5 | 4 | 133300 | 13775 | 18040 | 2335 | 1035 | 40 | 912 | 58 | 1625 | 162 | 6109 | 1039 |
| Sumter County | 13 | | 17 | 2 | 4 | 29 | 5 | 55325 | 17550 | 7040 | 1370 | 768 | 120 | 306 | 140 | 752 | 107 | 1553 | 540 |
| Talladega Co. Rural Dis. | 30 | | 11 | 22 | 2 | 15 | 38 | 34350 | 5420 | 4143 | 245 | 205 | 40 | 1114 | | 897 | 50 | 4961 | 4282 |
| Sylacauga, City of | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 30000 | 2000 | 2000 | 500 | 500 | | | | | | | |
| Talladega, City of | | | 2 | | | | | 40000 | 10000 | 3000 | 100 | 1100 | | | | | | | |
| Totals for Cities | | | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | 70000 | 10000 | 5000 | 100 | 1600 | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|----|-----|------------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|-------|------|-------|------|--------|-------|
| Totals for County | 30 | 1 | 14 | 22 | 2 | 16 | 39 | 104350 | 15420 | 9143 | 345 | 1805 | 40 | 1114 | 897 | 50 | 4961 | 4262 | |
| Tallapoosa Co Rural Dis. | 32 | 3 | 19 | 21 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 98865 | 12620 | 8357 | 785 | 234 | 15 | 994 | 195 | 1123 | 67 | 1576 | 569 |
| Alexander City, City of | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 30000 | 2500 | 5000 | 750 | 500 | 50 | | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 32 | 3 | 20 | 21 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 128865 | 15120 | 13357 | 1535 | 734 | 65 | 994 | 195 | 1123 | 67 | 1576 | 569 |
| Tuscaloosa Co Rural Dis. | 28 | 2 | 35 | 42 | 1 | 25 | 19 | 80030 | 15090 | 11759 | 1197 | 1061 | 162 | 884 | 62 | 1799 | 175 | 5500 | 2984 |
| Tuscaloosa, City of | | | 5 | | | 1 | | 103000 | 8000 | 6500 | 500 | 4000 | 60 | | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 28 | 2 | 40 | 42 | 1 | 26 | 19 | 183030 | 23090 | 18259 | 1697 | 5061 | 222 | 884 | 62 | 1799 | 175 | 5500 | 2984 |
| Walker County Rural Dis. | 34 | 1 | 29 | 40 | | 2 | 19 | 144307 | 51100 | 18582 | 1911 | 1427 | 425 | 1619 | 424 | 3075 | 76 | 10877 | 1773 |
| Jasper, City of | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 35000 | 500 | 1500 | | 150 | | | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 34 | 1 | 30 | 40 | | 3 | 19 | 179307 | 51600 | 20082 | 1911 | 1577 | 425 | 1619 | 424 | 3075 | 76 | 10877 | 1773 |
| Washington County | 29 | | 18 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 25950 | 2150 | 5455 | | 60 | | 374 | | 432 | | 2021 | 637 |
| Wilcox County | 12 | 19 | 9 | 1 | | | 39 | 42170 | | 40551 | | 532 | | 422 | | 486 | | 1262 | |
| Winston County | 42 | | 14 | 16 | | | | 73750 | | 7230 | | 570 | | 642 | | 431 | | 3247 | |
| Rural Districts | 2093 | 153 | 1293 | 908 | 178 | 27 | 484 | 1089 | \$ 922584 | \$818436 | \$ 77575 | \$ 93581 | \$17281 | 61791 | 8293 | 77025 | 5769 | 235499 | 75006 |
| Totals for Cities | | | 134 | 3 | | 52 | 2 | \$ 4788410 | \$ 403544 | \$411193 | \$ 50467 | \$ 45531 | \$ 4870 | | | | | | |
| Grand Total | 2093 | 153 | 1427 | 911 | 178 | 27 | 536 | 1091 | \$10451950 | \$1326128 | \$128042 | \$139112 | \$22151 | 61791 | 8293 | 77025 | 5769 | 235499 | 75006 |

RECEIPTS

| NAME OF COUNTY
AND CITY | Balance on hand from
previous year | Public Funds, including
Gen. Fund, Poll Tax,
Bonus Fund and
County Fund | District Taxes | Loans, Bond Sales, War-
rants, Gen'l Prop. Tax
not already specified | Town appropriation, not
District Tax | From Sales of
Property, Etc. | Matriculation, Inciden-
tal Fees, Etc. | Supplement by Patrons
for Salaries, Etc. | For Alteration and
Erection of School-
houses | From all Other Sources | Total | Overdrafts |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|----------------|--|---|---------------------------------|---|---|---|------------------------|----------|------------|
| Autauga County Rural Districts | \$ | \$ 22375 | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ 139 | \$ 3357 | \$ 108 | \$ 1512 | \$ 27491 | |
| Prattville, City of | | 4817 | | | 300 | | 1640 | | | 1508 | 8265 | |
| Totals for County | | 27192 | | | 300 | | 1779 | 3357 | 108 | 3020 | 35756 | |
| Baldwin County | 17160 | 75703 | 4105 | | 5785 | | 381 | 594 | 9085 | 197 | 113010 | |
| Barbour County Rural Districts | 828 | 31782 | | | 90 | | 1163 | | | 2499 | 36362 | |
| Eufaula, City of | | 5225 | | | 2500 | | 1500 | | | | 9225 | |
| Totals for County | 828 | 37007 | | | 2500 | | 2663 | | | 2499 | 45587 | |
| Bibb County | 4589 | 47948 | | 150 | | | 9000 | 1156 | 129 | 3872 | 66844 | |
| Blount County | 1509 | 54018 | 300 | | | | | | | 728 | 56555 | |
| Bullock County Rural Districts | 117 | 25056 | | | | | 896 | 1609 | 1661 | 236 | 29575 | |
| Union Springs, City of | 79 | 8988 | | | 2888 | | 69 | | | | 12024 | |
| Totals for County | 196 | 34044 | | | 2888 | | 965 | 1609 | 1661 | 236 | 41599 | |
| Butler County Rural Districts | 1878 | 54178 | | | | | | | | | 57858 | |
| Greenville, City of | 6 | 6500 | | | 600 | | 1401 | | 1802 | | 8507 | |
| Totals for County | 1884 | 60678 | | | 600 | | 1401 | | 1802 | | 66365 | |
| Calhoun County Rural Districts | 8556 | 61330 | 519 | 11 | | | 2668 | 1487 | 10516 | 8860 | 88047 | |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

219

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------|--------|------|-------|--|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|------|
| Aniston, City of | 279 | 35000 | | | | 5613 | | | | 45392 | 162 |
| Jacksonville, City of | 41 | 5650 | | | | 716 | | | | 6407 | 11 |
| Piedmont, City of | 238 | | | | | 730 | | | | 7228 | |
| Totals for Cities | 553 | 46910 | | | | 7059 | | | | 59527 | 173 |
| Totals for County | 9114 | 108240 | 519 | 11 | | 9727 | 1487 | 10516 | 3860 | 148474 | 173 |
| Chambers County Rural Districts | 1 | 76342 | | | | 9856 | 2294 | 43000 | 5240 | 139782 | |
| Lanett, City of | | 10260 | | | | | | | | 26045 | |
| Totals for County | 1 | 86602 | | | | 9856 | 2294 | 43000 | 20083 | 165827 | |
| Cherokee County | 1461 | 39855 | 514 | | | 806 | 2263 | 8286 | 1467 | 55058 | |
| Chilton County | 2568 | 44464 | 2371 | | | 543 | 2039 | 425 | | 52415 | |
| Choctaw County | 1887 | 27387 | | | | 195 | 1042 | | 908 | 31419 | |
| Clarke County | 3147 | 36563 | | | | 1639 | 5258 | 1449 | 2661 | 50722 | |
| Clay County | 1888 | 47207 | 2289 | | | 4043 | 200 | 5060 | 6357 | 67039 | |
| Cleburne County | 880 | 18963 | | | | 718 | 222 | 674 | 687 | 22144 | |
| Coffee County Rural Districts | 1718 | 54412 | 2747 | 3763 | | 180 | 350 | 42536 | 3118 | 109824 | |
| Enterprise, City of | 10 | 5600 | 3197 | | | 800 | | | | 9607 | |
| Totals for County | 1728 | 60012 | 5944 | 3763 | | 980 | 350 | 42536 | 3118 | 119481 | |
| Colbert County Rural Districts | 59 | 45808 | | | | 650 | 260 | 20933 | 793 | 68503 | |
| Sheffield, City of | 23 | 9000 | 8368 | 60000 | | 225 | | | | 81041 | |
| Tusculum, City of | | 8525 | | | | 1500 | | | | 13065 | 9950 |
| Totals for Cities | 23 | 17525 | 8368 | 60000 | | 1725 | | | | 3040 | |
| Totals for County | 82 | 63353 | 8368 | 60000 | | 2375 | 260 | 20933 | 3333 | 94106 | 9950 |
| Conecuh County | 792 | 49405 | 2600 | | | 1784 | 25332 | | 5596 | 87009 | |
| Coosa County | 1187 | 21798 | | | | 273 | 4664 | 200 | 286 | 28358 | |

RECEIPTS.—Continued

| NAME OF COUNTY
AND CITY | Balance on hand from
previous year | Public Funds, including
Gen. Fund, Poll Tax,
Bonus Fund and
County Fund | District Taxes | Loans, Bond Sales, War-
rants, Gen'l Prop. Tax
not already specified | Town appropriation, not
District Tax | From Sales of
Property, Etc. | Matriculation, Incident-
tal Fees, Etc. | Supplement by Patrons
for Salaries, Etc. | For Alteration and
Erection of School-
houses | From all Other Sources | Total | Overdrafts |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|----------------|--|---|---------------------------------|--|---|---|------------------------|-------|------------|
| Covington County Rural Districts | 7215 | 54265 | | 28 | | | | 2045 | 2969 | 1018 | 69010 | |
| Andalusia, City of | | 8550 | | | 2346 | | | 2133 | | | 300 | |
| Florala, City of | | 4500 | | | 1090 | | | 1250 | | | 795 | |
| Totals for Cities | | 13350 | | | 3436 | | | 3383 | | | 20964 | |
| Totals for County | 7215 | 67615 | | 28 | 3436 | | | 5428 | 1018 | | 89974 | |
| Crenshaw County | 2812 | 45255 | 270 | | | | | 1006 | | 253 | 57446 | |
| Cullman County Rural Districts | 1410 | 57423 | 2897 | | | | | 1965 | 2857 | 1488 | 69694 | |
| Cullman, City of | 883 | 3000 | | 3606 | | | | 360 | | 656 | 8505 | |
| Totals for County | 2293 | 60423 | 2897 | 3606 | | | | 2325 | 2857 | 2144 | 78199 | |
| Dale County Rural Districts | 1217 | 45025 | | | 200 | | | 53 | 1781 | 2760 | 53774 | |
| Osark, City of | | 7000 | | | 640 | | | 900 | | 300 | 8840 | |
| Totals for County | 1217 | 52025 | | | 840 | | | 953 | 1781 | 3060 | 62614 | |
| Dallas County Rural Districts | 878 | 37835 | | | | | | 1224 | 1431 | 50 | 42296 | |
| Selma, City of | 922 | 20000 | 15915 | | | | | 7672 | | 6911 | 51420 | |
| Totals for County | 1800 | 57835 | 15915 | | | | | 8896 | 50 | 7789 | 93716 | |
| DeKalb County | 558 | 63185 | 4330 | | | | | 3276 | 1300 | 2122 | 74771 | |
| Elmore County | 3000 | 51351 | 3226 | | | | | 2134 | 291 | 3377 | 66408 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|-------|--|-------|------|-------|------|--------|-------|
| Escambia County Rural Districts | 12401 | 40453 | 17731 | | | | | 30 | 280 | | | 1831 | 72926 |
| Atmore, City of | 384 | 3076 | 2274 | | | 250 | | | | | | 107 | 6091 |
| Brewton, City of (Unable to secure report) | | 4786 | | | | | | | | | | | 4786 |
| Totals for Cities | | 7861 | | | | | | | | | | | 10876 |
| Totals for County | 12785 | 48514 | 20005 | | | 250 | | 30 | 280 | | | 1938 | 83802 |
| Etowah County Rural Districts | 3139 | 56531 | 1864 | | | | | | | 5164 | | | 66698 |
| Alabama City, City of | 166 | 8000 | | 2500 | | 1400 | | | | | 1415 | 18481 | |
| Attalla, City of | 158 | 4000 | | 900 | | 800 | | 1512 | | | 400 | 7770 | |
| Gadsden, City of | 2222 | 20150 | | 12300 | | 11021 | | 2007 | | | | 47700 | |
| Totals for Cities | 2546 | 32150 | | 15700 | | 13221 | | 3519 | | | 1815 | 68951 | |
| Totals for County | 5685 | 88631 | 1864 | 15700 | | 13221 | | 3519 | | 5164 | 1815 | 135649 | |
| Fayette County | 953 | 39074 | | | | | | | | 3500 | 1232 | 44759 | |
| Franklin County Rural Districts | 2122 | 44761 | 748 | | | | | 880 | 1759 | 236 | 469 | 50975 | |
| Russellville, City of | | 3100 | | | | | | 2353 | | | | 5453 | |
| Totals for County | 2122 | 47861 | 748 | | | | | 3233 | 1759 | 236 | 469 | 56428 | |
| Geneva County | 990 | 52260 | 3532 | | | | | 1079 | 5001 | 13662 | 2856 | 79380 | |
| Greene County | | 21202 | | | | | | 796 | 905 | 119 | 235 | 28257 | |
| Hale County Rural Districts | 1146 | 37701 | | | | | | 343 | 444 | 186 | 1427 | 41247 | |
| Greenboro, City of | | 6531 | | | | | | 1334 | | | | 7865 | |
| Totals for County | 1146 | 44232 | | | | | | 1677 | 444 | 186 | 1427 | 49112 | |
| Henry County | 472 | 36854 | | | | | | | | | | 37326 | |
| Houston County Rural Districts | 881 | 46770 | | | | | | 546 | 1390 | 1535 | 788 | 51910 | |
| Dothan, City of | | 14500 | | | | 4852 | | 16371 | | | 546 | 38269 | |
| Totals for County | 881 | 61270 | | | | 4852 | | 16917 | 1390 | 1535 | 1334 | 88179 | |
| Jackson County Rural Districts | 3446 | 65534 | | | | 149 | | 1397 | 650 | 3748 | | 74974 | |
| Bridgeport, City of | | 3500 | | | | 1479 | | | | | | 4779 | |
| Totals for County | 3446 | 68834 | | | | 1628 | | 1397 | 650 | 3748 | | 79753 | |

RECEIPTS.—Continued

| NAME OF COUNTY
AND CITY | Balance on hand from
previous year. | Public Funds, including
Gen. Fund, Poll Tax,
Bonus Fund and
County Fund. | District Taxes. | Loans, Bond Sales, War-
rants, Gen'l Prop. Tax
not already specified. | Town appropriation, not
District Tax | From Sales of
Property, Etc. | Matriculation, Inciden-
tal Fees, Etc. | Supplement by Patrons
for Salaries, Etc. | For Alteration and
Erection of School-
houses. | From all Other Sources. | Total | Overdrafts |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|-----------------|---|---|---------------------------------|---|---|--|-------------------------|---------|------------|
| Jefferson County Rural Districts | 67062 | 375191 | | 204356 | 11404 | | | 26751 | 12281 | 27613 | 718254 | |
| Bessemer, City of | | 70813 | | | | | 1249 | | | | 82966 | |
| Birmingham, City of | | 585547 | 312640 | | | | 2392 | | | 7880 | 908459 | |
| Totals for Cities | | 655860 | 312640 | | 11404 | | 3641 | | | 7880 | 991425 | |
| Totals for County | 67062 | 1031051 | 312640 | 204356 | 11404 | | 3641 | 26751 | 12281 | 35493 | 1704679 | |
| Lamar County | 456 | 40687 | | | 500 | | 1265 | 2839 | 2544 | 5763 | 54054 | |
| Lauderdale County Rural Districts | 1572 | 65335 | 1448 | | | | | | 16000 | 12488 | 97843 | |
| Florence, City of | | 13292 | 2226 | | 9648 | | 538 | | | 9046 | 34750 | |
| Totals for County | 1572 | 79627 | 3674 | | 9648 | | 538 | | 16000 | 21534 | 132593 | |
| Lawrence County | 870 | 49560 | 3431 | | | | 354 | 720 | 28513 | 2367 | 85315 | |
| Lee County Rural Districts | 15 | 43550 | | | | 200 | | 1049 | 5950 | 395 | 51159 | |
| Opelika, City of | 892 | 11260 | | | 20990 | | | | | 6 | 33157 | |
| Phoenix, City of | | 8973 | | | 500 | | | | | | 9478 | |
| Totals for Cities | 892 | 20233 | | | 21499 | | | | | 6 | 42630 | |
| Totals for County | 907 | 63783 | | | 21499 | 200 | | 1049 | 5950 | 401 | 93789 | |
| Limestone County | 585 | 53383 | 1434 | | | | | | | | | |
| Athens, City of | | 2509 | | | | | | | 20777 | 3194 | 84373 | |
| Totals for County | 585 | 60892 | 1434 | | | | | | 20777 | 3256 | 90138 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------|------|-------|--|-------|------|------|------|-------|--------|----|
| Lowndes County | 465 | 29542 | | | | | 423 | 738 | 56 | 457 | 31681 | |
| Macon County Rural Districts | 900 | 29143 | | | | | 358 | 3032 | 757 | | 34190 | |
| Tukeyee, City of | | 3429 | | | | 945 | 1386 | | | 211 | 5971 | |
| Totals for County | 900 | 32572 | | | | 945 | 1744 | 3032 | 757 | 211 | 40161 | |
| Madison County Rural Districts | 440 | 97856 | | | | | 70 | 1321 | 7725 | 19342 | 130746 | |
| Huntsville, City of | | 16151 | | | | 9922 | 5056 | | | | 31129 | |
| Totals for County | 440 | 113787 | | | | 9922 | 5126 | 1321 | 7725 | 19342 | 161875 | |
| Marengo County | 1169 | 62359 | | | | 800 | 480 | 1672 | 316 | 987 | 67783 | |
| Demopolis, City of | 274 | 8500 | | | | | 1781 | | | 299 | 10854 | |
| Totals for County | 1443 | 70859 | | | | 800 | 2261 | 1572 | 316 | 1286 | 78637 | |
| Marion County | 868 | 30457 | | | | 76 | 1447 | 5068 | 8397 | 2259 | 48562 | |
| Marshall County | 4395 | 56083 | 3803 | | | | 3187 | 927 | 425 | | 68360 | |
| Mobile County Rural Districts | 618 | 118277 | | | | 850 | | | 2315 | 1462 | 169975 | |
| Mobile, City of | | 207503 | | | | | | | | | 207503 | |
| Totals for County | 618 | 325780 | | | | 850 | | | 2315 | 1462 | 377478 | |
| Monroe County | 4606 | 53666 | | | | | 2082 | 2904 | 841 | 2390 | 66999 | |
| Montgomery County Rural Dis. | 22526 | 105240 | | | | 5040 | 665 | 3880 | 1051 | 7725 | 146127 | |
| Montgomery, City of | 10613 | 91257 | | | | 57000 | | | | | 153370 | |
| Totals for County | 33139 | 196497 | | | | 62040 | 665 | 3880 | 1051 | 7725 | 304997 | |
| Morgan County Rural Districts | 2108 | 61162 | | | | 267 | 3322 | 927 | 945 | 240 | 63911 | |
| Albany, City of | 313 | 12750 | 9448 | 8862 | | | 2991 | | | 306 | 34570 | 49 |
| Decatur, City of | 1524 | 6300 | | 5932 | | | 1290 | | | | 15046 | |
| Hartselle, City of | | 4700 | | | | | 2028 | | | | 6728 | |
| Totals for Cities | 1837 | 23750 | 9448 | 14794 | | | 6309 | | | 306 | 56444 | 49 |
| Totals for County | 3945 | 84852 | 9448 | 14794 | | 267 | 9631 | 927 | 945 | 546 | 125355 | 49 |
| Perry County Rural Districts | 4055 | 38096 | | | | 50 | 528 | 131 | 72 | | 42932 | |

RECEIPTS.—Continued

| NAME OF COUNTY
AND CITY | Balance on hand from
previous year | Public Funds, including
Gen. Fund, Poll Tax,
Bonus Fund and
County Fund | District Taxes | Loans, Bond Sales, War-
rants, Gen'l Prop. Tax
not already specified | Town appropriation, not
District Tax | From Sales of
Property, Etc. | Matriculation, Inciden-
tal Fees, Etc. | Supplement by Patrons
for Salaries, Etc. | For Alteration and
Erection of School-
houses | From all Other Sources | Total | Overdrafts |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|----------------|--|---|---------------------------------|---|---|---|------------------------|--------|------------|
| Marion, City of | 2857 | 5349 | | | 520 | 4274 | 621 | | | 66 | 13687 | |
| Totals for County | 6912 | 43445 | | | 570 | 4274 | 1149 | 131 | 72 | 66 | 56619 | |
| Pickens County | 2647 | 50687 | | | 75 | | 715 | 1183 | 8147 | 3020 | 66474 | |
| Pike County Rural Districts | 242 | 47990 | | | | | 2003 | 396 | 1063 | 1528 | 53322 | |
| Troy, City of | 8150 | 12700 | | 1000 | 10000 | 155 | | | | 257 | 32262 | |
| Totals for County | 8392 | 60690 | | 1000 | 10000 | 155 | 2003 | 396 | 1063 | 1885 | 85584 | |
| Randolph County Rural Districts | 1000 | 46797 | | | 100 | | 1230 | 6570 | 9658 | | 65355 | |
| Roanoke, City of | | 6300 | | | | | 7046 | | | | 13346 | 424 |
| Totals for County | 1000 | 53097 | | | 100 | | 8276 | 6570 | 9658 | | 78701 | 424 |
| Russell County Rural Districts | 2685 | 21373 | | | | | 1267 | 404 | | 701 | 26430 | |
| Girard, City of | | 6700 | | | 1800 | | 1188 | | | | 9688 | |
| Totals for County | 2685 | 28073 | | | 1800 | | 2455 | 404 | | 701 | 36118 | |
| Shelby County | 4055 | 66118 | 624 | | | | 50 | 195 | | 506 | 71548 | |
| St. Clair County | 3026 | 59703 | 2397 | | | | 3679 | 3439 | 24443 | 6243 | 102930 | |
| Sumter County | 115 | 37014 | | | | | 1638 | 877 | 100 | 1439 | 41183 | |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Talladega County Rural Districts | 3960 | 75253 | | | | | 1167 | 2469 | 6964 | 1529 | 91342 | |
| Sylacauga, City of | | 6483 | | | | | 450 | | | | 4933 | 130 |
| Talladega, City of | | 17124 | | | | 893 | 223 | | | 211 | 18451 | |
| Totals for Cities | | 23807 | | | | 893 | 673 | | | 211 | 25884 | 130 |
| Totals for County | 3960 | 98860 | | | | 893 | 1840 | 2469 | 6964 | 1740 | 116726 | 130 |
| Tallapoosa County Rural Districts | 1811 | 36985 | | | | | 835 | 2856 | 12418 | 1831 | 56736 | |
| Alexander City, City of | | 3250 | | | | 3235 | 2900 | | | 2395 | 11720 | |
| Totals for County | 1811 | 40235 | | | | 3235 | 3735 | 2856 | 12418 | 4126 | 68466 | |
| Tuscaloosa County Rural Districts | 32 | 99748 | 1191 | | | | 1705 | 3969 | 607 | 4989 | 112241 | |
| Tuscaloosa, City of | | 27400 | | | | 5000 | 9423 | | | 340 | 42163 | 908 |
| Totals for County | 32 | 127148 | 1191 | | | 5000 | 11123 | 3969 | 607 | 5329 | 154404 | 908 |
| Walker County Rural Districts | 4227 | 96573 | 2268 | 1950 | | | 4079 | 12779 | 2496 | 9453 | 133826 | |
| Jasper, City of | 60 | 5948 | | | | 1000 | 2827 | | | | 9835 | |
| Totals for County | 4287 | 102521 | 2268 | 1950 | | 1000 | 6906 | 12779 | 2496 | 9453 | 143660 | |
| Washington County | 3338 | 36113 | | | | | 77 | 2092 | 76 | 1705 | 43401 | |
| Wilcox County | | 52262 | | | | | 1231 | 1435 | 9149 | | 64077 | |
| Winston County | 2948 | 28998 | 1841 | | | | | | | | 33787 | |
| Rural Districts | \$ 285106 | \$3701279 | \$ 63480 | \$ 251424 | \$ 18432 | \$ 8648 | \$ 85570 | \$ 174235 | \$ 366719 | \$ 182207 | \$5092100 | |
| Totals for Cities | \$ 30094 | \$1350355 | \$ 354068 | \$ 95100 | \$ 172449 | \$ 4429 | \$ 98475 | | | \$ 54694 | \$2154664 | \$ 11634 |
| Grand Totals | \$ 265200 | \$5051634 | \$ 422548 | \$ 348524 | \$ 190881 | \$ 13077 | \$ 179045 | \$ 174235 | \$ 366719 | \$ 236901 | \$7246764 | \$ 11634 |

*Included in receipts for county.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—DISBURSEMENTS.

| NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY | ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION | | | | | | SALARIES OF PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| | Salaries of County Superintendents | Salaries of City Superintendents | Salaries of Assistant Superintendents | Salaries of Supervisors | Other Expenses of Administration and Supervision | Total Expense of Administration and Supervision | Salaries of Principals | Salaries of Teachers | Total Salaries of Principals and Teachers |
| | \$ 1200 | \$ | \$ | \$ | 212 | 300 | 1712 | 14006 | 9029 |
| Autauga County Rural Districts | | | | | 925 | | 925 | | 23035 |
| Prattville, City of | 1200 | | | | 1137 | 300 | 2637 | 14006 | 5345 |
| Totals for County | | | | | | | | 14374 | 28380 |
| Baldwin County | 2056 | | 200 | 851 | 384 | | 3491 | 44630 | 20586 |
| Barbour County Rural Districts | 2167 | | 552 | | 284 | | 3003 | 22614 | 8665 |
| Eufaula, City of | | 1800 | | | 45 | | 1845 | 7065 | 7065 |
| Totals for County | 2167 | 1800 | 552 | | 329 | 4848 | 22614 | 15730 | 38344 |
| Bibb County | 1300 | | | | 213 | | 1513 | 32636 | 22045 |
| Blount County | 2100 | | 550 | 700 | 377 | 3727 | 29131 | 18408 | 47599 |
| Bullock County Rural Districts | 2150 | | | 725 | 50 | 2025 | 13465 | 6793 | 20258 |
| Union Springs, City of | | 2000 | | | 115 | 2115 | 1575 | 5760 | 7385 |
| Totals for County | 2150 | 2000 | | 725 | 165 | 5040 | 15040 | 12553 | 27598 |
| Buller County Rural Districts | 2000 | | | | 1082 | 3082 | 3082 | 14480 | 44806 |
| Greenville, City of | | 1500 | | | 25 | 1525 | 360 | 5715 | 6075 |
| Totals for County | 2000 | 1500 | | | 1107 | 4607 | 30686 | 20195 | 50881 |
| Calhoun County Rural Districts | 2000 | | 1000 | 300 | 981 | 4281 | 36806 | 16630 | 53336 |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

227

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|--------|
| Aniston, City of | | | | | 279 | 2679 | 6510 | 28774 | 33284 |
| Jacksonville, City of | | | | | | | 1760 | 3796 | 5546 |
| Piedmont, City of | | | | | 279 | 2679 | 1400 | 4470 | 5870 |
| Totals for Cities | | | | | 279 | 2679 | 9660 | 35040 | 44700 |
| Totals for County | 2000 | | 1000 | 300 | 1260 | 6960 | 46465 | 51570 | 98085 |
| Chambers County Rural Districts | 1800 | | | 1077 | 844 | 3721 | 38364 | 47460 | 85824 |
| Lanett, City of | | | | | | 2003 | 2092 | 14075 | 16167 |
| Totals for County | 1800 | | | 1077 | 844 | 5724 | 40466 | 61836 | 101991 |
| Cherokee County | 1200 | | 375 | | 520 | 2095 | 25665 | 9766 | 35431 |
| Chilton County | 1500 | | | | 196 | 1696 | 28825 | 11645 | 40470 |
| Choctaw County | 2000 | | | | 363 | 2363 | 19000 | 7610 | 26610 |
| Clarke County | 1500 | | 500 | | 1178 | 3178 | 27049 | 9946 | 36995 |
| Clay County | 1500 | | 450 | | 386 | 2336 | 30362 | 19253 | 49615 |
| Cleburne County | 1000 | | | | 404 | 1404 | 16283 | 2231 | 18494 |
| Coffee County Rural Districts | 2100 | | | 930 | 1407 | 4437 | 40653 | 16798 | 57461 |
| Enterprise, City of | | | | | | | 850 | 4435 | 5285 |
| Totals for County | 2100 | | | 930 | 1407 | 4437 | 41603 | 21233 | 62736 |
| Colbert County Rural Districts | 3000 | | 400 | 185 | 652 | 4237 | 30830 | 8455 | 39285 |
| Sheffield, City of | | 1800 | | | 100 | 1900 | 2362 | 18164 | 18526 |
| Tusculum, City of | | 1600 | | | 100 | 1700 | 2700 | 8415 | 11115 |
| Totals for Cities | | 3400 | | | 200 | 3600 | 5062 | 21579 | 26641 |
| Totals for County | 3000 | 3400 | 400 | 185 | 852 | 7837 | 36892 | 30034 | 65926 |
| Consech County | 1625 | | 547 | | 1464 | 3636 | 26897 | 17237 | 46134 |
| Cocosa County | 1500 | | 400 | 524 | | 2424 | 23730 | 1397 | 25127 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|--|-----|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Escambia County Rural Districts | 2333 | | | 975 | 500 | 369 | 4163 | 23786 | 13803 | 42239 |
| Atmore, City of | | | | | | | | 1500 | 3465 | 4965 |
| Brewton, City of (Unable to secure report) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals for County | 2333 | | | 975 | 500 | 360 | 4163 | 30286 | 16068 | 47254 |
| Etowah County Rural Districts | 2100 | | | | | 788 | 2888 | 35267 | 12841 | 48108 |
| Alabama City, City of | | | | | 1534 | | 1534 | | 9000 | 9000 |
| Attalla, City of | | | | | | | | 1200 | 3247 | 4447 |
| Gadsden, City of | | 2400 | | | 3248 | | 5648 | 2610 | 26358 | 28968 |
| Totals for Cities | | 2400 | | | 4782 | | 7182 | 3510 | 38505 | 42315 |
| Totals for County | 2100 | 2400 | | | 4782 | 788 | 10070 | 39077 | 51346 | 90423 |
| Fayette County | 1475 | | | | | 1136 | 2611 | 25482 | 10344 | 36826 |
| Franklin County Rural Districts | 1600 | | | | | 480 | 1980 | 30390 | 13422 | 44312 |
| Russellville, City of | | | | | | | | 935 | 3620 | 4555 |
| Totals for County | 1600 | | | | | 480 | 1980 | 31325 | 17042 | 48867 |
| Geneva County | 2000 | | | 420 | 1212 | 581 | 4213 | 28319 | 20670 | 49989 |
| Greene County | 1000 | | | | 320 | 105 | 1425 | 12737 | 4127 | 16864 |
| Hale County Rural Districts | 2000 | | | | 400 | 75 | 2475 | 6931 | 23623 | 30554 |
| Greensboro, City of | | | | | | | | 2050 | 3590 | 5640 |
| Totals for County | 2000 | | | | 400 | 75 | 2475 | 8981 | 27213 | 36194 |
| Henry County | 1816 | | | | 123 | 243 | 2182 | 18523 | 8856 | 27379 |
| Houston County Rural Districts | 1300 | | | | 120 | 290 | 1710 | 14468 | 28937 | 43405 |
| Dothan, City of | | 2520 | | | | 580 | 3100 | 4653 | 20762 | 25415 |
| Totals for County | 1300 | 2520 | | | 120 | 870 | 4810 | 19121 | 49699 | 68820 |
| Jackson County Rural Districts | 2050 | | | 440 | | 974 | 3464 | 37238 | 14008 | 51246 |
| Bridgeport, City of | | | | | | | | 1125 | 3150 | 4275 |
| Totals for County | 2050 | | | 440 | | 974 | 3464 | 38363 | 17158 | 55521 |

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—DISBURSEMENTS.—Continued.

| NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY | ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION | | | | | SALARIES OF PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|------------------------|---|
| | Salaries of County Superintendents | Salaries of City Superintendents | Salaries of Assistant Superintendents | Salaries of Supervisors | Other Expenses of Administration and Supervision | Total Expense of Administration and Supervision | Salaries of Principals | Total Salaries of Principals and Teachers |
| Jefferson County Rural Districts | 5000 | | 7540 | 8135 | 5650 | 26325 | 143507 | 210216 |
| Bessemer, City of | | 2800 | | 7300 | 730 | 10880 | 720 | 42010 |
| Birmingham, City of | | 5000 | 3750 | 68985 | 6375 | 84060 | 13855 | 500718 |
| Totals for Cities | | 7800 | 3750 | 76235 | 7105 | 94890 | 14575 | 542728 |
| Totals for County | 5000 | 7800 | 11290 | 84370 | 12755 | 121215 | 158082 | 911026 |
| Lamar County | 1200 | | 300 | | 584 | 2084 | 28684 | 11307 |
| Lauderdale County Rural Districts | 2592 | | 825 | 694 | 2727 | 6838 | 43515 | 21904 |
| Florence, City of | | 2400 | | 3307 | 200 | 5907 | 450 | 15705 |
| Totals for County | 2592 | 2400 | 825 | 4001 | 2927 | 12745 | 43965 | 37609 |
| Lawrence County | 1500 | | 566 | 1086 | 1075 | 5127 | 29365 | 14495 |
| Lee County Rural Districts | 2000 | | | 720 | 554 | 3274 | 22795 | 8555 |
| Opelika, City of | | 2000 | | | 110 | 2110 | 3130 | 10170 |
| Phoenix, City of | | | | 1200 | 50 | 1250 | 400 | 5160 |
| Totals for Cities | | 2000 | | 1200 | 160 | 3360 | 3530 | 15330 |
| Totals for County | 2000 | 2000 | | 1020 | 714 | 6634 | 26325 | 23855 |
| Limestone County Rural Districts | 1815 | | | 500 | 217 | 2532 | 18605 | 30576 |
| Athens, City of | | | | | | | 1500 | 4025 |
| Totals for County | 1815 | | | 500 | 217 | 2532 | 20105 | 34601 |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|--|--|--|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| Lowndes County | 1600 | | | | | 338 | 1933 | 23000 | 5254 | 37254 |
| Macon County Rural Districts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tuskegee, City of | 2000 | | | | | 320 | 2675 | 22008 | 2708 | 24716 |
| Totals for County | 2000 | | | | | 320 | 2675 | 21116 | 3548 | 5656 |
| Madison County Rural Districts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Huntsville, City of | 4000 | | | | 1120 | | 5492 | 36840 | 31192 | 69032 |
| Totals for County | 4000 | | | | 1120 | 1085 | 9292 | 2400 | 18326 | 20726 |
| Marengo County Rural Districts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Demopolis, City of | 2200 | | | | | 900 | 10 | 560 | 7310 | 88758 |
| Totals for County | 2200 | | | | | 900 | 441 | 15051 | 42654 | 49815 |
| Marion County | 1500 | | | | | 480 | 2304 | 24712 | 10946 | 35658 |
| Marshall County | 1800 | | | | 375 | 500 | 133 | 20389 | 35146 | 55535 |
| Mobile County Rural Districts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mobile, City of | | | | | 2100 | 3600 | 9022 | 28573 | 81149 | 104792 |
| Totals for County | | | | | 2100 | 15916 | 3142 | 9291 | 127753 | 137044 |
| Monroe County | 2400 | | | | | 19516 | 31380 | 32864 | 208902 | 241766 |
| Montgomery County Rural Districts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montgomery, City of | 5000 | | | | | 355 | 3137 | 36676 | 12932 | 49608 |
| Totals for County | 5000 | | | | | 4500 | 2104 | 18657 | 48438 | 62095 |
| Morgan County Rural Districts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albany, City of | 2245 | | | | | 2221 | 3648 | 14516 | 85900 | 100416 |
| Decatur, City of | | | | | | 6721 | 5752 | 33173 | 129358 | 162511 |
| Hartselle, City of | | | | | | 1385 | 173 | 13925 | 30949 | 44394 |
| Totals for Cities | | | | | | | 330 | 2947 | 15984 | 18981 |
| Totals for County | 2245 | | | | | | | 1500 | 3330 | 4830 |
| Perry County Rural Districts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Marion, City of | 2146 | | | | | 1355 | 503 | 18912 | 59148 | 78060 |
| Totals for County | 2146 | | | | | 202 | 2702 | 17275 | 7041 | 24316 |
| Totals for County | | | | | | 1250 | 150 | | 3596 | 3596 |

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—DISBURSEMENTS.—Continued.

| NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY | ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION | | | | | | SALARIES OF PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| | SALARIES OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS | SALARIES OF CITY SUPERINTENDENTS | SALARIES OF ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS | SALARIES OF SUPERVISORS | OTHER EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION | TOTAL EXPENSE OF ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION | SALARIES OF PRINCIPALS | SALARIES OF TEACHERS | TOTAL SALARIES OF PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS |
| Totals for County | 2146 | | | 1452 | 504 | 4102 | 17275 | 10637 | 27912 |
| Pickens County | 2000 | | | 554 | 1272 | 3826 | 28536 | 20344 | 48880 |
| Pike County Rural Districts | 2400 | | | | 375 | 2775 | 35620 | 7256 | 42876 |
| Troy, City of | | 2100 | | 270 | 665 | 3035 | | 13768 | 13768 |
| Totals for County | 2400 | 2100 | | 270 | 1040 | 5810 | 35620 | 21024 | 56644 |
| Randolph County Rural Districts | 1800 | | 739 | 50 | 131 | 2720 | 17359 | 31791 | 49150 |
| Roanoke, City of | | 2000 | | | 50 | 2050 | 765 | 8250 | 9015 |
| Totals for County | 1800 | 2000 | 739 | 50 | 181 | 4770 | 18124 | 40041 | 58165 |
| Russell County Rural Districts | 2100 | | | | 79 | 2179 | 15767 | 5408 | 21175 |
| Girard, City of | | 1300 | | | 12 | 1312 | 2016 | 4581 | 6597 |
| Totals for County | 2100 | 1300 | | | 91 | 3491 | 17783 | 9989 | 27772 |
| Shelby County | 1800 | | | | 233 | 2033 | 44678 | 19432 | 64110 |
| St. Clair County | 2000 | | 535 | 657 | 3342 | 6534 | 32440 | 25286 | 57726 |
| Sumter County | 1800 | | | | | 1800 | 21753 | 11652 | 33405 |
| Talladega County Rural Districts | 2733 | | 1230 | | 1701 | 5664 | 34680 | 17842 | 52022 |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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[illegible]

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—DISBURSEMENTS

| NAME OF COUNTY
AND CITY | Transportation | Wages of Janitors and
Other Employees | Fuel, Water, Lights,
Etc. (Operation) | Repairs and Replace-
ments, Etc. | New Buildings,
Grounds, Etc. | New Equipment | Teaching Supplies, Etc. | Other Expenses | Balance on Hand | Total |
|--------------------------------|----------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------|
| Autauga County Rural Districts | \$ 886 | | \$ 229 | 176 | 22 | 401 | 72 | 321 | 637 | 27491 |
| Prattville, City of | | 288 | 205 | 150 | 1000 | 72 | 50 | 112 | 118 | 8265 |
| Totals for County | 886 | 288 | 434 | 326 | 1022 | 473 | 122 | 433 | 755 | 35756 |
| Baldwin County | | 228 | 100 | 820 | 16730 | 844 | 414 | 11509 | 13658 | 113010 |
| Barbour County Rural Districts | | | 261 | 186 | 412 | 49 | 104 | 161 | 536 | 36362 |
| Eufaula, City of | | 200 | 50 | | | | | 85 | | 9225 |
| Totals for County | 371 | 200 | 311 | 186 | 412 | 49 | 104 | 226 | 536 | 45587 |
| Bibb County | | | 1277 | 1246 | 94 | 224 | 725 | 1054 | 6030 | 66844 |
| Blount County | | | 4129 | 860 | | | | | 300 | 56555 |
| Bullock County Rural Districts | | | 381 | 146 | | 183 | 80 | 1437 | 2185 | 29575 |
| Union Springs, City of | | 412 | 453 | 115 | | | 27 | 290 | | 12024 |
| Totals for County | 3267 | 412 | 834 | 261 | | 183 | 107 | 1717 | 2185 | 41599 |
| Butler County Rural Districts | | | | 944 | | | | 9026 | | 57858 |
| Greenville, City of | | 342 | 200 | 235 | | | 45 | 85 | | 8507 |
| Totals for County | | 342 | 200 | 1179 | | | 45 | 911 | | 66365 |
| Cathoun County Rural Districts | | | 1385 | 2891 | 11979 | 2519 | 230 | 1114 | 11213 | 85947 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|--------|
| Anniston, City of | 2484 | 1633 | 2368 | | 57 | 34 | 1714 | 1801 | 44684 |
| Jacksonville, City of | 153 | 648 | | | | | 71 | | 6418 |
| Piedmont, City of | 250 | 83 | 90 | | | 100 | 477 | 388 | 7238 |
| Totals for Cities | 2837 | 2414 | 2458 | | 57 | 124 | 2262 | 2159 | 59700 |
| Totals for County | 2837 | 3799 | 5349 | 11979 | 2576 | 364 | 3376 | 13372 | 148647 |
| Chambers County Rural Districts | | | | | | | | | |
| Lanett, City of | 2250 | 1125 | 1394 | 40000 | 1648 | 642 | 283 | 53 | 139782 |
| Totals for County | 2250 | 800 | 600 | 300 | 225 | 500 | 4800 | | 26045 |
| | | 1775 | 3642 | 1994 | 1873 | 1142 | 5083 | 53 | 168327 |
| Cherokee County | 9 | 543 | 676 | 8217 | 1194 | 171 | 759 | 5958 | 55053 |
| Chilton County | | 418 | 163 | 418 | 539 | 356 | 4309 | 3675 | 52415 |
| Choctaw County | 240 | 109 | 59 | 1460 | 238 | 100 | 180 | 70 | 31419 |
| Clarke County | | 331 | 546 | 1782 | 449 | 193 | 1400 | 5828 | 50722 |
| Clay County | 575 | 2365 | 337 | 5115 | 320 | 435 | 1168 | 4273 | 87039 |
| Cleburne County | 5 | 457 | 309 | 475 | 229 | 36 | 131 | 604 | 22144 |
| Coffee County Rural Districts | | | | | | | | | |
| Enterprise, City of | 270 | 80 | 141 | 44536 | 682 | 181 | 2046 | | 199824 |
| Totals for County | 100 | | | | | | 210 | 4012 | 9607 |
| | 370 | 80 | 141 | 44536 | 682 | 181 | 2256 | 4012 | 119431 |
| Colbert County Rural Districts | | | | | | | | | |
| Sheffield, City of | 505 | 1 | 427 | 2276 | 2619 | 1784 | 837 | 14806 | 68503 |
| Tusculum, City of | 900 | 125 | 2400 | 54400 | 4560 | 125 | 480 | 625 | 81041 |
| Totals for Cities | 1400 | 100 | 550 | 5500 | 3500 | 50 | | | 23015 |
| Totals for County | 1400 | 225 | 2950 | 59900 | 8060 | 175 | 480 | 625 | 104056 |
| | 505 | 1401 | 652 | 61626 | 10679 | 1969 | 1317 | 15431 | 172559 |
| Conecuh County | 194 | 291 | 32153 | 5667 | 3955 | 980 | 2100 | | 87009 |
| Coosa County | | 249 | 71 | 25 | 254 | 99 | 75 | 34 | 28853 |

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

| NAME OF COUNTY
AND CITY | Transportation | Wages of Janitors and
Other Employees | Fuel, Water, Lights,
Etc. (Operation) | Repairs and Replace-
ments, Etc. | New Buildings,
Grounds, Etc. | New Equipment | Teaching Supplies, Etc. | Other Expenses | Balance on Hand | Total |
|----------------------------------|----------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------|
| Covington County Rural Districts | 12 | | 592 | 357 | 945 | 909 | 214 | 816 | 11574 | 69010 |
| Andalusia, City of | | 409 | 419 | 18 | | 250 | 26 | 361 | | 13329 |
| Florala, City of | | 380 | 50 | 12 | | | 52 | 765 | 795 | 7685 |
| Totals for Cities | | 789 | 469 | 30 | | 250 | 78 | 1126 | 795 | 20964 |
| Totals for County | 12 | 789 | 1061 | 387 | 945 | 1159 | 292 | 1942 | 12369 | 89974 |
| Crenshaw County | | 25 | 1677 | 226 | 61 | 440 | 141 | 3417 | 11079 | 57446 |
| Cullman County Rural Districts | | | 1360 | 637 | 3001 | 924 | 224 | 2369 | 1933 | 69694 |
| Cullman, City of | | 320 | 421 | | | | | | 1314 | 8505 |
| Totals for County | | 320 | 1781 | 637 | 3001 | 924 | 224 | 2369 | 3247 | 78199 |
| Dale County Rural Districts | 269 | | 224 | 540 | 3291 | 3640 | 167 | 90 | 2421 | 53774 |
| Ozark, City of | | 225 | 200 | | | | 30 | 400 | 385 | 8840 |
| Totals for County | 269 | 225 | 424 | 540 | 3291 | 2640 | 197 | 490 | 2806 | 62614 |
| Dallas County Rural Districts | | | 601 | 210 | | 165 | 260 | 7486 | 1000 | 42296 |
| Selma, City of | | 2141 | 1371 | 1124 | | 1534 | | 3439 | 1426 | 51420 |
| Totals for County | | 2141 | 1972 | 1334 | | 1699 | 250 | 10875 | 2456 | 93716 |
| DeKalb County | | 59 | 3121 | 657 | 1937 | 637 | 221 | 839 | 2468 | 74771 |
| Elmore County | | | 1778 | 625 | 614 | 600 | 652 | 3684 | 4468 | 65403 |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|-----|------|------|-------|------|------|------|-------|--------|
| Escambia County Rural Districts..... | | | 87 | 1098 | 11354 | 1548 | 339 | 2175 | 9848 | 73959 |
| Atmore, City of..... | 90 | | 95 | 74 | | 385 | 11 | 521 | | 6991 |
| Brewton, City of..... | | | | | | | | 4785 | | 4785 |
| Totals for Cities..... | 90 | | 95 | 74 | | 385 | 11 | 5304 | | 10876 |
| Totals for County..... | | | 182 | 1172 | 11354 | 1883 | 250 | 7481 | 9848 | 88892 |
| Etowah County Rural Districts..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama City, City of..... | 632 | | 236 | 280 | 10717 | 2525 | 204 | 1038 | 790 | 64998 |
| Attalla, City of..... | 318 | | 250 | | | | 190 | 1297 | 758 | 18481 |
| Attalla, City of..... | 44 | 71 | | | | | 68 | 1113 | 1714 | 7770 |
| Gadsden, City of..... | 1843 | | 5385 | 3041 | | 304 | 487 | 2323 | | 47700 |
| Totals for Cities..... | 2793 | | 5829 | 3112 | | 304 | 696 | 4542 | 2472 | 68951 |
| Totals for County..... | 2793 | | 5865 | 3392 | 10717 | 2831 | 806 | 5590 | 3172 | 135649 |
| Fayette County..... | 190 | | 482 | 132 | 3750 | 1142 | 124 | 122 | 195 | 44759 |
| Franklin County Rural Districts..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Russellville, City of..... | 204 | | 548 | 82 | 243 | 614 | 217 | 874 | 1901 | 59975 |
| Totals for County..... | 204 | | 330 | 200 | | 200 | 18 | 150 | | 5453 |
| Geneva County..... | 22 | 215 | 378 | 282 | 243 | 814 | 235 | 1024 | 1901 | 56428 |
| Greene County..... | | | 1497 | 2719 | 13682 | 2109 | 1209 | 1259 | 3486 | 79830 |
| Hale County Rural Districts..... | | | 300 | 119 | 458 | 458 | 55 | 460 | 3118 | 23257 |
| Greensboro, City of..... | 190 | | 233 | 196 | 137 | 87 | 114 | 859 | 6592 | 41247 |
| Totals for County..... | 190 | | 375 | 494 | 20 | 139 | 29 | 970 | 8 | 7865 |
| Henry County..... | | | 608 | 690 | 157 | 226 | 143 | 1829 | 6600 | 49112 |
| Houston County Rural Districts..... | | | 100 | 260 | | | 130 | 1620 | 5655 | 37826 |
| Dothan, City of..... | | | 262 | 254 | 1500 | 505 | 147 | 333 | 3794 | 51910 |
| Totals for County..... | 1413 | | 1206 | 1421 | | | 3373 | 241 | | 38299 |
| Jackson County Rural Districts..... | | | 1468 | 1675 | 1500 | 505 | 3520 | 674 | 3794 | 83179 |
| Bridgeport, City of..... | 298 | | 887 | 322 | 4018 | 1011 | 277 | 893 | 12568 | 74974 |
| Totals for County..... | 225 | | 197 | | | | 12 | 70 | | 4779 |
| | 523 | | 1084 | 323 | 4018 | 1011 | 299 | 943 | 12568 | 79798 |

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

| NAME OF COUNTY
AND CITY | Transportation | Wages of Janitors and
Other Employees | Fuel, Water, Lights,
Etc. (Operation) | Repairs and Replace-
ments, Etc. | New Buildings,
Grounds, Etc. | New Equipment | Teaching Supplies, Etc. | Other Expenses | Balance on Hand | Total |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|
| Jefferson County Rural Districts | 12943 | 17328 | 8150 | 12704 | 55781 | 12512 | 2047 | 202536 | 6205 | 718254 |
| Bessemer, City of | | 3200 | 3529 | 1435 | 11014 | 100 | 500 | 2296 | 7332 | 82966 |
| Birmingham, City of | | 44657 | 49931 | 45326 | 3691 | 9772 | 28324 | 128125 | | 908459 |
| Totals for Cities | | 47857 | 53460 | 46761 | 14705 | 9872 | 28824 | 130421 | 7332 | 991425 |
| Totals for County | 12943 | 65185 | 61610 | 59465 | 73486 | 22384 | 30871 | 332957 | 13537 | 1704679 |
| Lamar County | 163 | 90 | 791 | 708 | 5060 | 1382 | 285 | 500 | 3000 | 54054 |
| Lauderdale County Rural Districts | 420 | | | | 16000 | 5890 | | | 3276 | 97843 |
| Florence, City of | | 1575 | 1750 | 850 | 3450 | 485 | 126 | 4452 | | 34750 |
| Totals for County | 420 | 1575 | 1750 | 850 | 19450 | 6375 | 126 | 4452 | 3276 | 132593 |
| Lawrence County | | 100 | 417 | 788 | 27115 | 1506 | 130 | 1072 | 5700 | 85815 |
| Lee County Rural Districts | 5481 | | 158 | 73 | 5950 | 162 | 46 | 3365 | 1299 | 51159 |
| Opelika, City of | | 790 | 910 | 215 | 14000 | 520 | 420 | 892 | | 33157 |
| Phoenix, City of | | 300 | 225 | 75 | 100 | 50 | 50 | 723 | 1140 | 9473 |
| Totals for Cities | | 1090 | 1135 | 290 | 14100 | 570 | 470 | 1615 | 1140 | 42630 |
| Totals for County | 5481 | 1090 | 1293 | 363 | 20050 | 732 | 516 | 4981 | 2439 | 93789 |
| Limestone County Rural Districts | | | 2556 | | 18784 | 1785 | | | 9535 | 84373 |
| Albena, City of | | 90 | 140 | | | | 10 | | | 5765 |
| Totals for County | | 90 | 2696 | | 18784 | 1785 | 10 | | 9535 | 90138 |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Lowndes County | 13 | 251 | 50 | 6 | 35 | 28 | 1564 | 547 | 31651 |
| Macon County Rural Districts | 135 | 218 | 404 | 284 | 72 | 96 | 3652 | 1816 | 34199 |
| Tuskegee, City of | 150 | 160 | 75 | 50 | — | — | 40 | — | 5971 |
| Totals for County | 135 | 368 | 479 | 334 | 72 | 86 | 3692 | 1816 | 40181 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Madison County Rural Districts | 5898 | 455 | 19 | 474 | 16226 | 2 | 19519 | 12578 | 136746 |
| Huntsville, City of | 1305 | 1612 | 688 | — | 1676 | — | 1322 | — | 31129 |
| Totals for County | 5898 | 1761 | 1631 | 1162 | 16226 | 2 | 20841 | 13578 | 161375 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Marengo County Rural Districts | — | 105 | 339 | 107 | 21 | 198 | 686 | 13563 | 67753 |
| Demopolis, City of | 350 | 375 | 175 | 35 | 35 | 30 | 695 | 414 | 10854 |
| Totals for County | 455 | 714 | 282 | 21 | 408 | 223 | 1331 | 13977 | 78437 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Marion County | 308 | 35 | 782 | 670 | 8079 | 43 | 122 | 434 | 48562 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Marshall County | — | 190 | 1431 | 821 | 315 | 1155 | 3289 | 3000 | 68860 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Mobile County Rural Districts | 13918 | 2325 | 2320 | 5370 | 17137 | 532 | 13505 | 54 | 169975 |
| Mobile, City of | 1819 | 8790 | 8015 | 9044 | 2315 | 1005 | 12455 | — | 297593 |
| Totals for County | 15737 | 11016 | 10335 | 14414 | 19452 | 1537 | 25960 | 54 | 377478 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Monroe County | 1022 | — | 251 | 5308 | 291 | 441 | 3928 | 2907 | 66999 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Montgomery County Rural Districts | 6931 | 1511 | 2398 | 3045 | 29401 | 15449 | 8893 | 2191 | 146127 |
| Montgomery, City of | — | 7785 | 6064 | 13732 | 419 | 2921 | 3413 | 7357 | 158876 |
| Totals for County | 6931 | 9296 | 8462 | 21777 | 29820 | 18370 | 12306 | 9648 | 304997 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Morgn County Rural Districts | — | — | 580 | 770 | 330 | 119 | 2481 | 15916 | 68911 |
| Albany, City of | — | 1041 | 1088 | 55 | — | 381 | 11438 | — | 24719 |
| Decatur, City of | — | 432 | 677 | 457 | — | — | 110 | 2033 | 15046 |
| Hartselle, City of | — | 322 | 594 | 127 | — | 14 | 232 | 536 | 6728 |
| Totals for Cities | — | 1795 | 2359 | 639 | — | 395 | 11830 | 2569 | 56493 |
| Totals for County | — | 1795 | 2359 | 1409 | 330 | 514 | 14311 | 18485 | 125404 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Perry County Rural Districts | — | 69 | 113 | 138 | 2300 | 118 | 5720 | 7394 | 42932 |
| Marion, City of | — | 118 | 144 | 157 | 4220 | 224 | 1382 | 2437 | 13637 |
| Totals for County | — | 187 | 257 | 295 | 6520 | 342 | 7102 | 9831 | 56619 |

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

| NAME OF COUNTY
AND CITY | Transportation | Wages of Janitors and
Other Employees | Fuel, Water, Lights,
Etc. (Operation) | Repairs and Replace-
ments, Etc. | New Buildings,
Grounds, Etc. | New Equipment | Teaching Supplies, Etc. | Other Expenses | Balance on Hand | Total |
|----------------------------------|----------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------|
| Pickens County | 640 | 184 | 519 | 2416 | 732 | 128 | 161 | 596 | 8393 | 66474 |
| Pike County Rural Districts | | | 93 | 148 | 425 | 352 | 227 | 5397 | 1029 | 53322 |
| Troy, City of | | 438 | 447 | 1118 | 5389 | 1425 | 43 | 272 | 5347 | 32262 |
| Totals for County | | 438 | 540 | 1266 | 5794 | 1777 | 270 | 5669 | 7376 | 85584 |
| Randolph County Rural Districts | | 117 | 865 | 200 | 9327 | 955 | 170 | 1799 | 52 | 65355 |
| Roanoke, City of | | 360 | 500 | 1000 | | | 200 | 645 | | 13770 |
| Totals for County | | 477 | 1365 | 1200 | 9327 | 955 | 370 | 2444 | 52 | 79125 |
| Russell County Rural Districts | | 103 | 326 | 21 | | 109 | 141 | 109 | 2267 | 26430 |
| Girard, City of | | 280 | 197 | 181 | | | 676 | 200 | 245 | 9688 |
| Totals for County | | 383 | 523 | 202 | | 109 | 817 | 309 | 2612 | 36118 |
| Shelby County | 420 | | 15 | 12 | | 112 | 19 | 66 | 4761 | 71548 |
| St. Clair County | | 100 | 1063 | 4163 | 24337 | 1220 | 745 | 3357 | 3685 | 102930 |
| Sumter County | | 144 | 759 | 241 | 55 | 578 | 211 | 3962 | 1828 | 41183 |
| Talladega County Rural Districts | | 45 | 725 | 326 | 15055 | 354 | 212 | 3851 | 13098 | 92771 |
| Sylacauga, City of | | 180 | 150 | | | 200 | 50 | | | 7099 |
| Talladega, City of | 65 | 562 | 248 | 160 | | 161 | 116 | 1089 | | 18451 |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Totals for Cities | 65 | 742 | 398 | 160 | 361 | 166 | 1089 | | 25514 |
| Totals for County | 65 | 787 | 1133 | 486 | 15666 | 378 | 4940 | 13098 | 118288 |
| Tallapoosa County Rural Districts | | 107 | 350 | 170 | 12404 | 922 | 151 | 196 | 56786 |
| Alexander City, City of | | 360 | 525 | 654 | 500 | 175 | 60 | 178 | 11780 |
| Totals for County | | 467 | 875 | 824 | 12904 | 1097 | 211 | 372 | 68466 |
| Tuscaloosa County Rural Districts | | | 1446 | 916 | 635 | 536 | 266 | 4607 | 113241 |
| Tuscaloosa, City of | | 2122 | 1867 | 566 | | 504 | 236 | 2269 | 43071 |
| Totals for County | | 2122 | 3313 | 1482 | 655 | 1040 | 502 | 6876 | 158312 |
| Walker County Rural Districts | | 90 | 2328 | 2269 | 1528 | 1045 | 1709 | 7120 | 133825 |
| Jasper, City of | | 379 | 689 | 157 | | 34 | 84 | 547 | 9835 |
| Totals for County | | 469 | 3017 | 2426 | 1528 | 1045 | 1743 | 7667 | 143660 |
| Washington County | 510 | | 20 | 655 | 4750 | 692 | 50 | 390 | 48401 |
| Wilcox County | 1570 | 106 | 179 | 810 | 8428 | 950 | 188 | 2032 | 64077 |
| Winston County | | | | | | | | 979 | 33787 |
| Rural Districts | \$ 57853 | \$ 26890 | \$ 5925 | \$ 8898 | \$ 478262 | \$ 83699 | \$ 28507 | \$ 371428 | \$ 284901 |
| Totals for Cities | \$ 3161 | \$ 9000 | \$ 94317 | \$ 94210 | \$ 106348 | \$ 30526 | \$ 43208 | \$ 197471 | \$ 41155 |
| Grand Total | \$ 61014 | \$ 116881 | \$ 158642 | \$ 182608 | \$ 584610 | \$ 114525 | \$ 66715 | \$ 568899 | \$ 326056 |

**AMOUNT AVAILABLE FROM BALANCE ON HAND, GENERAL
FUND, BONUS, POLL TAX, COUNTY TAX, AND
DOG TAX.**

| COUNTIES | Balance from
previous year | Three mill tax
and State
appropriation | Bonus for
levying special
county tax | Poll
tax | County
tax | Dog tax |
|------------|-------------------------------|--|--|-------------|---------------|-----------|
| Autauga | \$ | \$ 20,199.04 | \$ 1,000.00 | \$ 729.00 | \$ 4,896.13 | \$ 543.24 |
| Baldwin | 17,217.30 | 20,468.40 | 3,000.00 | 813.00 | 51,315.84 | 47.48 |
| Barbour | 827.65 | 35,602.88 | | 1,275.00 | | 129.00 |
| Bibb | 4,589.49 | 22,901.52 | 3,000.00 | 1,720.50 | 22,486.23 | 339.39 |
| Blount | 1,509.06 | 26,533.44 | 3,000.00 | 2,520.00 | 22,969.30 | 746.50 |
| Bullock | 116.72 | 32,770.16 | | 552.00 | | 722.18 |
| Butler | 1,877.95 | 29,792.40 | 3,000.00 | 1,858.50 | 26,009.20 | 17.34 |
| Calhoun | 8,555.96 | 50,080.24 | 3,000.00 | 3,067.50 | 52,226.40 | 545.53 |
| Chambers | 1.23 | 43,192.32 | 3,000.00 | 2,233.50 | 37,219.29 | 1,991.39 |
| Cherokee | 1,461.28 | 21,365.28 | 3,000.00 | 2,326.50 | 12,557.86 | 635.50 |
| Chilton | 2,567.50 | 22,599.60 | 3,000.00 | 1,990.50 | 17,414.22 | |
| Choctaw | 1,887.30 | 20,933.44 | 1,000.00 | 997.50 | 4,496.27 | |
| Clarke | 4,643.80 | 27,972.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,419.00 | 5,055.14 | 135.00 |
| Clay | 1,882.54 | 22,874.88 | 3,000.00 | 2,623.50 | 18,708.94 | |
| Cleburne | 879.61 | 13,775.84 | 1,000.00 | 1,252.50 | 2,714.87 | 220.00 |
| Coffee | 1,718.20 | 30,872.80 | 3,000.00 | 2,143.50 | 24,143.08 | 453.00 |
| Colbert | 59.46 | 29,712.48 | 3,000.00 | 2,014.50 | 27,576.01 | 1,029.02 |
| Conecuh | 792.66 | 24,887.68 | 3,000.00 | 1,533.00 | 20,953.09 | 230.49 |
| Coosa | 2,446.29 | 15,175.92 | 1,000.00 | 1,101.00 | 3,225.34 | |
| Covington | 7,215.34 | 35,144.08 | 3,000.00 | 2,979.00 | 26,101.31 | 571.50 |
| Crenshaw | 2,312.57 | 24,644.96 | 3,000.00 | 1,810.50 | 15,799.48 | |
| Cullman | 1,409.55 | 33,554.56 | 3,000.00 | 3,687.00 | 22,335.13 | 696.25 |
| Dale | 1,217.10 | 23,384.00 | 3,000.00 | 1,827.00 | 23,561.31 | 250.00 |
| Dallas | 4,104.40 | 53,348.08 | | 1,560.00 | | |
| DeKalb | 558.34 | 35,031.60 | 3,000.00 | 3,683.50 | 20,223.12 | 741.27 |
| Elmore | 3,000.00 | 29,304.00 | 3,000.00 | 1,887.00 | 17,458.76 | |
| Escambia | 5,506.57 | 23,851.68 | 3,000.00 | 1,446.00 | 21,716.00 | |
| Etowah | 3,139.26 | 42,218.48 | 3,000.00 | 3,447.00 | 40,750.89 | 765.30 |
| Fayette | 952.96 | 17,632.72 | 3,000.00 | 1,749.00 | 16,342.86 | 500.00 |
| Franklin | 2,962.92 | 21,314.96 | 3,000.00 | 2,521.50 | 19,701.90 | 1,000.00 |
| Geneva | 990.43 | 28,942.88 | 3,000.00 | 1,945.50 | 13,079.11 | 701.75 |
| Greene | 3,373.20 | 16,561.72 | | 412.50 | | 554.75 |
| Hale | 1,146.08 | 27,599.04 | 3,000.00 | 709.50 | 12,924.23 | |
| Henry | 556.80 | 20,785.96 | 3,000.00 | 1,402.50 | 12,105.78 | |
| Houston | 3,441.49 | 32,768.80 | 3,000.00 | 2,121.00 | 20,820.08 | |
| Jackson | 3,511.30 | 33,033.00 | 3,000.00 | 1,933.50 | 24,281.51 | |
| Jefferson | 67,061.32 | 265,375.84 | 3,000.00 | 22,887.00 | 745,625.76 | 137.73 |
| Lamar | 455.54 | 19,260.72 | 3,000.00 | 1,651.50 | 16,689.16 | 386.00 |
| Lauderdale | 1,866.32 | 42,967.36 | 3,000.00 | 3,033.00 | 30,687.52 | |
| Lawrence | 2,866.67 | 23,443.17 | 3,000.00 | 2,160.00 | 19,217.96 | 372.34 |
| Lee | 15.09 | 31,882.16 | 3,000.00 | 1,237.50 | 27,907.70 | 905.60 |
| Limestone | 735.25 | 30,554.08 | 3,000.00 | 1,970.00 | 24,458.20 | 635.00 |
| Lowndes | 465.05 | 29,022.80 | | 519.00 | | |
| Macon | 1,436.94 | 25,601.04 | 1,000.00 | 478.50 | 5,166.45 | |

**AMOUNT AVAILABLE FROM BALANCE ON HAND, GENERAL
FUND, BONUS, POLL TAX, COUNTY TAX, AND
DOG TAX.—Continued.**

| COUNTIES | Balance from
previous year | Three mill tax
and State
appropriation | Bonus for
levying special
county tax | Poll tax | County tax | Dog tax |
|-------------|-------------------------------|--|--|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| Madison | 4,401.51 | 45,945.12 | 3,000.00 | 2,413.50 | 62,205.07 | 223.87 |
| Marengo | 1,211.22 | 36,550.60 | 3,000.00 | 1,084.50 | 30,486.91 | |
| Marion | 1,009.22 | 22,208.88 | 1,000.00 | 2,595.00 | 4,512.33 | |
| Marshall | 4,395.29 | 33,297.04 | 3,000.00 | 3,249.00 | 16,777.23 | |
| Mobile | | 68,177.68 | 3,000.00 | 6,333.00 | | |
| Monroe | 4,606.25 | 27,912.80 | 3,000.00 | 1,429.50 | 22,551.07 | |
| Montgomery | 22,526.41 | 80,568.24 | 3,000.00 | 4,161.00 | 108,768.36 | |
| Morgan | 2,108.06 | 35,688.72 | 3,000.00 | 5,395.50 | 42,102.83 | |
| Perry | 4,055.09 | 27,557.60 | 3,000.00 | 834.00 | 13,530.80 | 103.00 |
| Pickens | 2,647.19 | 27,676.00 | 3,000.00 | 1,459.50 | 19,226.03 | |
| Pike | 241.54 | 31,032.64 | 3,000.00 | 2,113.50 | 23,917.92 | 626.69 |
| Randolph | 1,000.00 | 28,495.92 | 3,000.00 | 2,638.50 | 19,622.69 | 310.00 |
| Russell | 2,685.10 | 27,584.24 | | 489.00 | | |
| Shelby | 4,055.74 | 25,426.40 | 3,000.00 | 1,801.50 | 37,155.85 | |
| St. Clair | 3,026.01 | 24,280.88 | 3,000.00 | 1,726.50 | 30,706.12 | 289.76 |
| Sumter | 115.46 | 35,635.44 | | 696.00 | | 682.21 |
| Talladega | 7,235.07 | 37,544.64 | 3,000.00 | 2,074.50 | 52,307.87 | 708.83 |
| Tallapoosa | 1,810.77 | 30,280.80 | 1,000.00 | 2,010.00 | 7,044.20 | |
| Tuscaloosa | 32.01 | 47,431.04 | 3,000.00 | 2,527.50 | 74,189.93 | |
| Walker | 4,259.91 | 42,230.38 | 3,000.00 | 5,242.50 | 56,953.58 | 130.00 |
| Washington | 4,302.36 | 14,992.40 | 3,000.00 | 835.50 | 16,482.00 | 89.05 |
| Wileox | 995.40 | 31,961.20 | 3,000.00 | 892.50 | 16,227.95 | |
| Winston | 2,948.41 | 15,443.12 | 3,000.00 | 2,041.50 | 9,132.78 | 380.75 |
| Totals | \$258,003.51 | \$2,276,909.79 | \$164,000.00 | \$155,187.50 | \$2,197,973.95 | \$ 19,783.71 |
| Grand Total | | | | | | \$5,071,858.46 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|------|------|------|-----|-----|----|------|-----|-----|
| Etowah | 26 | 14 | 17 | 9 | 66 | | 35 | 19 | 20 | 13 | 87 | | 153 | 52 | 69 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 72 | 1 | 3 |
| Fayette | 20 | 10 | 16 | 8 | 54 | | 43 | 18 | 17 | 12 | 83 | | 137 | 39 | 62 | 8 | 12 | 17 | 63 | 1 | 2 |
| Franklin | 22 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 46 | 20 | | 30 | 14 | 10 | 8 | 69 | 22 | 157 | 41 | 65 | 3 | 8 | 16 | 14 | 4 |
| Geneva | 18 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 31 | | 23 | 20 | 12 | 8 | 68 | | 94 | 20 | 51 | | 6 | 15 | 20 | 2 | 2 |
| Henry | 28 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 52 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 21 | 12 | 9 | 66 | 7 | 137 | 64 | 71 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 32 | 2 |
| Houston | 17 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 31 | | 19 | 14 | 4 | 14 | 51 | | 82 | 19 | 30 | 2 | 7 | 17 | 16 | 48 | 2 |
| Jackson | 19 | 36 | 12 | 7 | 74 | 15 | 16 | 22 | 21 | 11 | 70 | 16 | 175 | 66 | 66 | 5 | 7 | 15 | 14 | 24 | 2 |
| Jefferson | 72 | 25 | 27 | 14 | 138 | | 86 | 46 | 31 | 14 | 177 | | 315 | 92 | 123 | 11 | 12 | 16 | 16 | 197 | 4 |
| Lamar | 18 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 37 | 21 | 22 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 55 | 34 | 147 | 45 | 61 | 2 | 9 | 17 | 15 | 59 | 2 |
| Lauderdale | 12 | 12 | 9 | 4 | 37 | 18 | 23 | 17 | 11 | 18 | 69 | 14 | 138 | 34 | 62 | | 18 | 16 | 16 | 23 | 2 |
| Lawrence | 12 | 14 | 5 | 7 | 38 | 16 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 2 | 41 | 14 | 109 | 48 | 49 | 5 | 2 | 17 | 16 | 43 | 2 |
| Lee | 13 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 37 | | 11 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 51 | | 88 | 27 | 43 | 5 | 9 | 16 | 16 | 36 | 1 |
| Limestone | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 17 | | 10 | 13 | 5 | 1 | 29 | | 46 | 15 | 27 | 4 | 1 | 16 | 15 | 25 | 1 |
| Lowndes | 10 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 23 | | 11 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 30 | | 53 | 18 | 28 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 14 | 7 | 1 |
| Macon | 14 | 2 | 12 | 5 | 33 | | 10 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 32 | | 65 | 25 | 24 | 4 | 11 | 16 | 14 | 22 | 2 |
| Madison | 7 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 16 | | 5 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 21 | | 37 | 10 | 13 | 2 | 5 | 14 | 16 | 3 | 1 |
| Marengo | 12 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 26 | | 12 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 30 | | 56 | 19 | 22 | 3 | 2 | 16 | 16 | 35 | 1 |
| Marion | 27 | 13 | 5 | 3 | 43 | 17 | 19 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 42 | 14 | 121 | 49 | 43 | 2 | 6 | 16 | 16 | 23 | 1 |
| Marshall | 9 | 17 | 6 | 7 | 39 | | 22 | 19 | 6 | 14 | 61 | | 100 | 23 | 45 | 7 | 13 | 17 | 14 | 21 | 2 |
| Monroe | 13 | 18 | 13 | 8 | 52 | | 17 | 20 | 19 | 11 | 67 | | 119 | 41 | 57 | 6 | 7 | 17 | 16 | 63 | 1 |
| Morgan | 35 | 18 | 10 | 14 | 77 | | 31 | 26 | 26 | 19 | 102 | | 179 | 65 | 85 | 11 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 70 | 2 |
| Perry | 19 | 15 | 12 | 9 | 55 | | 29 | 26 | 22 | 12 | 89 | | 144 | 29 | 65 | 3 | 9 | 15 | 15 | 57 | 1 |
| Pickens | 15 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 32 | | 29 | 20 | 18 | 8 | 75 | | 107 | 15 | 58 | 1 | 8 | 16 | 17 | 64 | 3 |
| Pike | 10 | 13 | 6 | 4 | 33 | | 12 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 33 | | 66 | 24 | 26 | 2 | 3 | 15 | 15 | 27 | 1 |
| Randolph | 19 | 14 | 9 | 3 | 45 | 10 | 27 | 9 | 14 | 11 | 61 | 9 | 125 | 32 | 54 | 1 | 8 | 15 | 15 | 58 | 2 |
| Shelby | 15 | 7 | 13 | 7 | 42 | | 13 | 19 | 10 | 7 | 49 | | 91 | 33 | 39 | 2 | 5 | 17 | 17 | 31 | 3 |
| St. Clair | 7 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 17 | | 20 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 43 | | 60 | 10 | 35 | 1 | 6 | 16 | 17 | 38 | 1 |
| Sumter | 7 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 20 | | 7 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 27 | | 47 | 13 | 22 | | 2 | 15 | 16 | 9 | 1 |
| Talladega | 15 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 25 | | 13 | 7 | 15 | 6 | 41 | | 66 | 12 | 27 | | 4 | 17 | 17 | 39 | 1 |
| Tallapoosa | 13 | 16 | 6 | 8 | 43 | | 7 | 10 | 9 | 14 | 40 | | 83 | 27 | 28 | 3 | 10 | 17 | 17 | 35 | 2 |
| Walker | 43 | 19 | 19 | 12 | 93 | | 41 | 24 | 17 | 31 | 113 | | 206 | 66 | 90 | 10 | 24 | 16 | 16 | 95 | 2 |
| Washington | 5 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 21 | | 5 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 22 | | 43 | 12 | 17 | 4 | 3 | 19 | 17 | 27 | 1 |
| Wilcox | 14 | 5 | 11 | 9 | 39 | | 3 | 8 | 19 | 8 | 38 | | 77 | 25 | 30 | 9 | 8 | 16 | 15 | 50 | 1 |
| Winston | 21 | 13 | 4 | 5 | 43 | 24 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 28 | 28 | 123 | 36 | 30 | 3 | 3 | 17 | 16 | 38 | 2 |
| Totals | 1043 | 635 | 456 | 295 | 2429 | 252 | 1124 | 888 | 670 | 540 | 3172 | 276 | 6129 | 1883 | 2616 | 207 | 422 | 16 | 2535 | 87 | 143 |

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS
Libraries, Buildings and Equipment

| COUNTIES | Number of vol-
umes in library..... | Value of
library..... | Value of build-
ings and sites..... | Value of
equipment..... | Value of scientific
apparatus and
teaching supplies..... |
|------------|--|--------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|
| Autauga | 450 | \$ 250 | \$ 13,000 | \$ 800 | \$ 300 |
| Barbour | 730 | 500 | 12,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| Bibb | 450 | 650 | 18,000 | 1,200 | 600 |
| Blount | 400 | 500 | 20,000 | 2,000 | 800 |
| Calhoun | 250 | 300 | 15,000 | 2,000 | 500 |
| Chambers | 200 | 200 | 6,000 | 1,000 | 300 |
| Cherokee | 291 | 275 | 12,500 | 2,500 | 200 |
| Chilton | 200 | 300 | 25,000 | 1,000 | 350 |
| Choctaw | 500 | 750 | 10,000 | 600 | 700 |
| Clarke | 560 | 500 | 12,000 | 1,000 | 150 |
| Clay | 150 | 50 | 13,750 | 900 | 100 |
| Cleburne | 100 | 50 | 10,000 | 1,061 | 150 |
| Coffee | 150 | 300 | 27,000 | 3,000 | 800 |
| Colbert | 90 | 70 | 15,000 | 700 | 600 |
| Conecuh | 150 | 200 | 10,000 | 1,000 | 300 |
| Coosa | 200 | 150 | 7,000 | 1,250 | 350 |
| Covington | 416 | 250 | 21,000 | 1,200 | 150 |
| Crenshaw | 400 | 400 | 13,000 | 1,000 | 600 |
| Cullman | 650 | 500 | 25,000 | 950 | 500 |
| Dallas | 570 | 460 | 10,000 | 1,000 | 600 |
| DeKalb | 250 | 250 | 15,000 | 250 | 325 |
| Elmore | 40 | 80 | 15,000 | 1,500 | 250 |
| Escambia | 350 | 175 | 16,000 | 700 | 850 |
| Etowah | 750 | 400 | 20,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| Fayette | 150 | 300 | 18,000 | 600 | 475 |
| Franklin | 140 | 150 | 15,000 | 500 | 400 |
| Geneva | 804 | 400 | 10,000 | 2,500 | 1,015 |
| Henry | 350 | 150 | 25,000 | 1,500 | 300 |
| Houston | 530 | 763 | 10,600 | 1,529 | 450 |
| Jackson | 300 | 110 | 14,000 | 1,500 | 500 |
| Jefferson | 1,000 | 400 | 100,000 | 15,000 | 2,500 |
| Lamar | 162 | 175 | 10,000 | 1,000 | 275 |
| Lauderdale | 100 | 75 | 8,750 | 700 | 200 |
| Lawrence | 600 | 250 | 12,500 | 1,250 | 500 |
| Lee | 400 | 400 | 15,000 | 2,000 | 500 |
| Limestone | 200 | 250 | 12,000 | 750 | 150 |
| Lowndes | 275 | 200 | 7,500 | 325 | 300 |
| Macon | 160 | 125 | 15,000 | 600 | 300 |
| Madison | 200 | 100 | 16,000 | 300 | 800 |
| Marengo | 360 | 300 | 12,000 | 800 | 200 |
| Marion | 225 | 200 | 11,000 | 750 | 750 |
| Marshall | 340 | 350 | 20,000 | 1,000 | 70 |
| Monroe | 200 | 100 | 15,000 | 500 | 500 |
| Morgan | 300 | 300 | 13,000 | 1,500 | 500 |

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS

Libraries, Buildings and Equipment.—Continued

| COUNTIES | Number of vol-
umes in library..... | Value of
library..... | Value of build-
ings and sites..... | Value of
equipment..... | Value of scientific
apparatus and
teaching supplies..... |
|------------------|--|--------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|
| Perry | 200 | 200 | 25,000 | 2,000 | 1,100 |
| Pickens | 100 | 150 | 15,000 | 600 | 600 |
| Pike | 275 | 450 | 15,000 | 1,500 | 200 |
| Randolph | 250 | 400 | 10,000 | 1,100 | 500 |
| Shelby | 150 | 200 | 15,000 | 1,000 | 300 |
| St. Clair | 320 | 320 | 10,000 | 600 | 500 |
| Sumter | 200 | 200 | 16,000 | 500 | 600 |
| Talladega | 190 | 40 | 12,000 | 500 | 200 |
| Tallapoosa | 432 | 420 | 15,000 | 200 | 150 |
| Walker | 450 | 500 | 55,000 | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| Washington | 329 | 500 | 12,500 | 500 | 500 |
| Wilcox | 500 | 600 | 10,000 | 550 | 450 |
| Winston | 125 | 150 | 12,000 | 1,000 | 100 |
| Totals | 18,614 | \$ 16,788 | \$944,100 | \$ 78,765 | \$ 30,360 |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|-----------|
| Franklin | 18 | 3,000 | 78 | 520 | 184 | 846 | 30 | | 4,492 | 1,500 | 1,980 | 242 | 304 | 270 | | 22 | 174 | 4,492 |
| Geneva | | 3,000 | | 1,124 | 184 | 788 | 982 | | 6,088 | 1,500 | 3,119 | 71 | 50 | 444 | | 831 | 23 | 6,088 |
| Henry | 323 | 3,000 | 100 | 600 | 990 | 990 | 210 | | 5,223 | 1,575 | 2,220 | 168 | 371 | 522 | | 149 | 208 | 5,223 |
| Houston | 64 | 3,000 | | | | 403 | 32 | | 3,499 | 1,500 | 1,226 | 63 | 38 | 106 | | 207 | 359 | 3,499 |
| Jackson | | 3,000 | 575 | | 650 | 1,746 | 555 | | 6,526 | 1,500 | 2,970 | 278 | 288 | 594 | | 940 | 6 | 6,526 |
| Jefferson | | 3,000 | | 5,975 | | 1,238 | 300 | | 10,543 | 2,201 | 7,125 | 484 | 46 | | | 662 | 45 | 10,543 |
| Lamar | 213 | 3,000 | | 300 | | 741 | 58 | | 4,312 | 1,500 | 1,980 | 106 | 256 | 18 | 4 | 44 | 484 | 4,312 |
| Lauderdale | 123 | 3,000 | | 355 | 100 | 649 | 585 | | 4,762 | 1,500 | 2,265 | 46 | 203 | 164 | | 45 | 409 | 4,762 |
| Lawrence | 17 | 3,000 | | 628 | 200 | 554 | 21 | | 4,420 | 1,500 | 2,250 | 121 | 177 | 226 | | 146 | | 4,420 |
| Lee | | 3,000 | | 1,150 | | 414 | 73 | 358 | 4,995 | 1,800 | 1,780 | 91 | 599 | 100 | 44 | 581 | | 4,995 |
| Limestone | 76 | 3,000 | | | | 103 | 215 | | 3,454 | 1,500 | 1,440 | 54 | 240 | 121 | | 714 | 99 | 3,454 |
| Lowndes | | 3,000 | | 150 | | 290 | 396 | 111 | 3,947 | 1,500 | 1,485 | 103 | 40 | 105 | | 114 | 98 | 3,947 |
| Macon | 369 | 3,000 | | 210 | 154 | 280 | 20 | | 4,033 | 1,500 | 1,786 | | 147 | 388 | | 80 | 386 | 4,033 |
| Madison | 285 | 3,000 | 200 | | | 280 | | | 3,785 | 1,700 | 1,440 | 106 | 103 | | | 77 | 170 | 3,785 |
| Marengo | 91 | 3,000 | | 350 | | 270 | 15 | | 3,726 | 1,600 | 1,465 | 84 | 78 | 252 | | 151 | 78 | 3,726 |
| Marion | 23 | 3,000 | | | | 502 | 36 | | 3,561 | 1,500 | 1,580 | 101 | 106 | 95 | | 198 | 23 | 3,561 |
| Marshall | 29 | 3,000 | | 240 | | 405 | 279 | | 3,953 | 1,500 | 1,550 | 194 | 191 | 297 | | 246 | 8 | 3,953 |
| Monroe | 10 | 3,000 | | 1,227 | | 717 | 11 | | 4,965 | 1,500 | 2,340 | 70 | 77 | 210 | 519 | 599 | 4 | 4,965 |
| Morgan | 268 | 3,000 | | 1,335 | | 1,090 | 234 | | 5,927 | 1,800 | 2,585 | 137 | 226 | 269 | 357 | 599 | 4 | 5,927 |
| Perry | | 3,000 | | 1,600 | | 970 | 43 | | 5,613 | 1,900 | 2,163 | 114 | 206 | 310 | 26 | 151 | 743 | 5,613 |
| Pickens | | 3,000 | | 675 | | 786 | 122 | 200 | 4,733 | 1,800 | 1,616 | 85 | 217 | 512 | 119 | 384 | | 4,733 |
| Pike | 147 | 3,000 | | 425 | | 425 | 120 | | 3,692 | 1,500 | 1,580 | 74 | 126 | 237 | | 220 | 5 | 3,692 |
| Randolph | 1 | 3,000 | | 660 | | 529 | 184 | | 4,374 | 1,500 | 2,103 | 134 | 83 | 436 | | 85 | 33 | 4,374 |
| Shelby | | 3,000 | | 1,225 | | 367 | 26 | | 4,618 | 1,750 | 2,416 | 72 | 110 | 125 | | 118 | 27 | 4,618 |
| St. Clair | 547 | 3,000 | | 300 | | 248 | 95 | | 4,190 | 1,800 | 1,805 | 51 | 178 | 130 | | 35 | 691 | 4,190 |
| Sumter | 83 | 3,000 | | | | 278 | | | 3,361 | 1,400 | 1,395 | 113 | 104 | 234 | | 83 | 32 | 3,361 |
| Talladega | 49 | 3,000 | | 50 | | 294 | 376 | | 3,769 | 1,650 | 1,350 | 81 | 72 | 248 | 195 | 173 | | 3,769 |
| Tallapoosa | 88 | 3,000 | | 100 | | 290 | 15 | | 3,493 | 1,500 | 1,460 | 104 | 118 | 69 | | 135 | 107 | 3,493 |
| Walker | | 3,000 | | 5,068 | | 663 | | | 8,731 | 2,500 | 4,500 | 445 | 177 | | | 1,109 | | 8,731 |
| Washington | 27 | 3,000 | | 250 | | 236 | 122 | | 3,635 | 1,600 | 2,130 | 106 | 68 | 41 | 8 | 351 | 122 | 3,635 |
| Wilcox | 131 | 3,000 | | 900 | | 484 | | 8 | 4,523 | 1,800 | 2,130 | 130 | 340 | 123 | | | | 4,523 |
| Winston | 179 | 3,000 | | 1,000 | 250 | 642 | 219 | | 5,290 | 1,500 | 3,060 | 87 | 75 | 220 | 28 | 319 | 1 | 5,290 |
| Totals | \$6,694 | \$171,000 | \$2,256 | \$41,483 | \$ 1,538 | \$34,444 | \$ 9,212 | \$ 978 | \$267,605 | \$31,690 | \$118,923 | \$7,646 | \$9,734 | \$14,243 | \$1,546 | \$15,612 | \$8,211 | \$267,605 |

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

Enrollment and Graduates

| LOCATION | ENROLLMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | No. of Graduates | | Average Attendance | Average Membership |
|----------------------|------------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-------------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-------------|------------------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | MALE | | | | | | FEMALE | | | | | | Male | Female | | |
| | Freshman | Sophomore | Junior | Senior | Total | Preparatory | Freshman | Sophomore | Junior | Senior | Total | Preparatory | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First, Jackson | 14 | 7 | 10 | | 31 | | 18 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 39 | | 70 | 4 | 3 | 56 |
| Second, Evergreen | 21 | 15 | 4 | 6 | 46 | 15 | 23 | 14 | 8 | 10 | 55 | 14 | 130 | 4 | 10 | 75 |
| Third, Abbeville | 9 | 10 | 13 | 4 | 36 | | 7 | | 12 | 8 | 33 | | 69 | 3 | 6 | 48 |
| Fourth, Sylacauga | 27 | 22 | 21 | 16 | 86 | | 39 | 22 | 16 | 15 | 92 | | 178 | 8 | 11 | 129 |
| Fifth, Wetumpka | 16 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 34 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 13 | 9 | 52 | 23 | 123 | 2 | 7 | 88 |
| Sixth, Hamilton | 41 | 22 | 20 | 10 | 93 | 20 | 35 | 18 | 16 | 7 | 76 | 25 | 214 | 7 | 8 | 137 |
| Seventh, Albertville | 34 | 22 | 23 | 3 | 82 | 31 | 33 | 29 | 24 | 7 | 93 | 36 | 242 | 2 | 6 | 162 |
| Eighth, Athens | 17 | 16 | 7 | 7 | 47 | | 36 | 34 | 23 | 23 | 116 | | 163 | 6 | 22 | 114 |
| Ninth, Blountsville | 19 | 11 | 14 | 6 | 50 | 11 | 20 | 6 | 13 | 4 | 43 | 19 | 123 | 2 | 3 | 79 |
| Totals | 198 | 137 | 116 | 54 | 505 | 91 | 225 | 157 | 131 | 86 | 599 | 117 | 1312 | 34 | 70 | 866 |

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS—Continued
Teachers, Libraries, Buildings and Equipment

| LOCATION | No. of Teachers | | Value of build-
ings and sites | Value of
equipment | Scientific appar-
atus and teach-
ing supplies | No. of volumes
in library | Value of
library |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Male | Female | | | | | |
| First, Jackson | 2 | 2 | \$ 10,000 | \$ 500 | \$ 600 | 700 | \$ 600 |
| Second, Evergreen | 2 | 3 | 12,000 | 1,200 | 600 | 360 | 310 |
| Third, Abbeville | 2 | 2 | 10,000 | 1,538 | 698 | 600 | 618 |
| Fourth, Sylacauga | 2 | 3 | 23,000 | 500 | 250 | 500 | 250 |
| Fifth, Wetumpka | 2 | 7 | 42,500 | 2,749 | 1,200 | 1,500 | 1,000 |
| Sixth, Hamilton | 2 | 3 | 50,000 | 7,870 | 600 | 150 | 100 |
| Seventh, Albertville | 2 | 5 | 35,000 | 2,000 | 500 | 400 | 200 |
| Eighth, Athens | 2 | 3 | 50,000 | 1,400 | 600 | 2,500 | 3,000 |
| Ninth, Blountsville | 2 | 3 | 4,000 | | | | |
| Totals | 18 | 31 | \$236,500 | \$ 17,757 | \$ 5,048 | 6,710 | \$ 6,078 |

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS—Continued.

Financial Report—Receipts

| LOCATION | Balance from
last year | State appropria-
tion for
maintenance | State appropria-
tion for building | Federal
vocational aid | State
vocational aid | Fees and
incidentals | Other Sources | Total |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| First, Jackson | \$ 457 | \$ 4,500 | \$ — | \$ 1,050 | \$ 131 | \$ 688 | \$ 272 | \$ 7,098 |
| Second, Evergreen | 202 | 4,500 | — | 1,100 | 138 | 1,744 | 263 | 7,947 |
| Third, Abbeville | 441 | 4,500 | — | 900 | 113 | 652 | 1,021 | 7,627 |
| Fourth, Sylacauga | 253 | 4,500 | — | 825 | 113 | 1,670 | 2,160 | 9,521 |
| Fifth, Wetumpka | 381 | 4,500 | — | 750 | 113 | 1,000 | 5,740 | 12,484 |
| Sixth, Hamilton | *3 | 4,500 | — | 900 | 113 | 2,160 | 1,269 | 8,945 |
| Seventh, Albertville | — | 4,500 | — | 800 | 113 | 3,832 | 2,457 | 11,702 |
| Eighth, Athens | 2,710 | 4,500 | — | 810 | 101 | 1,316 | 1,018 | 10,455 |
| Ninth, Blountsville | 482 | 4,500 | — | 1,100 | 138 | 1,483 | 272 | 7,975 |
| Totals | \$ 6,002 | \$40,500 | \$ — | \$ 8,235 | \$ 1,073 | \$14,545 | \$14,472 | \$84,827 |

*Building Fund, \$1,073.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS—Continued
Financial Report—Disbursements

| LOCATION | Salary of President..... | Salaries of other teachers..... | Salary, postage, and incidentals of Sec.-Treas..... | Wages of janitors and farm hands.. | Fuel, water, light, janitors' supplies, etc..... | Rep'rs, Repla'm't of Equip't., Ins., and other up-keep charges..... | New grounds, Bldgs., Altera'n of old buildings (not repairs) | New equipment..... | All other expenses..... | Balance on hand..... | Total..... |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|---|--|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| First, Jackson | \$ 2,100 | \$ 3,120 | \$ 56 | \$ 229 | \$ 227 | \$ 132 | | \$ 83 | \$ 458 | \$ 693 | \$ 7,098 |
| Second, Evergreen | 2,200 | 3,290 | 56 | 150 | 1,294 | 216 | | 51 | 690 | | 7,947 |
| Third, Abbeville | 2,000 | 3,714 | 56 | 121 | 562 | 11 | | 140 | 836 | 187 | 7,627 |
| Fourth, Sylacauga | 1,800 | 3,729 | 56 | 350 | 479 | 1,264 | | 165 | 1,476 | 202 | 9,521 |
| Fifth, Wetumpka | 2,000 | 7,135 | 56 | 231 | 635 | 165 | | 475 | 1,362 | 425 | 12,484 |
| Sixth, Hamilton | 1,833 | 4,258 | 56 | 193 | 477 | *398 | | 556 | 1,542 | 130 | 13,945 |
| Seventh, Albertville | 2,000 | 5,078 | 56 | 180 | 1,265 | 397 | | 36 | 2,660 | 30 | 11,702 |
| Eighth, Athens | 2,000 | 4,020 | 56 | 90 | 611 | 89 | 269 | 364 | 1,042 | 1,914 | 10,455 |
| Ninth, Blountsville | 2,200 | 3,435 | 56 | 170 | 378 | 32 | | 251 | 721 | 732 | 7,975 |
| Totals | \$ 18,133 | \$ 37,779 | \$ 504 | \$ 1,714 | \$ 5,928 | \$ 2,704 | \$ 269 | \$ 2,121 | \$ 10,787 | \$ 4,888 | \$ 84,827 |

*Expended from Building Fund. †Balance in Building Fund, \$675. ‡Total, Building Fund, \$1,073.

NORMAL SCHOOLS

Location—Enrollment and Number of Graduates

| | Fall Term | | Winter Term | | Spring Term | | Summer Term | |
|--|-----------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| FLORENCE, CLASS A | | | | | | | | |
| Enrollment in: | | | | | | | | |
| a. Professional work | 5 | 144 | 5 | 110 | 11 | 111 | 6 | 103 |
| b. Professional work for six weeks or less | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 21 | 2 | 41 |
| c. Certificate course for six weeks or less | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 66 |
| Total excluding duplicates | 5 | 161 | 5 | 113 | 15 | 147 | 10 | 210 |
| Number of graduates—Total 69 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 37 | 1 | 13 |
| JACKSONVILLE, CLASS A | | | | | | | | |
| a. Professional work | 38 | 77 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 63 |
| b. Professional work for six weeks or less | 36 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 20 |
| c. Certificate course for six weeks or less | 0 | 38 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 13 | 11 | 65 |
| Total excluding duplicates | 74 | 123 | 11 | 13 | 16 | 24 | 28 | 148 |
| Number of graduates—Total 60 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 34 | 2 | 7 |
| LIVINGSTON, CLASS A | | | | | | | | |
| a. Professional work | 4 | 214 | 6 | 200 | 9 | 200 | 4 | 143 |
| b. Professional work for six weeks or less | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 15 |
| c. Certificate course for six weeks or less | 0 | 17 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 13 | 3 | 65 |
| Total excluding duplicates | 4 | 235 | 6 | 211 | 9 | 216 | 10 | 228 |
| Number of graduates—Total 80 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 44 | 2 | 21 |
| TROY, CLASS A | | | | | | | | |
| a. Professional work | 24 | 177 | 24 | 150 | 24 | 182 | 7 | 112 |
| b. Professional work for six weeks or less | 0 | 17 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 12 | 20 | 148 |
| c. Certificate course for six weeks or less | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total excluding duplicates | 24 | 194 | 25 | 166 | 25 | 194 | 20 | 203 |
| Number of graduates—Total 52 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 32 | 0 | 7 |
| DAPHNE, CLASS B | | | | | | | | |
| a. Professional work | 9 | 38 | 9 | 38 | 9 | 38 | 0 | 0 |
| b. Professional work for six weeks or less | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| c. Certificate course for six weeks or less | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total excluding duplicates | 9 | 38 | 9 | 38 | 9 | 38 | 0 | 0 |
| Number of graduates—Total 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| MOUNDVILLE, CLASS B | | | | | | | | |
| a. Professional work | 0 | 0 | 24 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| b. Professional work for six weeks or less* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| c. Certificate course for six weeks or less* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total excluding duplicates | 0 | 0 | 24 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Number of graduates—Total 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

NORMAL SCHOOLS—Continued.

Location—Enrollment and Number of Graduates

| | Fall Term | | Winter Term | | Spring Term | | Summer Term | |
|---|-----------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| MONTGOMERY, COLORED | | | | | | | | |
| a. Professional work | 92 | 189 | 92 | 189 | 92 | 189 | 0 | 0 |
| b. Professional work for six weeks or less | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 107 |
| c. Certificate course for six weeks or less | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 30 |
| Total excluding duplicates | 92 | 189 | 92 | 189 | 92 | 189 | 10 | 137 |
| Number of graduates—Total 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| NORMAL, COLORED | | | | | | | | |
| a. Professional work | 131 | 68 | 131 | 68 | 131 | 68 | 7 | 36 |
| b. Professional work for six weeks or less | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| c. Certificate course for six weeks or less | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total excluding duplicates | 135 | 69 | 131 | 68 | 131 | 68 | 7 | 36 |
| Number of graduates—Total 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 49 | 0 | 0 |
| TUSKEGEE, COLORED | | | | | | | | |
| a. Professional work | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 44 | 0 | 0 |
| b. Professional work for six weeks or less | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 508 |
| c. Certificate course for six weeks or less | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 27 |
| Total excluding duplicates | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 44 | 69 | 535 |
| Number of graduates—Total 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 44 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL WHITE | | | | | | | | |
| a. Professional work | 80 | 650 | 77 | 530 | 59 | 537 | 23 | 426 |
| b. Professional work for six weeks or less | 36 | 42 | 1 | 18 | 7 | 41 | 31 | 224 |
| c. Certificate course for six weeks or less | 0 | 59 | 2 | 19 | 8 | 41 | 16 | 196 |
| Total excluding duplicates | 116 | 751 | 80 | 567 | 74 | 619 | 68 | 789 |
| Number of graduates—Total 270 | 4 | 27 | 1 | 18 | 16 | 151 | 5 | 48 |
| TOTAL COLORED | | | | | | | | |
| a. Professional work | 223 | 257 | 223 | 257 | 253 | 301 | 7 | 36 |
| b. Professional work for six weeks or less | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 615 |
| c. Certificate course for six weeks or less | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 57 |
| Total excluding duplicates | 227 | 258 | 223 | 257 | 253 | 301 | 86 | 708 |
| Number of graduates—Total 186 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 61 | 125 | 0 | 0 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | | | | |
| a. Professional work | 303 | 907 | 300 | 787 | 312 | 838 | 35 | 462 |
| b. Professional work for six weeks or less | 40 | 43 | 1 | 18 | 7 | 41 | 104 | 839 |
| c. Certificate course for six weeks or less | | 59 | 2 | 19 | 8 | 41 | 22 | 253 |
| Total excluding duplicates | 343 | 1009 | 303 | 824 | 327 | 920 | 154 | 1497 |
| Number of graduates—Total 456 | 4 | 27 | 1 | 18 | 77 | 276 | 5 | 48 |

*Records incomplete.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.—Continued

| LOCATION | Number of Children
in Model School | | | Total Enrollment
from Alabama | Total Enrollment
from Other States | Teachers | | | Libraries | | Value of
Buildings
and Sites | Value of
Equipment | Value of Scientific
Apparatus and
Teaching
Equipment |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|--------|-------|-------------------|--------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | | | Male | Female | Total | No. of
Volumes | Value | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Florence, Class A | 89 | 122 | 211 | 375 | 19 | 3 | 12 | 15 | 6379 | 7,895 | 211,000 | 27,770 | 6,600 |
| Jacksonville, Class A | 81 | 79 | 160 | 590 | 13 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 2500 | 3,000 | 150,000 | 15,000 | 2,000 |
| Livingston, Class A | 56 | 51 | 107 | 425 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 3000 | 3,500 | 124,500 | 2,000 | 600 |
| Troy, Class A | 40 | 56 | 96 | 557 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 5300 | 7,500 | 124,000 | 4,000 | 3,800 |
| Daphne, Class B | 40 | 56 | 96 | 40 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2700 | 3,000 | 60,000 | 4,000 | 500 |
| Moundville, Class B | 105 | 91 | 196 | † | † | 1 | 6 | 7 | 250 | 300 | 15,000 | 300 | 75 |
| Montgomery, Colored | 199 | 213 | 412 | 428 | 4 | 6 | 19 | 25 | 750 | 1,000 | 30,000 | 5,500 | 700 |
| Normal, Colored | 205 | 136 | 341 | 493 | 47 | 14 | 18 | 32 | 10000 | 15,000 | 137,300 | 85,000 | 31,000 |
| Tuskegee, Colored | 142 | 84 | 226 | 534 | 1453 | 106 | 92 | 198 | 24000 | 15,008 | 1,211,967 | 245,249 | * |
| Total White | 411 | 455 | 866 | 1987 | 51 | 27 | 46 | 73 | 20129 | 25,195 | 684,500 | 53,070 | 13,575 |
| Total Colored | 546 | 433 | 979 | 1505 | 1504 | 126 | 129 | 255 | 34750 | 32,008 | 1,429,267 | 335,749 | 31,700 |
| Grand Total | 957 | 888 | 1845 | 3492 | 1555 | 153 | 175 | 328 | 54879 | 57,203 | \$2,113,767 | \$388,819 | \$45,275 |

*Included with Equipment. †No data.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.—Continued
Financial Statement—Receipts

| LOCATION | Balance from
previous years | State
appropriation | Matriculation Fees | Laboratory and
Domestic Science
Fees | State
appropriation
for building | Board | Loans | All other
sources | Deficit | Total |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--|--|-----------|-----------|----------------------|----------|------------|
| Florence, Class A | \$ 1,080 | \$ 20,000 | \$ 8,507 | \$ 984 | \$ | \$ 23,449 | \$ 20,927 | \$ 5,584 | \$ 4,518 | \$ 83,919 |
| Jacksonville, Class A | 699 | 20,000 | 9,485 | | | 21,779 | 21,990 | 18,340 | | 92,674 |
| Livingston, Class A | 3,790 | 20,000 | 8,511 | 1,299 | | 25,767 | | 2,639 | | 58,915 |
| Troy, Class A | 372 | 20,000 | 9,630 | 1,193 | | 20,730 | | 1,229 | | 56,572 |
| Daphne, Class B | 2,221 | 5,000 | 443 | 128 | | | | | 150 | 6,093 |
| Moundville, Class B | 1,239 | 5,000 | | | | | | 3,869 | | 11,090 |
| Montgomery, Colored | 203,975 | 15,000 | 2,976 | | | | | 1,100 | | 20,315 |
| Normal, Colored | | 4,000 | 2,410 | | | 614 | | 23,826 | | 30,849 |
| Tuskegee, Colored | | 3,000 | 17,379 | | | | | 366,177 | | 590,531 |
| Total White | \$ 8,162 | \$ 90,000 | \$ 36,576 | \$ 3,554 | | \$ 91,725 | \$ 42,917 | \$ 31,661 | \$ 4,668 | \$ 309,263 |
| Total Colored | \$205,214 | \$ 22,000 | \$ 22,765 | | | \$ 614 | | \$ 391,102 | | \$ 641,695 |
| Grand Total | \$213,376 | \$112,000 | \$ 59,341 | \$ 3,554 | | \$ 92,339 | \$ 42,917 | \$ 422,763 | \$ 4,668 | \$ 950,958 |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

257

NORMAL SCHOOLS—Continued
Financial Statement—Disbursements

| LOCATION | Deficit from last year | Salaries of teachers | Wages of janitors | Fuel, water, light, etc. | Repairs and Replacement of Equipment, Insurance | New grounds and buildings, alteration of old buildings | New Equipment | Scientific Apparatus | Repayment of Loans | Expense of Dormitory Maintenance | All other expenses | Balance on hand | Total |
|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---|--|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Florence, Class A | \$ 2,574 | \$ 22,578 | \$ 953 | \$ 1,865 | \$ 3,340 | \$ | \$ | \$ 678 | \$ 72 | \$ 20,759 | \$ 24,814 | \$ 987 | \$ 83,919 |
| Jacksonville, Class A | | 20,102 | 693 | 1,360 | 5,056 | 10,087 | 529 | 606 | 24,900 | 17,244 | 8,939 | 3,248 | 92,674 |
| Livingston, Class A | | 20,824 | 400 | 3,500 | 3,100 | 250 | 50 | 150 | 2,800 | 24,595 | 480 | 2,786 | 58,915 |
| Troy, Class A | | 26,957 | 1,334 | 863 | 2,657 | 866 | | 114 | | 18,150 | 398 | 5,233 | 56,572 |
| Daphne, Class B | | 4,115 | 150 | 125 | 247 | | 450 | | | | 1,006 | | 6,093 |
| Moundville, Class B | | 6,768 | | * | * | | | | | | | 4,322 | 11,090 |
| Montgomery, Colored | | 13,970 | 419 | 1,886 | 609 | | | 315 | | | | 3,116 | 20,315 |
| Normal, Colored | | 17,160 | 510 | 3,165 | | | | | | | 9,996 | 17 | 30,849 |
| Tuskegee, Colored | | | | 153,506 | | 81,589 | | | | 10,439 | 334,843 | 10,154 | 590,531 |
| Total White | \$ 2,574 | \$101,344 | \$ 3,440 | \$ 7,713 | \$ 14,400 | \$ 11,203 | \$ 1,707 | \$ 942 | \$ 48,459 | \$ 84,303 | \$ 16,102 | \$ 16,576 | \$ 309,263 |
| Total Colored | | \$ 31,130 | \$ 929 | \$158,558 | \$ 609 | \$ 81,589 | | \$ 315 | | \$ 10,439 | \$ 344,839 | \$ 13,287 | \$ 641,695 |
| Grand Total | \$ 2,574 | \$132,474 | \$ 4,369 | \$166,271 | \$ 15,009 | \$ 92,792 | \$ 1,707 | \$ 1,257 | \$ 48,459 | \$ 95,242 | \$ 360,941 | \$ 29,863 | \$ 950,958 |

*No data.

REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA FOR SCHOLASTIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919

1. Year of First Opening, 1831.

2. Students and Teachers:

| | Students. Teachers. | |
|--|---------------------|-----|
| a. Department of Arts and Sciences..... | 543 | 38 |
| b. Department of Engineering..... | 158 | 13 |
| c. Department of Law..... | 59 | 4 |
| d. Department of Education: | | |
| (1) Resident students | 174 | |
| (2) Extension students | 19 | 193 |
| | | 5 |
| e. Summer School: | | |
| (1) Professional Courses (including College Credit | 540 | |
| (2) Certificate Courses | 365 | 905 |
| | | 50 |
| f. Department of Medicine..... | 54 | 27 |
| g. Department of Pharmacy..... | 4 | 5 |
| h. S. A. T. C..... | 602 | 40 |
| | | |
| Total | 2518 | 182 |
| Less names counted twice..... | 450 | 31 |
| Net totals..... | 2068 | 151 |

3. Degrees conferred in 1919:

- a. A. B. Male, 18; Female, 15.
 A. B. in Education, Male 1, Female 4.
- b. B. S. Male, 17; Female, 6.
 B. S. in Engineering, Male 6.
 B. S. in Education, Male 2.
- c. M. A., Male, 1; Female, 2.
- d. M. S., Male 1.
- e. LL. B., Male 23.
- f. M. D., Male 8.
- g. Ph. G., Male 1.

4. Libraries:

- a. Number of bound volumes, 33,500.
- b. Number of pamphlets, 16,000.
- c. Total value of library, \$53,000.00.

5. Value of scientific apparatus, machinery and furniture, \$135,000.00.

6. Value of grounds, \$300,000.
 7. Value of school buildings, \$807,318.
 8. Value of dormitories, \$150,000.
Total value of school properties, \$1,445,318.
 9. Amount of endowment fund, \$902,177.17.
 10. Number of fellowships, 22.
 11. Receipts for 1918-19:
 - a. From Students' Fees, \$42,500.00, including board and room rent.
 - b. From productive funds, \$58,500.00, including \$36,000 Constitutional settlement of old State debt.
 - c. From State:
For maintenance, \$35,000.00, including \$5,000 for School of Medicine, \$5,000 for Summer School.
For building, nothing.
 - d. From United States Government, S. A. T. C., \$88,918.38.
 - e. From other sources, \$5,000.00.
- Total receipts, \$229,918.38, including Summer School* and School of Medicine.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE H. DENNY, President.

*Treasurer's school receipts include board and room rent.

REPORT OF THE ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE FOR THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

1. Year of first opening, 1872.
2. Students and Teachers:

| | Students. | Teachers. |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| a. Academic Departments (required for all courses) | 851 | 22 |
| b. Engineering and Mines..... | 752 | 26 |
| c. Agricultural Sciences | 324 | 21 |
| d. Pharmacy | 25 | 2 |
| e. Veterinary Medicine and Surgery..... | 43 | †7 |
| f. Education | 142 | 2 |
| Totals excluding duplicates..... | 1279 | 75 |
| g. Army Vocational Courses..... | 1202 | 32 |
| h. Summer Session (1919)..... | 369 | 37 |
| i. Farmers' Short Summer Courses..... | 507 | 30 |

At the Institution (1919).

3. Degrees Conferred:

| | Male. | Female. |
|-----------------|-------|---------|
| a. B. S.* | 73 | 2 |
| b. M. S. | 2 | 1 |
| c. E. E. | 2 | |
| d. M. E. | 1 | |
| e. Ph. G. | 2 | |
| f. D. V. M..... | 13 | |
| Totals..... | 93 | 3 |

4. Libraries:

a. Number of bound volumes, 30,000.

b. Number of pamphlets, 5,200.

c. Total value of library plant.....\$ 104,153.00

5. Value of scientific apparatus, machinery and furniture

\$ 136,600.00

6. Value of grounds.....\$ 30,000.00

7. Value of college buildings.....\$ 740,500.00

8. Value of dormitories.....\$ 45,000.00

Total value of college plant.....\$ 1,056,253.00

†Two lecturers included.

*B. S. in Agriculture, Pharmacy, Architecture, Chemistry, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Botany, Engineering (Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Mining).

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| 9. Amount of endowment fund..... | \$ 284,500.00 |
| 10. Number of fellowships, 17. | |
| 11. Receipts for 1918-19: | |
| a. From students' fees..... | \$ 19,192.57 |
| b. From productive funds..... | 21,440.00 |
| c. From State: | |
| (1) For fertilizer inspection, oils, feeds, drugs,
etc. | 58,410.71 |
| (2) Contingent Legislature appropriation (1911) | 40,000.00 |
| d. From United States Government: | |
| (1) Morrill | 28,450.00 |
| (2) Commutation for uniforms..... | 1,527.24 |
| e. From other sources..... | 19,734.84 |
| Total receipts..... | <hr/> \$188,755.36 |

The Experiment Station funds are entirely separate from the College income and by law cannot be used in any way for teaching, maintenance, or any college purpose.

ALABAMA GIRLS' TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

Montevallo, Alabama, 1918-1919

The enrollment for the session 1918-19 was as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| Junior College | 3 |
| Sophomore College | 92 |
| Freshman College | 147 |
| Fourth Year High School | 96 |
| Third Year High School | 106 |
| Specials | 29 |
| Total | 473 |
| Summer School | 205 |
| Training School | 238 |
| Total | 443 |
| Grand total | 916 |

Sixty-three counties were represented, and there were seven pupils from other states.

T. W. PALMER, President.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE ALABAMA GIRLS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1919.

1. Year of first opening, 1896.

2. Students and Teachers:

| | Students. | Teachers. |
|--|------------|-----------|
| a. Academic Department | 473 | 17 |
| b. Technical Department | 451 | 20 |
| c. Summer School | 205 | 24 |
| d. Training School | 238 | 5 |
| Total, excluding duplicates | 916 | 66 |

3. Library:

a. Number of bound volumes, 9,115.

b. Number of pamphlets, 2,433.

| | |
|--|---------------|
| c. Total value of library..... | \$ 11,000.00 |
| 4. Value of scientific apparatus..... | \$ 5,000.00 |
| Machinery | \$ 44,000.00 |
| Furniture (school room)..... | \$ 9,000.00 |
| Furniture (dormitory)..... | \$ 10,000.00 |
| 5. Value of school grounds..... | \$ 15,000.00 |
| 6. Value of school buildings..... | \$ 175,000.00 |
| 7. Value of dormitories, power house, laundry, barns,
infirmary, residences | \$ 485,000.00 |
| Total value of school property..... | \$ 754,000.00 |
| 8. Receipts for 1918-19: | |
| a. From students' fees..... | \$ 13,785.47 |
| b. From productive funds..... | 20,849.12 |
| c. From State for maintenance..... | 36,000.00 |
| d. From Smith-Hughes Act..... | 2,657.13 |
| Total receipts..... | \$ 73,291.72 |

ALABAMA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

Talladega, Alabama, 1918-19

| | White. | Colored. | Total. |
|---|--------|----------|--------------|
| Enrollment | 280 | 53 | 333 |
| Average attendance | 250 | 45 | 295 |
| Length of time in actual school days..... | 180 | 180 | |
| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| Number of teachers employed..... | 13 | 22 | 35 |
| Value of school properties: | | | |
| a. Buildings and sites..... | | | \$375,000.00 |
| b. School furniture and equipment..... | | | 40,000.00 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | \$415,000.00 |

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Receipts

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Balance brought forward..... | \$ 5,023.80 |
| Appropriation from State for current expenses..... | 75,497.50 |
| Appropriation from State for insurance and repairs..... | 3,000.00 |
| Other sources | 513.03 |
| Deficit | 4,376.68 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total..... | \$ 88,411.01 |

Disbursements

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Salaries of officers and teachers..... | \$ 26,230.17 |
| Employees, wages | 12,591.22 |
| Maintenance | 41,291.25 |
| Insurance and repairs..... | 8,298.37 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total..... | \$ 88,411.01 |

**NORTHEAST ALABAMA AGRICULTURAL AND INDUS-
TRIAL INSTITUTE, LINEVILLE, ALA.,**

For Year Ending June 30, 1919.

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|--|-------|---------|--------|
| 1. a. Students enrolled in freshman class.. | 16 | 22 | 38 |
| b. Students enrolled in sophomore class | 12 | 18 | 30 |
| c. Students enrolled in junior class..... | 11 | 14 | 25 |
| d. Students enrolled in senior class..... | 4 | 12 | 16 |
| e. Total | 43 | 66 | 109 |
| f. Enrollm't in preparatory department | 21 | 30 | 51 |
| 2. Number of pupils studying agriculture: | | | |
| a. In freshman class..... | 16 | 22 | 38 |
| b. In sophomore class..... | 12 | 18 | 30 |
| c. In junior class..... | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| d. In senior class..... | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| e. Total | 35 | 46 | 81 |
| 3. No. of graduates for current year.... | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| 4. No. of teachers employed..... | 3 | 8 | 11 |
| 5. States represented in enrollment, 1. | | | |
| 6. Counties represented in enrollment, 2. | | | |
| 7. Value of buildings and site, \$25,000. | | | |
| 8. Value of seats, desks, blackboards, etc., \$600. | | | |
| 9. Value of scientific apparatus and other teaching equip-
ment, \$500. | | | |
| 10. a. Number of volumes in library, 600. | | | |
| b. Value of library, \$450. | | | |

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Receipts

| | |
|---|------------------|
| 11. From State appropriation (for maintenance)..... | \$ 3,000 |
| 12. From fees and incidentals..... | 1,692 |
| 13. Federal Government | 900 |
| 14. County board | 3,400 |
| 15. Local tax (district)..... | 1,190 |
| 16. From all other sources..... | 357 |
| Total income..... | \$ 10,539 |
| Overdraft..... | 677 |
| Total..... | \$ 11,216 |

Disbursements

| | |
|--|--------|
| 17. Indebtedness from previous year..... | \$ 345 |
| 18. Salary of president..... | 1,750 |
| 19. Salary of other teachers..... | 6,410 |
| 20. Salary of secretary-treasurer..... | — |
| 21. Wages of janitors and farm hands..... | 264 |
| 22. Fuel, water, power, light, janitors' supplies and other
expenses of school plant..... | 350 |
| 23. Repairs and replacement of equipment, insurance and
other upkeep charges..... | 460 |
| 24. New grounds and buildings, alterations of old buildings
(not repairs) | 140 |
| 25. New equipment | 750 |
| 26. All other expenses..... | 747 |

Total expense.....\$ 11,216

B. L. BALCH, President.

**STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, BIRMINGHAM,
ALABAMA—SCHOOL REPORT**

To the Superintendent of the State Training School for Girls:

The following annual report covering the period beginning Sept. 1, 1918, and ending Sept. 30, 1919, is respectfully submitted:

Every girl, whose physical health permitted, was required to attend school one-half day for eleven months of the year. The other half-day being given to domestic training.

The school enrollment for the year was as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Grammar grades, pupils | 33 |
| Secondary grades, pupils | 28 |
| Total pupils | 61 |
| Average age of pupils | 14 |
| Length of term in days | 220 |
| Average attendance | 52 |
| Teachers | 1 |

FINANCIAL REPORT

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Value of buildings and real estate | \$75,000 |
| Furniture and equipment | 4,000 |
| Total | \$79,000 |
| Income from State funds | \$22,463 |
| Public donations | |
| Total | \$22,463 |

ALABAMA VOCATIONAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 5, 1920.

Hon. Spright Dowell,
State Supt. Education,
My dear Mr. Dowell:

With this I am sending you a brief sketch of our school. I regret that it could not have been more nearly commensurate with the work. I did not know until your letter of about ten days ago that you would not use our Biennial Printed Report when your letter came.

The date of our annual meeting has been changed to February. Notices will be sent to you and I will be very glad indeed if you can come.

Sincerely yours,

MARTHA L. SPENCER,

(Mrs. I. B. Spencer)

President.

The Alabama Vocational School for Girls located at Woodlawn has just closed its eighth year. This school has always its capacity number of thirty-one girls, and fills a long-felt want in the educational system of the State.

The girls are taught housekeeping, cooking, laundry work, serving, gardening, the care of chickens, and telegraphy and typewriting. They are taught not only cooking but food values; not only sewing but dressmaking and the care of their clothes, and in every department the practical application to daily life of everything learned.

The girls for whom this school provides number many illiterates with whom circumstances have dealt unkindly, but we may note that but one of late has been unable to read and write. Within a year, because of strong desire for reasonable advantages in school, this girl attained to the third grade and deserves commendation for unusual effort.

The school is classified as follows:

| Grade. | Number
of Pupils. | Average
Age. |
|--------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 3..... | 6 | 15½ |
| 4..... | 7 | 15½ |
| 5..... | 9 | 17½ |
| 6..... | 5 | 15½ |
| 7..... | 2 | 17½ |

With five acres of land the garden is an important part of the work. The regular garden furnishes the table not only during the summer when all kinds of vegetables are raised in abundance, but also a good supply for winter use. Last year fifty-seven bushels of fine sweet potatoes were raised on one-fourth acre and several bushels of peanuts were also a part of the food supply. Strawberries, raspberries, plums and grapes are also supplied. One colored man is employed most of the time for heavy work and general repairs. The balance is done by the girls.

The girls attend lectures and concerts in Birmingham through the kindness of the Board of Directors and friends.

We mention with a degree of pride also the health statistics of the school, comparing as they do most favorably with other State institutions.

The State appropriation has been up to the present time \$5,000 a year. Owing to the great advance in cost of living, the past two years have shown a deficit. The last Legislature paid this deficit and increased the appropriation to \$6,320.

To care for only thirty-one girls each year may seem small, comparatively, and we would rejoice if the means were in our hands to multiply it many times, but if you will read the reports of experts in welfare work, and consider what one delinquent person may contribute to the misery of the world, you will realize that the work of our school can never be reckoned by the number of pupils in attendance.

Not to mention the excellent management and wise direction of the work by our splendid Superintendent, Mrs. Mary R. Jordan, would make this brief sketch unworthy indeed, for to her and her assistants is due unstinted praise.

MRS. I. B. SPENCER,
President.

ALABAMA BOYS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

East Lake, Alabama, 1918-19

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Enrollment: | Number |
| a. Elementary and grammar grades | 495 |
| b. Secondary grades | 19 |
| Total | 514 |
| 2. Average age of pupils, years | 14 |
| 3. Length of term, days | 190 |
| 4. Average attendance, pupils | 314 |
| 5. Number of teachers: | |
| a. Male | 1 |
| b. Female | 6 |
| Total | 7 |
| 6. Value of school properties: | |
| a. Building and site | \$181,610.00 |
| b. Furniture and equipment | 32,732.76 |
| Total | \$214,342.76 |

ANNUAL INCOME

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. From State funds | \$ 55,692.61 |
| 2. From tuition and incidentals | 2,709.09 |
| Total | \$ 58,401.70 |

JOHN H. CARR,
Principal.

**ALABAMA REFORM SCHOOL FOR JUVENILE NEGRO
LAW BREAKERS**

Mt. Meigs, Alabama, 1918-1919

1. Enrollment, 367.
2. Average age of pupils, 12 years.
3. Average attendance, 367.
4. Number of teachers, 1 male, 2 female, total 3.
5. Length of term in days, 192.
6. Value of buildings and site, \$61,000.00.
7. Maintenance fund, \$24,944.00.

A. SIMMS, Principal.

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS (WHITE)

| NAME OF SCHOOL | LOCATION | COUNTY | Denominational
or Private | ENROLLMENT | | | | | | | | | | Term in Days | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-------|-------------|------------|-----------|------------|-------|-------------|--------------|-----|
| | | | | MALE | | | | | FEMALE | | | | | Pupils | |
| | | | | Elementary | Secondary | Collegiate | Total | Grand total | Elementary | Secondary | Collegiate | Total | Grand total | Boarding | Day |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Academy of the Visitation | Mobile | | Catholic | | | | | | | | | | 75 | 30 | 45 |
| Alabama Christian College | Berry | Fayette | Christian | | | | 98 | | 50 | 25 | | 75 | 78 | 57 | 119 |
| Alabama Masonic Home School | Montgomery | Montgomery | Private | | | | 42 | | 32 | 41 | 5 | 78 | 96 | 87 | 195 |
| Ala. Presbyterian College for Men | Aniston | Calhoun | Presbyterian | 14 | 41 | | 55 | | 42 | 52 | | 94 | 94 | 87 | 186 |
| *Alex. City Cotton Mill School | Alex. City | Tallapoosa | Private | | | | | | | 1 | | 10 | 65 | 59 | 231 |
| Margaret Allen School | Birmingham | Jefferson | Private | 6 | | | 6 | | 52 | 52 | | 104 | 110 | 20 | 90 |
| Athenum Orphan Home | East Lake | Jefferson | Catholic | 35 | 17 | 2 | 54 | | 40 | 10 | | 50 | 104 | 101 | 3 |
| Athens College for Young Women | Athens | Linestone | Methodist | 44 | 50 | | 94 | | 23 | 87 | 65 | 174 | 174 | 125 | 49 |
| Baptist Collegiate Institute | Newton | Dale | Baptist | 62 | 80 | | 142 | | 37 | 43 | | 80 | 174 | 100 | 180 |
| Barnes School | Montgomery | Montgomery | Private | 63 | | | 63 | | | | | 142 | 142 | 17 | 125 |
| Berry's 9th Street School | Phoenix | Lee | Private | | | | | | 37 | | | 37 | 100 | | 180 |
| Birmingham Southern College | Birmingham | Jefferson | Methodist | | | | 297 | | 5 | | 16 | 21 | 318 | 100 | 180 |
| Blessed Sacrament Academy | W. End, B'ham | Jefferson | Catholic | 100 | 7 | | 107 | | 17 | | | 121 | 228 | 92 | 186 |
| Blessed Trinity Academy | Cottonton | Russell | Catholic | 8 | | | 8 | | 3 | 44 | | 87 | 87 | 11 | 150 |
| Margaret Booth School | Montgomery | Montgomery | Private | | | | | | | | | 87 | 87 | 22 | 160 |
| Cassels' Private School | Gadsden | Etowah | Private | 8 | 7 | | 15 | | 2 | 5 | | 7 | 22 | 22 | 160 |
| Cathedral Boys' School | Mobile | Mobile | Catholic | 68 | | | 68 | | 94 | 138 | 16 | 248 | 256 | 54 | 150 |
| Louise Compton Seminary | Birmingham | Jefferson | Private | 8 | | | 8 | | 57 | 28 | 85 | 125 | 125 | | 160 |
| Convent of Mercy Academy | Mobile | Mobile | Catholic | 40 | | | 40 | | 58 | 94 | 29 | 181 | 181 | 146 | 35 |
| Downing Indus. School for Girls | Brewton | Escambia | Methodist | | | | | | 7 | 10 | | 17 | 31 | 6 | 25 |
| East Alabama Baptist Academy | Cragford | Clay | Baptist | 10 | 4 | | 14 | | 7 | | | 17 | 50 | | 175 |
| East Alabama School for Boys | Montgomery | Montgomery | Private | 10 | 40 | | 50 | | 52 | | | 52 | 50 | 50 | 180 |
| Edgar School for Boys | Enterprise | Coffee | Private | 29 | | | 29 | | 52 | | | 52 | 81 | | 180 |
| Enterprise Cotton Mill School | Eutaw | Greene | Private | 12 | | | 12 | | 5 | | | 5 | 17 | | 17 |
| Eutaw Primary School | Flat Rock | Jackson | Private | 5 | 16 | | 21 | | 6 | 31 | | 37 | 58 | 42 | 16 |
| Flat Rock High School | Spring Garden | Cherokee | Methodist | 27 | | | 27 | | 25 | | | 25 | 52 | | 100 |
| Frog Mountain School | Athens | Linestone | Private | | | | | | 62 | | | 62 | 62 | 10 | 52 |
| Greene University School | Atlanta | Dallas | Private | | | | | | 6 | | | 6 | 23 | | 180 |
| Home High School | Selma | Jefferson | Private | | | | | | 6 | | | 6 | 23 | | 180 |
| Howard College | Birmingham | Jefferson | Baptist | | | | 232 | | | 17 | | 17 | 273 | 173 | 253 |
| Immaculate Conception School | Mobile | Mobile | Catholic | | | | | | | 16 | 41 | 313 | 313 | 133 | 180 |
| Industrial School and Gardens | Mobile | Mobile | Catholic | | | | | | | | | | 106 | 106 | 205 |
| Isbell College for Girls | Talladega | Talladega | Presbyterian | 106 | 6 | | 106 | | 25 | 94 | 10 | 129 | 146 | 44 | 102 |
| Judson Academy | Marion | Perry | Baptist | 5 | | | 5 | | 46 | | | 46 | 46 | 37 | 9 |
| Judson College | Marion | Perry | Baptist | | | | | | 37 | 215 | | 252 | 252 | 237 | 15 |
| Knott High School | Mobile | Mobile | Private | | | | | | 70 | 42 | | 112 | 112 | | 176 |
| Laubenthal Company School | Sunflower | Washington | Catholic | 5 | | | 5 | | 2 | | | 2 | 7 | | 105 |
| Lawson Private School | Albany | Morgan | Private | 8 | | | 8 | | 11 | | | 11 | 19 | | 189 |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

278

| School | Decatur | Morgan | Private | 18 | 6 | 18 | 12 | 18 | 12 | 12 | 30 | 30 | 180 |
|--|--------------|------------|-----------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-----|------|-------|------|
| Leadingham's Private School | | Dallas | Private | 10 | 6 | 16 | 4 | 16 | 4 | 4 | 20 | 20 | 180 |
| Lewis' School | Selma | Houston | Methodist | 30 | 14 | 44 | 41 | 17 | 58 | 58 | 102 | 13 | 89 |
| Mallieus Seminary | Dothan | Ferry | Private | 286 | 209 | 495 | | | | | 495 | 485 | 10 |
| Marion | Mobile | Mobile | Catholic | 41 | 48 | 89 | | | | | 89 | 89 | 257 |
| McGill Institute | Gadsden | Etowah | Private | 11 | | 11 | 7 | | | 7 | 18 | 18 | 180 |
| Nazarene Private School | Jasper | Walker | Nazarene | 34 | 34 | 34 | 40 | | | 40 | 74 | 74 | 160 |
| Noble Institute | Anniston | Calhoun | Private | 25 | 25 | 25 | 60 | 35 | | 95 | 120 | 120 | 180 |
| Our Lady of Sorrows | Birmingham | Jefferson | Catholic | 45 | 45 | 45 | 90 | | | 90 | 135 | 135 | 160 |
| Ponder's Private School | Albany | Morgan | Private | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 | | | 17 | 33 | 33 | 60 |
| Lowndesboro Private School | Lowndesboro | Lowndes | Private | 2 | | 2 | 7 | | | 7 | 9 | 9 | 180 |
| Russell Mill School | Alex. City | Tallapoosa | Private | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sacred Heart Academy | Cullman | Cullman | Catholic | 32 | 2 | 34 | 41 | 19 | 6 | 53 | 53 | 47 | 5 |
| Sacred Heart Academy | Selma | Dallas | Catholic | 69 | 69 | 69 | 73 | | | 66 | 100 | 21 | 79 |
| Sacred Heart School | Cullman | Cullman | Catholic | 71 | 4 | 73 | 84 | 11 | | 73 | 142 | 135 | 142 |
| St. Bernard College | Bessemer | Jefferson | Catholic | 31 | 122 | 165 | 12 | | | 95 | 170 | 170 | 201 |
| St. Catherine's School | St. Bernard | Cullman | Catholic | 71 | 3 | 74 | 61 | 3 | | 64 | 138 | 138 | 160 |
| St. Francis School | St. Francis | Bibb | Catholic | 36 | | 36 | 45 | | | 45 | 81 | 81 | 170 |
| St. James' School | Gadsden | Etowah | Catholic | 32 | 6 | 38 | 45 | 6 | | 49 | 87 | 87 | 157 |
| St. Joseph's School | Florence | Lauderdale | Catholic | 27 | | 27 | 28 | | | 28 | 55 | 55 | 180 |
| St. Joseph's School | Mobile | Mobile | Catholic | 100 | | 100 | 118 | 9 | | 127 | 227 | 227 | 160 |
| St. Joseph's School | Sheffield | Colbert | Catholic | 74 | | 74 | 94 | 2 | | 96 | 170 | 170 | 180 |
| St. Joseph's School | Brookside | Jefferson | Catholic | 29 | | 29 | 24 | 1 | | 25 | 54 | 54 | 160 |
| St. Mark's Parochial School | Elberta | Baldwin | Lutheran | 10 | | 10 | 4 | | | 4 | 14 | 14 | 140 |
| St. Mark's Lutheran School | Huntsville | Madison | Catholic | 25 | 3 | 28 | 45 | 7 | | 52 | 80 | 80 | 180 |
| St. Mary's School | Mobile | Colbert | Catholic | 104 | 16 | 120 | 112 | 24 | | 138 | 256 | 256 | 166 |
| St. Mary's School | Tusculum | Colbert | Catholic | 48 | | 48 | 41 | 1 | | 42 | 90 | 90 | 165 |
| St. Mary's of Loretta Academy | Montgomery | Montgomery | Catholic | 45 | | 45 | 32 | | | 32 | 77 | 77 | 151 |
| St. Patrick's School | Mobile | Mobile | Catholic | 81 | | 81 | 53 | | | 53 | 134 | 134 | 150 |
| St. Patrick's School | Phoenix City | Lee | Private | 104 | 2 | 106 | 111 | 16 | | 127 | 233 | 233 | 180 |
| St. Paul's School | Birmingham | Jefferson | Catholic | 115 | | 115 | | | | 127 | 115 | 115 | 200 |
| St. Peter's School | Montgomery | Montgomery | Catholic | 174 | 6 | 180 | | | | 180 | 180 | 180 | 200 |
| St. Vincent's Boys' School | Mobile | Mobile | Catholic | 53 | | 53 | 54 | | | 54 | 107 | 107 | 180 |
| Louise Short B. W. & O. H. of Ala. | Evergreen | Consech | Baptist | 80 | | 80 | 62 | | | 62 | 142 | 142 | 165 |
| Stoss-Shelfield S. & I. Co. No. 1 Sch. | Russellville | Franklin | Private | 40 | | 40 | 45 | | | 45 | 85 | 85 | 165 |
| Stoss-Shelfield S. & I. Co. No. 2 | Russellville | Franklin | Private | 194 | 81 | 275 | 250 | 95 | | 345 | 620 | 325 | 295 |
| John H. Sneed Seminary | Boaz | Marshall | Methodist | 21 | 34 | 55 | 9 | 28 | | 37 | 92 | 54 | 38 |
| Southern Industrial Institute | Camp Hill | Tallapoosa | Private | 1 | | | | | | | | | 180 |
| Southern Military Academy | Greensboro | Hale | Private | 40 | 84 | 288 | | | | | 288 | 288 | 280 |
| Spring Hill College | Spring Hill | Mobile | Catholic | 2 | 65 | 67 | | | | | 67 | 28 | 39 |
| Stark University Home School | Montgomery | Montgomery | Private | 18 | 2 | 20 | 4 | 3 | | 7 | 27 | 27 | 140 |
| Strider Private Coaching School | Selma | Dallas | Private | 5 | | 5 | | | | 8 | 13 | 13 | 120 |
| Tensaw Private School | Tensaw | Baldwin | Private | 18 | 22 | 40 | 17 | 26 | | 43 | 83 | 45 | 38 |
| Thorsby Institute | Thorsby | Chilton | Private | 92 | 108 | 200 | | | | 200 | 200 | 242 | 200 |
| University Military School | Mobile | Mobile | Private | 60 | 50 | 110 | 40 | 26 | | 66 | 175 | 12 | 164 |
| Wills' School | Huntsville | Madison | Private | 41 | | 41 | 44 | | | 311 | 311 | 291 | 20 |
| Woman's College of Alabama | Montgomery | Montgomery | Methodist | | | | | | | 44 | 85 | 85 | 172 |
| Woodruff's School | Montgomery | Montgomery | Private | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | | | | 2962 | 1544 | 709 | 5215 | 3109 | 1299 | 714 | 5122 | 10337 | 8506 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6831 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 179 |

*Reported with Alexander City Public Schools. †No school last year.

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS—WHITE

| NAME OF SCHOOL | AVERAGE AGE | | | | | | AVERAGE ATTENDANCE | | | | | | NUMBER OF GRADUATES | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|---------------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Male | | | Female | | | Male | | | Female | | | Male | | | Female | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Elementary | Secondary | Collegiate | Elementary | Secondary | Collegiate | Elementary | Secondary | Collegiate | Elementary | Secondary | Collegiate | Elementary | Secondary | Collegiate | Elementary | Secondary | Collegiate |
| Academy of Visitation | 11 | 17 | 19 | 11 | 17 | 22 | 30 | 10 | 2 | 40 | 20 | 2 | 60 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 13 |
| Alabama Christian College | 10 | | | 9 | | | 40 | | | 50 | | | 90 | | | | | |
| Alabama Masonic Home School | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama Presbyterian College for Men | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Alexander City Cotton Mill School | 6 | | | 6 | | | 12 | | | 5 | | | 17 | | | | | |
| Alexander's Primary School | 7 | | | 12 | 15 | | 5 | | | 43 | 40 | | 88 | | | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| Margaret Allen School | 10 | 12 | 16 | 8 | 11 | | 27 | 12 | 2 | 30 | 7 | | 78 | 2 | | 21 | 10 | 68 |
| Athenaeum Orphan Home | 11 | 17 | | 12 | 16 | 19 | 30 | 45 | | 20 | 80 | 60 | 160 | 15 | | 15 | 10 | 25 |
| Athens College for Young Women | 11 | 17 | | 10 | 16 | | 30 | 70 | | 27 | 85 | | 137 | 6 | | 12 | 4 | 24 |
| Baptist Collegiate Institute | 12 | 15 | | | | | 50 | | | | | | 120 | 8 | | | | 8 |
| Barnes School | 11 | | | 11 | | | 45 | | | 25 | | | 70 | | | | | |
| Berry's 9th Street School | 17 | 19 | | 17 | 19 | | 112 | 123 | | 3 | | 12 | 250 | 13 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 30 |
| Birmingham-Southern College | 10 | 15 | | 10 | 17 | | 80 | 6 | | 83 | 14 | | 183 | 4 | | 1 | | 12 |
| Blessed Sacrament Academy | 13 | | | 11 | | | 6 | | | 3 | | | 9 | | | | | 1 |
| Blessed Trinity Academy | | | | 9 | 15 | | | | | 35 | 40 | | 75 | | | 11 | 11 | |
| Margaret Booth School | 14 | 16 | | 13 | 16 | | 5 | 4 | | 1 | | | 13 | | | 1 | | 4 |
| Casaels' Private School | | | | | | | 26 | | | | | | 26 | | | | | |
| Cathedral Boys' School | 9 | | | 10 | 15 | 19 | 6 | | | 90 | 120 | 10 | 226 | | | 16 | | 16 |
| Louise Compton Seminary | 8 | | | 10 | 16 | | 30 | | | 50 | 20 | 100 | | | | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| Convent of Mercy Academy | | | | 13 | 15 | 18 | | | | 33 | 81 | 20 | 134 | | | 9 | 4 | 13 |
| Downing Industrial School for Girls | 14 | 18 | | 14 | 15 | | 9 | 3 | | 6 | 8 | | 26 | | | 9 | 4 | 13 |
| East Alabama Baptist Academy | 11 | 17 | | 11 | | | 9 | 36 | | 31 | | | 46 | | | | | 5 |
| Edgar School for Boys | 10 | | | 11 | | | 15 | | | | | | 46 | | | | | |
| Enterprise Cotton Mill School | 6 | | | 12 | 16 | | 12 | | | 5 | | 17 | | | | | | |
| Eutaw Primary School | 13 | 16 | | 12 | 16 | | 4 | 12 | | 5 | 28 | | 49 | | | 8 | | 10 |
| Flat Rock High School | 9 | | | 11 | | | 20 | | | 20 | | | 40 | | | 5 | | |
| Frog Mountain School | 15 | | | | | | 58 | | | | | | 58 | | | | | 5 |
| Greene University School | 15 | | | 16 | | | 5 | | | | | | 20 | | | | | |
| Home High School | 15 | 22 | | | | | | | | 15 | | | 20 | | | | | |
| Howard College | | | | 10 | 16 | 20 | | | 200 | | | | 30 | 230 | | 9 | | 3 |
| Immaculate Conception School | | | | | | | 240 | | | 10 | | | 250 | | | 5 | | 5 |
| Immaculate School and Gardens | 11 | | | | | | 67 | | | | | | 67 | | | | | |
| Indian College for Girls | 8 | 15 | 17 | 9 | 16 | 10 | 4 | | 5 | 17 | 85 | 9 | 125 | | | 13 | 4 | 22 |
| Judson Academy | | | | 17 | 17 | | | | | 44 | | | 44 | | | | | 8 |
| Judson College | | | | 17 | 18 | | | | | 68 | 32 | | 246 | | | 15 | 16 | 30 |
| Knott High School | | | | 10 | 16 | | | | | | | | 86 | | | | | 25 |

[illegible]

*Reported with Alexander City Public Schools. †No school last year.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

277

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| Lawson Private School | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 201 | 2500 | 50 | 185 |
| Leedingham's Private School | 1 | 1 | 1 | 250 | 200 | 3000 | 280 | 810 |
| Lewis' School | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3000 | 3000 | 10000 | 600 | 127 |
| Malliet Seminary | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3000 | 3000 | 30000 | 600 | 400 |
| Marion Institute | 12 | 14 | 26 | 5000 | 3000 | 80000 | 20000 | 207925 |
| McGill Institute | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1000 | 900 | 50000 | 6000 | 6900 |
| Morgan's Private School | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 75 | 540 |
| Morgan's Private School | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2167 | 700 |
| MNazarene Grade School | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 300 | 800 |
| NN Noble Institute | 5 | 5 | 5 | 600 | 3000 | 3000 | 1100 | 6480 |
| Our Lady of Sorrows | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 300 | 800 |
| Ponder's Private School | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 150 | 100 | 50 | 1100 |
| Lowndesboro Private School | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 128 | 128 |
| *Russell Mill School | 7 | 7 | 7 | 71 | 274 | 81100 | 2580 | 6875 |
| Sacred Heart Academy (Cullman) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 35000 | 35000 | 35000 | 390 | 1700 |
| Sacred Heart Academy (Selma) | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 532 | 58 |
| Sacred Heart School (Cullman) | 4 | 4 | 4 | 17000 | 17000 | 17000 | 620 | 875 |
| St. Aloysius | 26 | 13000 | 15000 | 200000 | 200000 | 200000 | 15000 | 9000 |
| St. Bernard College | 4 | 4 | 4 | 20000 | 20000 | 20000 | 800 | 963 |
| St. Catherine's School | 3 | 3 | 3 | 420 | 400 | 6000 | 350 | 425 |
| St. Francis School | 3 | 3 | 3 | 150 | 150 | 6000 | 400 | 425 |
| St. James School | 3 | 3 | 3 | 150 | 50 | 5000 | 500 | 1200 |
| St. Joseph's School (Florence) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 25 | 50 | 5000 | 250 | 231 |
| St. Joseph's School (Mobile) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 25 | 50 | 5000 | 250 | 800 |
| St. Joseph's School (Sheffield) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 100 | 150 | 8000 | 250 | 800 |
| St. Joseph Parochial School (Brookside) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 250 | 200 | 20000 | 2000 | 800 |
| St. Mark's Lutheran School | 3 | 3 | 3 | 50 | 75 | 2500 | 550 | 150 |
| St. Mary's School (Huntsville) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1168 | 1282 | 75000 | 2700 | 2000 |
| St. Mary's School (Mobile) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2700 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| St. Mary's School (Tusculum) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10000 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| St. Mary's of Loretta Academy | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1800 | 500 | 1800 | 500 | 550 |
| St. Patrick's School (Mobile) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 317 | 163 | 10000 | 300 | 300 |
| St. Patrick's School (Phenix) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2500 | 3000 | 13000 | 500 | 550 |
| St. Paul's School | 3 | 3 | 3 | 550 | 600 | 40000 | 400 | 1891 |
| St. Peter's School | 3 | 3 | 3 | 300 | 300 | 30000 | 1000 | 750 |
| St. Vincent's Boys' School | 3 | 3 | 3 | 300 | 300 | 30000 | 1000 | 750 |
| Louise Short's Bap. Wid. & Or. Home of Ala. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 500 | 400 | 30000 | 600 | 2500 |
| Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.'s No. 1 School | 1 | 1 | 1 | 600 | 2000 | 100000 | 1500 | 27000 |
| Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.'s No. 2 School | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1500 | 1500 | 15000 | 1500 | 1350 |
| John H. Sneed Seminary | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2000 | 2500 | 63805 | 10000 | 1350 |
| Southern Industrial Institute | 1 | 5 | 11 | 8000 | 3600 | 63805 | 10000 | 22500 |
| Southern Military Academy | 2 | 12 | 24 | 10500 | 16500 | 200000 | 25000 | 7955 |
| Spring Hill College | 4 | 4 | 4 | 600 | 150 | 65000 | 500 | 975 |
| Starke University Home School | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 98875 |
| Strider Private Coaching School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5000 | 3000 | 10000 | 1500 | 7866 |
| Tennas Private School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 650 | 950 | 25000 | 3000 | 455 |
| Thorsby Institute | 4 | 4 | 4 | 400 | 450 | 15000 | 750 | 455 |
| University Military School | 15 | 15 | 15 | 7000 | 10000 | 450000 | 12000 | 98875 |
| Wills' School | 4 | 4 | 4 | 100 | 30 | 10000 | 1500 | 7866 |
| Woman's College of Alabama | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 455 |
| Woodruff's School | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | | |

†No school last year.

Reported with Alexander City Public Schools.

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS (COLORED)

| NAME OF SCHOOL | LOCATION | COUNTY | Denominational
or Private | ENROLLMENT | | | | | | Pupils | | Term in Days | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|--------|------------|-----------|---------------------------|----------|--------------|-----|------------|-------|
| | | | | MALE | | | FEMALE | | | Enrollment
Grand total | Boarding | | Day | | |
| | | | | Elementary | Secondary | Collegiate | Total | Elementary | Secondary | | | | | Collegiate | Total |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama Christian Institute | Lum. | Lowndes | Christian | 30 | 3 | 33 | 41 | 1 | 42 | 75 | 17 | 58 | 160 | | |
| Allen's Institute (formerly Zion) | Mobile | Mobile | Private | 105 | 5 | 110 | 118 | 10 | 128 | 238 | | 238 | 170 | | |
| Estella Allen's School | Alex. City | Tallahassee | Private | 29 | | 29 | 36 | | 36 | 65 | | 65 | 180 | | |
| Baptist Industrial Academy | Monroeville | Monroe | Baptist | 37 | 2 | 39 | 67 | 6 | 73 | 112 | 27 | 35 | 140 | | |
| Barber Memorial Seminary | Annisson | Calhoun | Presbyterian | 60 | | 60 | 71 | 15 | 106 | 121 | 114 | 7 | 160 | | |
| Beloit Union | Beloit | Dallas | Congregational | 29 | | 29 | 23 | | 23 | 52 | 111 | 131 | 120 | | |
| Bethany Lutheran School | Nylund | Wilcox | Lutheran | 20 | | 20 | 40 | | 40 | 23 | 52 | 119 | 160 | | |
| Birmingham Baptist College | Birmingham | Jefferson | Baptist | 20 | 35 | 55 | 9 | 101 | 156 | 20 | 238 | 160 | 160 | | |
| Black Belt Normal Institute | Demopolis | Marengo | Private | 138 | 1 | 139 | 119 | 4 | 143 | 262 | 2 | 260 | 180 | | |
| A. E. Breeding's Private School | Montgomery | Montgomery | Private | 19 | | 19 | 8 | | 8 | 27 | | 27 | 180 | | |
| Burrell Normal School | Flomence | Lowndes | Congregational | 66 | 25 | 91 | 81 | 58 | 139 | 230 | | 230 | 165 | | |
| Calhoun Colored School | Calhoun | Lowndes | Private | 136 | 19 | 155 | 180 | 24 | 204 | 359 | 90 | 269 | 164 | | |
| Cameron Academy | Camden | Wilcox | Presbyterian | 102 | 10 | 112 | 197 | 34 | 231 | 348 | 74 | 269 | 180 | | |
| Canton Bend United Presbyterian | Camden, Rt. 1 | Wilcox | Presbyterian | 124 | | 124 | 119 | | 119 | 243 | | 243 | 180 | | |
| Centerville Industrial Institute | Centerville | Bibb | Private | 78 | 4 | 82 | 76 | 2 | 78 | 160 | 10 | 160 | 160 | | |
| Central Alabama Institute | Birmingham | Jefferson | Methodist | 49 | 22 | 71 | 60 | 34 | 94 | 165 | 66 | 99 | 252 | | |
| Christ Lutheran Church | Neenah | Wilcox | Lutheran | 40 | | 40 | 80 | | 80 | 120 | | 120 | 121 | | |
| Cotton Valley School | Fort Davis | Macon | Congregational | 75 | 5 | 80 | 92 | 9 | 101 | 181 | | 181 | 160 | | |
| East Alabama High School | Opelika | Lee | Baptist | 38 | 13 | 51 | 47 | 86 | 83 | 184 | 5 | 129 | 140 | | |
| Emerson Normal and Indust. Inst. | Mobile | Mobile | Congregational | 70 | 23 | 93 | 157 | 57 | 254 | 337 | | 337 | 135 | | |
| A. E. Europe's Graded School | Mobile | Mobile | Private | 46 | 4 | 50 | 65 | 4 | 69 | 115 | | 115 | 160 | | |
| Ford's School | Selma | Dallas | Presbyterian | 39 | | 39 | 43 | | 43 | 82 | | 82 | 160 | | |
| Immaculate Conception School | Birmingham | Jefferson | Catholic | 44 | | 44 | 114 | | 114 | 158 | | 158 | 160 | | |
| Knox Academy | Selma | Dallas | Presbyterian | 212 | 7 | 219 | 371 | 24 | 395 | 614 | | 614 | 160 | | |
| Kowaliga School | Penson | Tallahassee | Private | 64 | | 64 | 75 | | 75 | 139 | 1 | 138 | 60 | | |
| Lincoln Normal and Indust. School | Marion | Perry | Congregational | 153 | 21 | 174 | 212 | 58 | 265 | 439 | 80 | 359 | 165 | | |
| Little Knox | East Selma | Dallas | Presbyterian | 60 | 3 | 63 | 86 | 1 | 87 | 150 | | 150 | 160 | | |
| Livingston Colored Normal School | Livingston | Sumter | Baptist | 50 | 30 | 80 | 80 | 57 | 137 | 231 | 95 | 136 | 160 | | |
| Lomax-Hannon Indust. High School | Greenville | Butler | Methodist | 15 | | 15 | 43 | | 47 | 62 | | 62 | 160 | | |
| Marion Baptist Academy | Marion | Perry | Baptist | 141 | 32 | 173 | 266 | 140 | 397 | 571 | 120 | 451 | 180 | | |
| Miles Memorial College | Birmingham | Jefferson | Methodist | 158 | 20 | 178 | 168 | 65 | 243 | 411 | 151 | 260 | 160 | | |
| Miller's Ferry Nor. & Indust. School | Miller's Ferry | Wilcox | Presbyterian | 123 | | 123 | 189 | | 189 | 312 | | 312 | 176 | | |
| Miller Memorial | Birmingham | Jefferson | Presbyterian | 123 | | 123 | 189 | | 189 | 312 | | 312 | 176 | | |

[illegible]

*Reported with Knox Academy. †No school last year.

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS—COLORED

| NAME OF SCHOOL | AVERAGE AGE | | | | | | AVERAGE ATTENDANCE | | | | | | NUMBER OF GRADUATES | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|---------------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Male | | | Female | | | Male | | | Female | | | Male | | | Female | | |
| | Elementary | Secondary | Collegiate | Elementary | Secondary | Collegiate | Elementary | Secondary | Collegiate | Elementary | Secondary | Collegiate | Elementary | Secondary | Collegiate | Elementary | Secondary | Collegiate |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama Christian Institute | 12 | 17 | | 13 | 17 | | 15 | 2 | | 24 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Allen's Institute | 10 | 15 | | 10 | 15 | | 86 | 4 | | 92 | 8 | | | | | | 5 | |
| Estelle Allen's School | 14 | | | 12 | | | 20 | | | 25 | | | | | | | | |
| Baptist Industrial Academy | 13 | 14 | | 12 | 16 | | 32 | 2 | | 65 | 5 | | | | | 14 | 3 | 6 |
| Barrow Memorial Seminary | | | | 15 | 18 | | | | | 100 | 12 | | | | | | | |
| Detroit Union | 12 | | | 11 | | | 42 | | | 46 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Bethany Lutheran School | 10 | 11 | | 11 | | | 14 | | | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| Birmingham Baptist College | 10 | 12 | 19 | 11 | 14 | 17 | 10 | 20 | 8 | 20 | 50 | 45 | | | | 14 | 14 | 15 |
| Black Belt Normal Institute | 10 | 16 | | 9 | 16 | | 115 | 1 | | 100 | 4 | | | | | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| A. E. Breeding's Private School | 8 | | | 8 | | | 6 | | | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Burrell Normal School | 14 | 16 | | 13 | 15 | | 48 | 20 | | 65 | 50 | | | | | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| Calhoun Colored School | 13 | 18 | | 13 | 18 | | 120 | 17 | | 144 | 22 | 303 | | | | 1 | 7 | 7 |
| Camden Academy | | | | | | | 50 | 9 | | 80 | 33 | 172 | | | | 2 | 11 | 13 |
| Canton Bend United Presbyterian | 10 | | | 11 | | | 89 | | | 81 | | | | | | | | |
| Centerville Industrial Institute | 10 | 17 | | 12 | 16 | | 53 | 2 | | 53 | 2 | 113 | 48 | | | 44 | 2 | 98 |
| Central Alabama Institute | 16 | 18 | | 15 | 18 | | 44 | 15 | | 56 | 25 | 140 | | | | 1 | 9 | 9 |
| Christ Lutheran Church | 12 | | | 12 | | | 14 | | | 30 | | 44 | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Cotton Valley School | 10 | 16 | | 10 | 17 | | 55 | 4 | | 70 | 7 | 136 | | | | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| East Alabama High School | 10 | 13 | | 9 | 14 | | 30 | 11 | | 39 | 25 | 105 | | | | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Emerson Normal and Industrial Institute | 12 | 17 | | 12 | 17 | | 56 | 26 | | 150 | 54 | 282 | | | | 6 | 11 | 17 |
| A. E. Europe's Graded School | 12 | 16 | | 12 | 17 | | 30 | 3 | | 48 | 3 | 84 | 4 | | | 4 | | 8 |
| Ford's School | 10 | | | 11 | | | 30 | | | 31 | | 61 | | | | | | |
| Immaculate Conception School | 10 | | | 10 | | | 83 | | | 83 | | 115 | | | | | | |
| Knox Academy | 11 | 15 | | 10 | 17 | | 119 | 6 | | 179 | 19 | 323 | | | | | 5 | 5 |
| Kowaliga School | 11 | | | 11 | | | 20 | | | 24 | | 44 | | | | | | |
| Lincoln Normal and Industrial School | 9 | 15 | | 8 | 16 | | 118 | 15 | | 150 | 36 | 319 | 4 | | | 15 | 19 | 19 |
| *Little Knox | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Livingston Colored Normal School | 12 | 16 | | 14 | 16 | | 50 | 2 | | 70 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 11 |
| Lenox-Hannon Industrial High School | 13 | 15 | | 13 | 16 | | 34 | 26 | 10 | 55 | 50 | 175 | | | | 2 | 7 | 7 |
| Merion Baptist Academy | 10 | | | 12 | | | 11 | | | 30 | 3 | 44 | | | | | | |
| Miles Memorial College | 12 | 16 | | 13 | 13 | 18 | 90 | 20 | 1 | 138 | 100 | 1 | | | | 1 | 4 | 5 |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

281

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|-----|----|------|-----|-----|------|------|----|------|-----|----|---|-----|-----|----|-----|
| Miller's Ferry Normal and Industrial School | 13 | 18 | 14 | 18 | 120 | 18 | 135 | 52 | 325 | 13 | 1 | 20 | 15 | 49 | | | | | | |
| Miller Memorial | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 100 | | 118 | | 218 | | | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | |
| Mobile Baptist Academy | 12 | 14 | 13 | 16 | 60 | 1 | 120 | 3 | 384 | | | 6 | | 6 | | | | | | |
| Montgomery Industrial School | 11 | | 11 | | 30 | | 50 | | 260 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mt. Calvary Lutheran School | 9 | | 9 | | 10 | | 15 | | 80 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mt. Carmel Lutheran School | 9 | | 9 | | 10 | | 20 | | 25 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mt. Hebron School | 9 | | 9 | | 10 | | 20 | | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mt. Olive Lutheran School | 11 | | 12 | | 18 | | 18 | | 28 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Alabama Baptist Academy | 12 | 16 | 12 | 16 | 60 | 75 | 3 | 3 | 138 | 1 | 4 | | 1 | 6 | | | | | | |
| Oakwood Junior College | 12 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 20 | 15 | 2 | 25 | 92 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 14 | 14 | | | | | | |
| Our Savior Lutheran School | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 6 | | 30 | | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Payne University | 12 | 16 | 13 | 16 | 50 | 47 | 86 | 93 | 276 | 10 | 5 | 26 | 12 | 53 | | | | | | |
| *Pleasant Grove | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prairie Institute | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 40 | | 62 | | 102 | 2 | | 6 | | 8 | | | | | | |
| Prairie Public and Industrial School | 12 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 34 | 8 | 50 | 8 | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Presbyterian Parochial School | 10 | | 10 | | 65 | | 65 | | 130 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Profile Farm School | 16 | | 18 | | 22 | | 43 | | 65 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Andrew Lutheran School | 12 | | 12 | | 9 | | 10 | | 19 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Anthony's School | 10 | | 12 | | 59 | | 80 | | 139 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Bernard's School | 10 | | 14 | | 35 | | 65 | | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. George's School | 10 | | 9 | | 100 | | 114 | | 214 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. James Lutheran School | 11 | | 13 | | 12 | | 20 | | 32 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. John the Baptist | 10 | | 12 | | 41 | | 39 | | 80 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. John Lutheran School | 10 | | 12 | | 7 | | 4 | | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Joseph's College | 11 | 15 | 10 | | 8 | 8 | | | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Patrick's Greole | 11 | | 13 | | 9 | | 18 | | 27 | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | |
| St. Paul Lutheran School | 11 | | 12 | | 20 | | 41 | | 61 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| St. Paul's Lutheran School | 11 | | 12 | | 95 | | 180 | | 275 | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | | | | | |
| St. Peter Claver's School | 9 | | 10 | | 8 | | 14 | | 22 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| St. Peter's School | 11 | | 11 | | 18 | | 29 | | 29 | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | |
| St. Phillip's Lutheran School | 9 | | 12 | | 56 | | 91 | | 147 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Selma University | 9 | 16 | 12 | 18 | 65 | 40 | 3 | 80 | 316 | | 2 | 13 | 15 | 15 | | | | | | |
| Sherman Industrial Institute | 10 | 17 | 10 | 17 | 38 | 10 | 25 | 10 | 84 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Snow Hill Normal and Industrial Institute | 9 | 19 | 9 | 17 | 45 | 18 | 47 | 28 | 138 | 12 | 1 | 16 | 6 | 35 | | | | | | |
| Southern Alabama Baptist College | 13 | 16 | 12 | 16 | 12 | 8 | 3 | 17 | 50 | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | |
| Southern Normal and Industrial Institute | | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stephen Memorial | 10 | 14 | 12 | 15 | 30 | 1 | | 3 | 94 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 1 | 22 | | | | | | |
| Stillman Institute | 8 | 19 | | | 70 | 30 | | | 30 | | 8 | | | 8 | | | | | | |
| Street Manual Training School | 9 | 16 | 8 | | 105 | | 105 | | 175 | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | |
| Talladega College | 9 | 21 | 9 | 15 | 21 | 33 | 70 | 108 | 33 | 421 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 10 | | | | | | |
| Thomason Institute | 13 | | 14 | | 55 | | 70 | | 125 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thomasville Normal | 12 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 15 | 5 | 27 | 13 | 60 | | 1 | | 4 | 5 | | | | | | |
| Trinity School | 10 | 15 | 11 | 14 | 48 | 12 | 56 | 24 | 140 | | | | 3 | 3 | | | | | | |
| Union Springs Normal School | 8 | 16 | 7 | 15 | 60 | 50 | 75 | 40 | 225 | | 1 | | 3 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Williams School | 12 | | 13 | | 68 | | 100 | | 168 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Young's Private School | 8 | | 7 | | 7 | | 5 | | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 11 | 16 | 19 | 11 | 16 | 18 | 3139 | 647 | 60 | 4614 | 1000 | 81 | 9541 | 112 | 61 | 4 | 207 | 160 | 10 | 554 |

*Reported with Knox Academy. †No school last year.

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS (COLORED)

| NAME OF SCHOOL | NUMBER OF TEACHERS | | | | | | Libraries | | Value of school buildings and sites | Value of equipment | RECEIPTS | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| | Male | | | Female | | | Total | Number of volumes | | | Value | From endowment funds | Benefactions and bequests | Tuition and incidentals | From all other sources | Total Receipts |
| | Elementary | Secondary | Collegiate | Elementary | Secondary | Collegiate | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama Christian Institute | | | | 6 | | | 600 | \$ 450 | 7000 | \$ | | | \$ 344 | \$ 2137 | 2481 | |
| Allen's Institute | | | | 5 | | | | | 2000 | | | | | 900 | 300 | 1200 |
| Estella Allen's School | | | | 3 | 2 | | | | 1000 | 100 | | | | 500 | | 500 |
| Baptist Industrial Academy | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 3000 | 250 | | | 662 | 787 | 1439 | |
| Barber Memorial Seminary | | | | 7 | 3 | | 2000 | 400 | 75000 | 4000 | | | 5594 | 168 | 5762 | |
| Beloit Union | 1 | | | 5 | | | 20 | 50 | 2000 | 200 | | 1257 | 89 | | 1346 | |
| Bethany Lutheran School | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1300 | 300 | | 231 | 39 | | 270 | |
| Birmingham Baptist College | | | | 2 | 4 | 1 | 25 | 75 | 30000 | 500 | | 2900 | 600 | | 3500 | |
| Black Belt Normal Institute | | | | 3 | | | | | 6000 | | | | 524 | | 524 | |
| A. E. Breeding's Private School | | | | 1 | | | | | | 50 | | | 225 | | 225 | |
| Burrell Normal School | | | | 5 | 2 | | 600 | 400 | 10000 | 2000 | | | 1200 | 3800 | 5000 | |
| Calhoun Colored School | | | | 8 | | | 4176 | 3081 | 54800 | 47460 | 5350 | 52047 | 3623 | 3585 | 64605 | |
| Camden Academy | | | | 6 | 1 | | | | 15000 | 600 | | | 350 | 3300 | 3650 | |
| Canton Bend United Presbyterian | | | | 5 | | | | | 6000 | 200 | | | 200 | 2150 | 2350 | |
| Centerville Industrial Institute | 1 | | | 6 | | | | | 6000 | 200 | | | 200 | 2150 | 2350 | |
| Central Alabama Institute | | | | 4 | | | 475 | 475 | 5000 | 750 | | | 150 | 1500 | 1650 | |
| Christ Lutheran Church | 1 | 2 | | 3 | 3 | | 1000 | 750 | 50000 | 3000 | | 5556 | 1132 | 5487 | 12175 | |
| Cotton Valley School | | | | 3 | | | | | 2000 | 300 | | 485 | 55 | | 640 | |
| East Alabama High School | | | | 3 | | | 250 | 500 | 9000 | 600 | | | 320 | 250 | 570 | |
| Emerson Normal and Industrial Institute | | | | 1 | 1 | | 300 | 350 | 2500 | 106 | | 35 | 187 | 84 | 256 | |
| A. E. Europe's Graded School | 2 | | | 3 | 6 | | 900 | 900 | 27600 | 5400 | | 150 | 2693 | 3826 | 6669 | |
| Ford's School | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | 320 | | 320 | |
| Immaculate Conception School | 1 | | | 2 | | | 900 | 90 | | | | | 105 | 120 | 225 | |
| Knox Academy | | | | 2 | | | | | 500 | | | | | | | |
| Kowaliga School | | | | 14 | 4 | | 300 | 75 | 12000 | 500 | | 360 | 284 | | 614 | |
| Lincoln Normal and Industrial School | 2 | | | 3 | | | 1000 | 260 | 30000 | 4150 | 1000 | 4000 | 2600 | | 7600 | |
| *Little Knox | | | | 11 | 4 | | 1000 | 500 | 20318 | 8000 | | 500 | 1400 | 9000 | 10900 | |
| Livingston Colored Normal School | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lomax-Hannon Industrial High School | | | | 3 | 3 | | 50 | 30 | 6000 | 600 | | | 75 | 857 | 932 | |
| Marion Baptist Academy | | | | 2 | | | 560 | 515 | 50000 | 2500 | | 2232 | 5198 | | 7430 | |
| Miles Memorial College | | | | 3 | | | | | 3000 | 250 | | | 135 | 86 | 221 | |
| Miller's Ferry Normal and Industrial School | 3 | 2 | | 5 | 1 | | 320 | 350 | 7000 | 4000 | | | 4814 | 3688 | 8452 | |
| Miller Memorial | 2 | 4 | | 15 | 2 | | 500 | 300 | 60000 | 5000 | | 1200 | 1100 | 24000 | 26300 | |
| Miller's Ferry Normal and Industrial School | 1 | | | 5 | | | | | 4000 | 300 | | 1260 | 289 | | 1621 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|-----|----|---|-----|-------|---------|-----------|----------|---------|--------|---------|---------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Mobile Baptist Academy | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 10 | 1500 | 500 | 13000 | 300 | 240 | 295 | 96 | 900 | 1291 |
| Montgomery Industrial School | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 22000 | 4500 | — | 5378 | 978 | 134 | 6790 |
| Mt. Calvary Lutheran School | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2000 | 500 | — | 973 | 181 | 1154 | — |
| Mt. Carmel Lutheran School | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2000 | 200 | — | 75 | 860 | 435 | — |
| Mt. Hebron School | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 700 | 75 | — | 324 | 324 | 270 | — |
| Mt. Olive Lutheran School | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 300 | 100 | — | 226 | 34 | 270 | — |
| North Alabama Baptist Academy | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 60 | 75 | 12000 | 500 | — | 68345 | 649 | — | 2512 | 508 | 1380 | 4500 |
| Oakwood Junior College | 2 | 5 | 5 | — | — | — | — | 15 | 1800 | 1000 | 649 | — | 1200 | 300 | — | 675 | 47334 | 48009 | — |
| Our Savior Lutheran School | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1200 | 649 | — | 30 | 270 | — | — |
| Payne University | — | 8 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 14 | 500 | 500 | — | 600 | 1000 | — | 240 | 600 | 9000 | 9500 |
| Pleasant Grove | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Prairie Institute | 2 | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | — | — | — | 18000 | 8000 | — | 2553 | 4312 | 7255 | — |
| Prairie Public and Industrial School | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | 50 | 150 | — | 3000 | 150 | — | 500 | 1600 | 2100 | — |
| Presbyterian Parochial School | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 15 | 12 | — | 1500 | 100 | — | 360 | 75 | 435 | — |
| Profile Farm School | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 225 | 45 | — | 69 | 44 | 100 | — |
| St. Andrew Lutheran School | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 800 | 300 | — | 238 | 32 | 270 | — |
| St. Anthony's School | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| St. Bernard's School | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| St. George's School | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | 6500 | 750 | — | 1591 | 912 | 2803 | — |
| St. James Lutheran School | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 500 | 200 | — | 233 | 37 | 270 | — |
| St. John the Baptist | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 25000 | 500 | — | 600 | 200 | 800 | — |
| St. John Lutheran School | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1500 | 300 | — | 257 | 13 | 270 | — |
| St. Joseph's College | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 300 | 250 | — | 40000 | 300 | — | 3000 | 132 | 738 | — |
| St. Patrick's Creole | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 5000 | 200 | — | 607 | 90 | 90 | — |
| St. Paul Lutheran School | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2200 | 500 | — | 113 | 720 | 200 | — |
| St. Paul's Lutheran School | 1 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | 220 | — | 1500 | 765 | 50 | 2315 |
| St. Peter Claver's School | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | 220 | — | 326 | 100 | 425 | — |
| St. Peter's School | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2000 | 200 | — | 550 | 387 | 100 | 650 |
| St. Phillip's Lutheran School | 1 | 3 | 15 | — | — | — | — | 14 | 12 | 450 | 55 | — | 450 | 55 | — | 1360 | 387 | 100 | 425 |
| Selma University | 5 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 24 | 2066 | 1000 | 4000 | — | 100000 | 4000 | — | 2520 | 23537 | 34257 | — |
| Sherman Industrial Institute | 2 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 7 | 2468 | 1200 | 7000 | 650 | 50498 | 19632 | 1305 | 55 | 1224 | 1279 | — |
| Snow Hill Normal and Industrial Institute | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 25 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1918 | 31555 | 34778 | — |
| Southern Alabama Baptist College | 1 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 5 | 10 | 10 | 2000 | 150 | 2000 | 150 | — | 200 | 700 | 900 | — |
| Stephen Memorial | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | 4000 | 400 | — | 1000 | 150 | 10 | 1160 |
| Stillman Institute | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 65000 | 8000 | — | 22320 | 1228 | 24652 | — |
| Street Manual Training School | 2 | 5 | 7 | — | — | — | — | 7 | 2100 | 2000 | — | — | 19000 | 500 | — | 100 | 4080 | 4180 | — |
| Talladega College | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 250125 | 20000 | 10956 | 11570 | 6548 | 32100 | 61174 |
| Thomason Institute | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 34 | 19000 | 35000 | 200 | — | 6000 | 200 | — | 350 | 365 | 715 | — |
| Thomasville Normal | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 8 | 28 | — | — | 5000 | 250 | — | 350 | 1572 | 1572 | — |
| Trinity School | — | 6 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 9 | 1000 | 500 | 1000 | — | 3201 | 341 | — | 1800 | 465 | 116 | — |
| Union Springs Normal School | 1 | 8 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 5 | 65 | 125 | — | — | 3500 | 400 | — | 1500 | 465 | 2265 | — |
| Williams School | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 725 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Young's Private School | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 100 | 25 | — | 45 | — | — | — |
| Totals | 41 | 78 | 18 | 247 | 99 | 8 | 491 | 45932 | \$51903 | \$1239061 | \$169702 | \$22704 | \$1343 | \$61373 | \$23565 | \$451985 | | | |

*Reported with Knox Academy. †No school last year.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR TEACHERS FOR YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1919

| | Total Number
of Applicants | CERTIFICATES ISSUED | | | | | Total | Per Cent
Passed | Per Cent
Rejected |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|----------------------|
| | | Life | First | Second | Third | Total | | | |
| December 16-18, 1918: | | | | | | | | | |
| Examinations— | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 1,098 | 14 | 7 | 130 | 396 | 547 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Colored | 602 | 1 | 1 | 45 | 232 | 279 | 46.3 | 46.3 | 53.7 |
| Validations— | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 507 | | 269 | 198 | 40 | 507 | | | |
| Colored | 15 | | 5 | 7 | 3 | 15 | | | |
| Extensions— | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 106 | | 15 | 63 | 28 | 106 | | | |
| Colored | 34 | | 1 | 10 | 23 | 34 | | | |
| Certificates by Graduation— | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 126 | | 126 | | | 126 | | | |
| Colored | 0 | | 0 | | | 0 | | | |
| Emergency Certificates— | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 44 | | 5 | 15 | 24 | 44 | | | |
| Colored | 1 | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Total | 2,533 | 15 | 429 | 468 | 747 | 1,659 | 874 | 48.6 | 51.4 |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

285

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|------|------|--|
| April 21-23, 1919: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Examinations— | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 1,657 | 35 | 12 | 189 | 346 | 582 | 1,075 | 35. | 65. | |
| Colored | 762 | 1 | 1 | 44 | 259 | 305 | 457 | 40. | 60. | |
| Validations— | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 47 | | 33 | 14 | 0 | 47 | | | | |
| Colored | 3 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | |
| Extensions— | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 59 | | 10 | 31 | 18 | 59 | | | | |
| Colored | 33 | | 0 | 6 | 27 | 33 | | | | |
| Certificates by Graduation— | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 245 | | 245 | | | 245 | | | | |
| Colored | | | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Emergency Certificates— | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 8 | | 1 | 2 | 5 | 8 | | | | |
| Colored | 1 | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Total | 2,815 | 36 | 303 | 287 | 657 | 1,283 | 1,532 | 36.7 | 63.3 | |
| July 21-23, 1919: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Examinations— | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 1,969 | 60 | 39 | 359 | 323 | 781 | 1,188 | 40. | 60. | |
| Colored | 941 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 319 | 370 | 571 | 39. | 61. | |
| Validations— | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 201 | | 169 | 30 | 2 | 201 | | | | |
| Colored | 7 | | 2 | 5 | 0 | 7 | | | | |

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR TEACHERS FOR YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1919—Continued

| | Total Number
of Applicants | CERTIFICATES ISSUED | | | | | Total
Rejected | Per Cent
Passed | Per Cent
Rejected |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| | | Life | First | Second | Third | Total | | | |
| Extensions— | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 213 | | 36 | 126 | 51 | 213 | | | |
| Colored | 76 | | 1 | 15 | 60 | 76 | | | |
| Certificates by Graduation— | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 157 | | 157 | | | 157 | | | |
| Colored | 2 | | 2 | | | 2 | | | |
| Emergency Certificates— | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 2 | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Colored | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Total | 3,568 | 60 | 406 | 587 | 756 | 1,809 | 1,759 | 39.5 | 60.5 |
| Report for 1918-1919: | | | | | | | | | |
| Examinations— | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 4,724 | 109 | 58 | 678 | 1,065 | 1,910 | 2,814 | 40.4 | 59.6 |
| Colored | 2,305 | 2 | 2 | 140 | 810 | 954 | 1,351 | 41.3 | 58.7 |

[illegible]

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Fees, validations, extensions, etc. | \$ 2,746.50 |
| Fees—December, April and July examinations | 9,489.42 |
| Total | <u>\$12,235.92</u> |

Expenses.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Salaries of Board of Examiners | \$ 3,600.00 |
| Expenses, conducting examinations | 2,551.65 |
| Other expenses | 3,905.79 |
| Total | <u>\$10,057.44</u> |
| Net income for the year | <u>2,178.48</u> |
| Total | <u>\$12,235.92</u> |

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(For "Index of General Statement of Superintendent of Education,"
pp. 7-154, see pp. 3-4.)

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S. 1126

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
STATE OF ALABAMA

ANNUAL REPORT



1920



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
STATE OF ALABAMA

ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE
SCHOLASTIC YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1920



PART I.

JOHN W. ABERCROMBIE,
State Superintendent of Education

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Governor Thos E. Kilby

Mrs. T. G. Bush

Dr. D. T. McCall

L. B. Musgrove

A. H. Carmichael

Dr. R. H. McCaslin.

A. L. Tyler

Supt. John W. Abercrombie, Executive Secretary.

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To His Excellency,
THOMAS E. KILBY,
Governor of Alabama.

SIR: By direction of the State Board of Education I submit herewith the annual report of the State Department of Education for the scholastic year ending September 30th, 1920. The report meets the provisions of the statute which require its submission and publication.

In this connection, permit me again to express my deep appreciation of the high compliment paid me by the appointment which recalled me to educational service in Alabama. No greater honor could have been conferred upon me.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "John H. Abernethy". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "J".

Superintendent.



GENERAL STATEMENT.



IN THE matter of education the past year has been a significant one for Alabama. Progress has been marked along many lines. This progress has been made possible in large measure by recent legislative enactments, particularly the adoption of the new school code which became effective September 26th, 1919.

The most recent movements in education relate to the reorganization of state and county administration and supervision, the revision of courses of study, the improvement of teacher training, the promotion of vocational training and rehabilitation, the consolidation of schools and transportation of pupils, the finding of new sources of revenue, etc. The new code places Alabama in the front rank in regard to many of the accepted new movements. In fact, excepting the inadequacy of financial support, our school system is now conceded by students of education to be abreast of the best of educational thought and practice.

An impetus which promises a rapid growth toward standards of which the most critical may be proud resulted during the year from the reorganization of the school system along the lines authorized by the new code. The enactment of the new code, the result of investigations made by the Educational Commission which was appointed at the suggestion of former Superintendent Spright Dowell, has made Alabama a focus for the attention of students of education throughout the United States. No finer achievement could mark the career of a state superintendent.

It is not to be expected that within so brief a period the results which may be predicted from the adoption of the new code could have made themselves fully felt. The year was one of confusion and depression growing out of reaction from the hysteria of war. The statistics of the schools

and the statements of school officials from all parts of the State indicate, however, that splendid progress was made and that even greater progress is certain in the near future.

This report will take up briefly:

1. The striking facts presented by public school statistics for the year.

2. A statement of the work which has been undertaken and accomplished by the State Board of Education and the reorganized State Department of Education.

SCHOOL FUNDS.

Fortunately the total of all funds available for school support in 1919-20—state, county and district taxes; state appropriations, including appropriations to county high schools and state secondary agricultural schools; Federal funds for vocational education; incidental and matriculation fees; and local contributions—increased from \$7,610,830 in the previous year to \$9,751,172. Otherwise in the face of increases in teachers' salaries, cost of building materials and labor, and expense of operation and maintenance of school plants growing out of post-war conditions, it would have been impossible to maintain the school term at its usual length. The expenditure per pupil enrolled was 23 p. c. greater for rural schools and 18 p. c. greater for city schools than in the previous year. The fact that every county but one was collecting the county tax and that districts within these counties which embraced property representing 20.3 p. c. of the total valuation of the state were also collecting the district tax proved the salvation of the schools in a year of abnormally high prices even as compared with the difficult years just preceeding.

POPULATION.

The school census of 1920 shows a total population between the ages of seven and twenty-one of 772,276—an in-

crease of 8 p. c. over the census of 1910. Of this number 465,381 were white and 306,895 were colored. The white population of school census age increased 19 p. c. and the colored population decreased 5 p. c. during the 10-year period.

The school census for 1920, however, abounds with gross inaccuracies. For instance, it shows only 57.1 p. c. as many white children of age seven as of age six, and only 28.4 p. c. as many colored children of age seven as of age six. If this were true, it would mean that approximately one white child out of two either died or left the State between the ages of six and seven, and that three colored children out of every four either died or left the State between these ages. Throughout the various ages reported by the census inconsistencies appear. For instance, more eight year old children are reported than seven year old, more nine year olds than eight year olds, etc.

The apportionment of public school funds is based on the returns of this census, taken biennially in the even numbered years. If the census is not accurate, the apportionment cannot be made equitably. It is obvious that the method of taking the school census should be changed.

ENROLLMENT.

In 1919-20 the enrollment in the public schools, including the county high schools and State secondary agricultural schools, increased 30,000 over the enrollment of the previous year. This offsets a decrease of 12,000 which occurred in 1918-19 as the result of abnormal conditions and shows a healthy growth in the drawing power of the schools.

The enrollment for the white elementary schools was 367,645, and for the white high schools 33,752. The enrollment for colored elementary schools was 166,753, and for colored high schools 1,595.

The total white enrollment for 1920 was 86 per cent. of the school census for whites; in 1915 it was 82 p. c. For

the colored schools the total enrollment in 1920 was 55 p. c. of the school census; in 1915 it was 45 p. c. of the school census. In other words, four more white children out of every hundred were in school last year than were in school in 1915, and 10 more colored children than in 1915. This increase in enrollment, it should be noted, was not made at the expense of the private schools which show a rate of growth closely paralleling that of the public schools.

ATTENDANCE.

The attendance in the white elementary schools for 1919-20 was 238,720, for the white high schools, 24,519; for the colored elementary schools, 102,757, and for the colored high schools, 1,211. Of the white elementary school enrollment, 64.9 p. c. was in attendance during the year, an increase of 4 p. c. over 1918-19. In the white high schools 72.6 p. c. of the enrollment was in attendance, an increase of 3.8 p. c. over the previous year. In the colored schools where the compulsory attendance law was not so well enforced, no such increases were noted, the per cent of attendance in the colored elementary schools being the same for 1919-20 as for the previous year and in the colored high schools showing a slight falling off.

TERM

The average length of the term for 1919-20 in white rural schools was 123 days, in white city schools, 174 days. The average term in colored rural schools was 87 days, in colored city schools, 170 days. The five-year period ending in 1920 shows a slight increase in the length of term of the rural schools, both white and colored, and a slight decrease in the length of term of the city schools.

Increased enrollment and attendance, together with necessary increases in the number of teachers, teachers' salaries and other operating expenses during the war period,

so completely absorbed the increases in school funds over this five-year period as to make any large increase in the length of term impossible. With return to normal conditions a longer term may be expected, particularly in the rural schools, provided the funds available for these schools are not curtailed and keep pace with the increase in population.

The increases in State school funds which will result from the recent increases in tax assessments should, when available, overcome the increase in operating expenses incident to war and post-war conditions. That increase will be available for the scholastic year 1921-22.

NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

In spite of the serious teacher shortage which existed during the past year, the reports of the local school officers show that there were 9,888 white teachers and 2,670 colored teachers employed in the public schools in 1919-20. This is an increase of 510 white teachers and 123 colored teachers over the previous year. The apparent discrepancy between the reported teacher shortage and this increase in the number of teachers employed is to be explained in part by the fact that about 1500 provisional or emergency certificates were granted without requiring the usual evidences of qualification for teaching. In other words, practically one teacher out of every eight who taught during the year held the position by virtue of the fact that a poorly prepared teacher was deemed better than no teacher. It is further explained by the increases in enrollment and attendance.

SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

Salary payments for 1919-20 to the teachers of the State totaled \$6,030,605 as compared with \$4,905,018 for the previous year. This was an increase of nearly 23 p. c. The average salary paid to white male teachers in rural schools was \$630, to white female teachers in rural schools, \$430.

These salaries, small as they were, represented an increase of 34 p. c. and 39 p. c. respectively over the salaries of 1918-19, and of 65 p. c. and 41 p. c. respectively over the salaries of 1915.

The salaries for white teachers in city schools averaged \$1,481 for men and \$762 for women. These represented increases respectively of 10 p. c. and of 9 p. c. over the salaries of 1918-19 and of 10 p. c. and 28 p. c. over the salaries of 1915.

The average salaries of white teachers for the entire State were \$723 for men and \$494 for women, representing increases respectively of 63 p. c. and of 35 p. c. over the salaries of 1915.

The average salaries of colored teachers in rural schools were \$206 for male teachers and \$167 for female teachers. In the case of male teachers this represents an increase of 16 p. c. over the salaries of 1918-19 and of 28 p. c. over the salaries of 1915. In the case of female teachers it represents a decrease of 7 p. c. over the salaries of 1918-19, but an increase of 37 p. c. over the salaries of 1915.

Negro teachers in city schools received average salaries of \$635 for males and \$407 for females. In both cases this represented a 5 p. c. increase over the salaries of 1918-19. It represented increases respectively of 46 p. c. and of 32 p. c. over the salaries of 1915.

The average salaries for negroes for the entire State were \$253 for males and \$212 for females. This was an increase of 14 p. c. over the salaries of 1918-19 for male teachers, but a decrease of 5 p. c. over the salaries of 1918-19 for female teachers. It was an increase of 50 p. c. for male teachers and of 39 p. c. for female teachers over the salaries of 1915.

CERTIFICATES HELD

The teaching force of the State was greatly disorganized by the World War. The standard of qualifications was

materially lowered. Conditions are gradually returning to normal and it is to be expected that the change will be reflected in the qualifications of teachers.

The table given below shows the percentage distribution of teachers' certificates for 1918-19 and for 1919-20.

| | WHITE | | | | COLORED | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Rural | | City | | Rural | | City | |
| | 1918
-19 | 1919
-20 | 1918
-19 | 1919
-20 | 1918
-19 | 1919
-20 | 1918
-19 | 1919
-20 |
| Life | 10 | 8 | 32 | 26 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 9 |
| First | 22 | 23 | 37 | 40 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 7 |
| Second | 38 | 37 | 24 | 25 | 20 | 20 | 50 | 52 |
| Third | 30 | 32 | 7 | 9 | 76 | 75 | 35 | 32 |

PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY

White school property including buildings and sites in use in 1919-20 was valued at \$14,660,461. This represented a 26 p. c. increase over 1918-19 and a 63 p. c. increase over 1915.

Colored school property was valued at \$1,835,261, an increase of 38 p. c. over 1918-19 and of 152 p. c. over 1915.

The teaching equipment in use in white schools was valued at \$272,324, an increase of 16 p. c. over 1918-19. Colored equipment was valued at \$24,984, an increase of 13 p. c.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Among the progressive measures embodied in the new School Code was that providing for the reorganization of the State Department of Education. The services which the department can render to local school officials have been greatly extended through the greater opportunity which has been given to aid the school by co-operation in the solution of problems, by co-ordination of educational activities, by investigation of school needs, and by publicity directed towards school betterment.

During the year the staff of experts who are to direct the several divisions of the department authorized by the new code have been secured with one or two exceptions, and the department has been launched on its new program of greater service.

The reports of the several divisions follow :

DIVISION OF TEACHER TRAINING.

Complying with the law this division has held an institute for white teachers in every county of the State during the past year. In addition to the members of the staff, other persons were temporarily employed for this service. Emphasis was placed in these institutes on a study of the provisions of the new School Code. An attempt was made to familiarize the teachers, so far as the short time permitted, with the new requirements in the matter of organization and administration. All teachers of the State, with very few exceptions due to illness or other satisfactory causes, attended these institutes. Along with the study of the school laws has been carried on a very definite program of training teachers in service through professional study in group meetings under the direction of the county or city superintendents or leaders selected by them.

Institutes were held in 39 counties for the negro teachers. There was not a sufficient number of teachers in the remaining 28 counties to justify the holding of a separate institute. However, teachers residing in these counties were expected to attend institutes in the nearest county in which one was held.

The professional study work organized in connection with the institute was participated in by more than 5000 teachers. Completion of the course as outlined entitled the teacher to the extension of his certificate for one year. Six hundred eighty-five reading circle certificates were issued to those who passed the examination given at the close of the reading circle year in April.

The reading circle work for the negroes was not organized in time to be of any great service during the school term. A very small number applied for reading circle certificates. It will undoubtedly be wise to consider the advisability of offering a somewhat differentiated type of professional work for the training of negro teachers in service from that offered to the white teachers in view of the facts that the majority of the negro schools are in session for a period of less than five months, and that many of their problems are radically different from those of the white teachers.

The certification of teachers as provided in the new School Code has become an integral part of the teacher training program of the State and every effort has been made to place this work on a strictly professional basis. Though the examinations afford a rather meager opportunity for presenting a professional point of view to those who are seeking to enter the work of teaching through this channel, careful attention has been given to the preparation of the questions to the end that they would not only elicit evidence of the applicant's academic scholarship but at the same time reveal his professional training and interest in the work which he proposes to undertake. The prospective applicants are required in making preparation for the examinations to study a number of carefully selected professional texts. More than 6000 applicants wrote the examinations.

Certificates issued in other states were validated to the number of 670. Professional reading circle certificates and the completion of approved courses in summer schools were made the basis for extending 870 teachers' certificates. A total of 347 certificates was issued to graduates of institutions offering approved courses for the training of teachers. Due to unprecedented shortage of teachers, county and city superintendents were forced to ask the Department to issue provisional certificates. Sixteen hundred of these certificates were issued to applicants who were holders

of expired certificates issued by the State Board of Education and to graduates of accredited high schools and institutions of higher learning. A grand total of 10,066 applications was considered and 6,247 certificates were granted.

Complying with the instructions of the Superintendent, members of the staff in the Division of Teacher Training, Certification and Placement gave several months' time and investigation to the study of problems arising out of the necessity for new courses of study in keeping with the provisions of the new Code.

In spite of the effort to complete this work in the early spring it was found that it would require so much time as to make inadvisable the textbook adoption which had been contemplated. It is hoped that it will be possible to complete tentative drafts of the courses in sufficient time to have them in the hands of the school authorities for their guidance during the year 1921-22 in carrying out the reorganization of the schools as required under the law.

A committee of representatives from the State Department and the normal schools was assigned the task of revising the course of study as offered in these institutions in view of the changes that had been made in the school laws which necessitated several radical revisions in the organization and administration of the schools. The committee recommended discontinuance of the freshman and sophomore years, which were practically the last two years of the regular high school and submitted for consideration a pre-normal course covering two years which is of secondary character, with limited time given to professional training but which can only be offered to persons holding teachers' certificates issued on the basis of examinations or to mature persons whose academic training is equivalent to that required for taking the teachers' examination. In 1919, 1920 and 1921 no person under 17 years of age can enter this course. Thereafter no person under 20 years of age is to be permitted to enter this course.

As to the revision of the regular two-year normal school course for students who are high school graduates, the committee asked that this work be continued as unfinished business to be completed during the coming school year. The pre-normal course as recommended by the committee was adopted by the State Board of Education and the suggestion for revision of the regular normal school course was accepted and will be taken up for further consideration during the next scholastic year.

In order to make still further provision for the training of teachers in service, advantage was taken of the law which permits the state normal schools to offer extension courses in co-operation with the teacher-training division of the Department of Education. Each of the Class A normal schools appointed a director of extension work. A program was prepared by these directors in co-operation with the representatives of the State Department of Education which provides for extension-study-center group work, supervision of reading circle courses, assistance to superintendents in preparing plans and instructional aids to teachers in service. Special emphasis was placed on the extension study work for which credit is given in the institution furnishing the instructor. It is anticipated that this work will be accepted by other institutions offering teacher-training courses. A program of extension work as outlined by the committee and approved by the State Board will be made the basis of extensive activities during the coming year.

A very important service has been provided during the year through the Placement Bureau. This represents the realization of the efforts of a number of our leading educators who have been urging some plan of bringing employing authorities and teachers together through an agency in the Department of Education.

During the current year superintendents and employing authorities have made use of this Bureau to such an extent as to justify the wisdom of those who conceived the idea

of its organization. Through this agency more than 300 teachers have been satisfactorily placed.

In accordance with the provisions of the law the elementary school division has been co-ordinated with the division of teacher-training. This has been peculiarly helpful in preparing the elementary course of study, the revision of the courses of study for the normal schools, planning for the professional reading circle work and extension activities of the normal schools.

The supervision of elementary instruction in the State is one of the most important problems which demand the attention of the school officials. It will not be possible for many years to provide a sufficient number of teachers properly trained before they enter the schoolroom. Hence the importance of having an intelligent, sympathetic, well trained supervisory force to give direction and help to the teachers. In order to encourage this work the State Board of Education authorized the expenditure of not less than \$250 nor more than \$500 per county out of the revolving fund, as an aid to the several county boards of education in the employment of supervisors. The general direction of this work in the several counties of the State will require a large part of the time of the teacher-training staff during the coming year.

DIVISION OF STATISTICS.

Establishment of an organ of the State Board of Education, "Alabama School Progress," as authorized by the School Code, was one of the first accomplishments of the division of statistics after its organization in December. The first issue of this paper appeared in March. On April 3 it was made the official organ of the Alabama Education Association. It is already being used as an example of progressive educational propaganda at Columbia Teachers' College, Harvard and Chicago University. The State Board

of Education authorized the extension of its circulation at a nominal fee not to exceed the actual cost of publication beginning with the September issue.

The statistical division has also assisted in preparing an index to the school code, the 1919 Annual Report, the State Plan for Vocational Education and the Manual of Physical Education.

The purely statistical activities of the bureau have been: the preparation of forms and blanks necessary to put the new code into effect, revision of old forms to bring terminology into agreement with the usage of the Federal bureau of education, direction of the biennial school census, direction and interpretation of standard tests in arithmetic in five city school systems, and preparation of a uniform system of bookkeeping in accordance with modern school accounting standards to be used during the coming year by the county superintendents of education.

DIVISION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The Division of Secondary Education was organized in October, 1919, with the appointment of L. H. King as supervisor of secondary education. R. C. Holl was appointed assistant supervisor and began service on January 1, 1920. Mr. King's service continued until June 1, 1920, when he resigned to accepted appointment as professor of secondary education at the University of Alabama. Mr. Holl resigned in September, 1920, in order to return to Harvard University to complete graduate study at that institution. W. L. Spencer began work as supervisor on August 1, 1920.

Much routine and office work was involved in collecting information about the secondary schools of the State, in preparing courses of study, lists of equipment and library lists, and in other details of administration and supervision, but the main problems of the Division have had to do with the supervision of county high schools and the preparation

of the list of accredited high schools in the State. The greatest possible attention was given to field work. The magnitude of this work is shown by the fact that Mr. King and Mr. Holl spent 190 days in the field, traveled 18,593 miles, made 193 visits to high schools, observed the work of 938 classes and held 106 group conferences with principals and teachers.

In the supervision of the county high schools, at least two visits were made to practically every county high school in the State. Plans for the development of the school grounds, for the improvement of the buildings, for re-directing school work towards the needs of the community and for the supervision of class-room instruction were suggested in many cases and their application facilitated. During the Christmas holidays a conference of the principals of the county high schools was held at Montgomery when policies and problems were discussed in a very profitable way.

Standards for accreditation of high schools to the higher institutions of the State were set up through the co-operation of this Division and representatives of the higher institutions of the State. A list of 149 accredited schools was prepared.

Some progress has been made in developing a junior high school course of study and assisting communities which are desirous of putting in the junior high school. Possibly no changes in the educational organization of the State which were suggested by the recent Survey Commission have greater possibilities or promise for educational improvement than their recommendation of the 6-3-3 organization. But its introduction must be gradual. This Division is convinced that the junior high school should be developed in Alabama to the utmost, but without haste and with much careful and deliberate planning and counsel.

DIVISION OF PHYSICAL AND HEALTH EDUCATION

The Division of Physical and Health Education was organized by the appointment of a director on March 1, 1919. The director at once began the preparation of a manual of physical and health education. This manual went to press on August 1 of that year.

During the summer session all teacher-training institutions in the State gave courses based on this manual.

The director of this Division attended institutes during the month of September for the purpose of advising the teachers in regard to the State program of physical and health education.

In co-operation with the State Department of Health the division has formulated a plan for the physical examination of school children.

The following counties were selected and agreed to carry out the program in 1919-20: Coffee, Conecuh, Dallas, Mobile, Montgomery, Pike, Jefferson, Talladega and Cullman.

DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

The State Vocational Educational Law drawn in conformity with the Smith-Hughes Federal Act is administered by the State Board of Education through the Department of Education, the State Superintendent being the executive officer. The work is under the immediate direction of a State Director who qualifies as a supervisor of agriculture. He gives two-thirds of his time to supervision and one-third to general administrative duties. Each branch of the work is headed by a supervisor who devotes three-fourths of his time to field work. Supervisors are assisted in the work of training teachers in service by the teacher-trainers of the several teacher-training institutions.

Federal and State aid is given for the following types of instruction: (a) teacher-training, (b) teaching of agri-

culture, (c) teaching of trades and industries, including home economics.

The Smith-Hughes Federal Act prescribes that Federal funds shall be matched by local funds. The Legislature of Alabama on September 30, 1919, accepted the provisions of the Federal Act and appropriated funds to match the Federal appropriation. The funds thereby made available were as follows:

FEDERAL FUNDS.

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Teaching Agriculture | \$ 35,819.70 | |
| Teaching Trades and Industries
and Home Economics..... | 8,758.83 | |
| Teacher-training | 20,994.61 | \$ 65,573.14 |

STATE FUNDS.

This fund is expended under regulations set up by the State Board and is used to further the three types of training in the State.....\$ 66,000.00

Total available funds\$121,573.14

These funds were expended as follows:

FEDERAL FUNDS.

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Teaching of Agriculture..... | \$ 29,415.80 | |
| Teaching of Trades and Industries
and Home Economics | 6,776.28 | |
| Teacher-training | 18,480.29 | \$ 54,672.37 |

STATE AND LOCAL FUNDS

| | | |
|---|--------------|--|
| Teaching of Agriculture..... | \$ 36,808.80 | |
| Teaching of Trade and Industries
and Home Economics..... | 8,939.63 | |

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Teacher-training | 19,027.90 | \$ 64,776.33 |
|------------------------|-----------|--------------|

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Total Federal, State and Local Funds expended | \$119,448.70 |
|---|--------------|

Schools, departments and classes, with number of each and total enrollment follow:

Agricultural Department: Departments of agriculture were maintained during the Federal fiscal year ending June 30 in 29 centers for whites and seven centers for negroes. The total enrollment of pupils was 736 and the number of teachers 36.

Trades and Industries: Trades courses maintained during the year, classified according to kind, with number of schools or classes and enrollment, are as follows:

(a) Evening trade or industrial schools, eighteen for whites and two for negroes, with 25 teachers and a total enrollment of 432.

(b)) Part-time trade schools, seven for whites with twelve teachers and an enrollment of 121 pupils.

(c) All-day trade schools, four for whites with seven teachers and an enrollment of 50 pupils.

(d)) Part-time general continuation schools, six for whites with seven teachers and enrollment of 243 pupils.

The force of instructors employed for all trade schools and classes numbered 51 and the total number of pupils was 846.

Home Economics Department: Because of the limited amount of Federal funds for the maintenance of home economics departments only a limited number of schools were aided during the year. The number of white schools being four; negro schools, five. The total enrollment was 255. The work was carried on by nine teachers.

Teacher Training: Courses were maintained for the training of teachers at the following institutions:

| <i>Race</i> | <i>Subject</i> | <i>Institution</i> | <i>Enrollment</i> | <i>Number Teachers</i> |
|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| White | Agriculture..... | Alabama Polytechnic Inst. | 63 | 3 |
| White | Trades and Industries..... | University of Alabama..... | 33 | 7 |
| White | Home Economics | Ala. Tech. Inst. & College.. | 19 | 8 |
| Negro | Agriculture..... | Tuskegee Institute | 17 | 2 |
| Negro | Trades and Industries..... | Tuskegee Institute | 30 | 1 |
| Negro | Home Economics | Tuskegee Institute | 60 | 3 |
| Total enrollment | | | 222 | 24 |

Special short courses of instruction, designed to prepare the teachers employed for the fiscal year July 1, 1919-June 30, 1920, were given at Auburn, Montevallo, University and Tuskegee Institute. These summer schools afforded the supervisors and teacher-trainers an excellent opportunity to acquaint the teachers with methods of instruction and the special problems they would encounter in their work.

The following tables give figures which show the growth of vocational education in Alabama during the three fiscal years since the introduction of the work. They do not include the work now in operation in the State which was begun with the present fiscal year July 1, 1920.

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Type of Work</i> | <i>Federal, State
Local Funds
Expended</i> | <i>No. of Classes
and Depart-
ments</i> | <i>Teachers
Employed</i> | <i>Enrollment</i> |
|-------------|--------------------------|--|---|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1917-18 | Agriculture | \$ 9,700.00 | 13 | 13 | 324 |
| 1918-19 | Agriculture | 38,282.70 | 27 | 27 | 406 |
| 1919-20 | Agriculture | 66,224.60 | 40 | 36 | 686 |
| 1917-18 | Trades & Industries..... | 2,482.58 | 9 | 17 | 195 |
| 1918-19 | Trades & Industries..... | 8,178.75 | 18 | 26 | 289 |
| 1919-20 | Trades & Industries..... | 10,807.86 | 37 | 51 | 846 |

| | | <i>Federal, State
Local Funds
Expended</i> | <i>No. of Classes
and Depart-
ments</i> | <i>Teachers
Employed</i> | <i>Enrollment</i> |
|---------|------------------------|--|---|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1917-18 | Home Economics | 250.00 | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| 1918-19 | Home Economics | 2,005.22 | 3 | 3 | 49 |
| 1919-20 | Home Economics | 4,908.05 | 9 | 9 | 255 |
| 1917-18 | Teacher Training | 7,184.07 | 5 | *20 | 90 |
| 1918-19 | Teacher Training | 16,845.10 | 6 | *27 | 198 |
| 1919-20 | Teacher Training | 37,508.20 | 6 | *23 | 222 |

*Very few of these teachers gave full time to teacher-training.

DIVISION OF EXCEPTIONAL EDUCATION.

The adult schools gave 2940 practically illiterate people six weeks of schooling at an average expenditure of \$1.96 per pupil during the school year 1919-20.

To stimulate activity in the removal of adult illiteracy in counties where there are large numbers of white children and meager public funds, the special illiteracy fund of \$366 contributed by the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs was used to telling advantage. Three counties, receiving from this fund \$100, \$100 and \$50 respectively, expended a total of \$1,759.18 in adult school work which without the stimulus of these gifts could not have been secured. In these three counties there were 16 schools enrolling 325 men and women, most of whom learned to read and write. In addition nine schools each received a \$10 prize used as the local payment for a State aid library costing \$30.

The State health department and the extension division of Auburn, which furnished health and home economics lectures and demonstrations gave splendid co-operation.

Great eagerness for even a modicum of learning has been shown by the negroes of the State. In several local com-

munities they have raised among themselves the amounts necessary to match State aid. Although only Bullock, Chambers and Mobile counties made appropriation for this work, there were negro schools in five other counties supported by private contributions.

Below is appended a statistical table:

Facts on Enrollment and Expenditures

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Number counties having a well-defined program under the supervision of an organizer..... | 17 |
| (Bullock, Chambers, Coffee, Crenshaw, Escambia, Geneva, Jefferson, Lamar, Lee, Marion, Marshall, Mobile, Pickens, Randolph, St. Clair, Sumter, Washington). | |
| 2. Number of other counties without definite program yet having one or more schools taught..... | 14 |
| 3 Total number enrolled..... | 2940 |
| Whites | 992 |
| Colored | 1948 |
| 4. Number enrolled between 16 and 21 years of age..... | 1490 |
| 5. Age of oldest pupil..... | 73 |
| 6. Average length of school in weeks..... | 6 |
| 7. Average number of days taught per week..... | 3 |
| 8. Average number hours taught per day..... | 2½ |
| 9. Number reported illiterate and becoming literate..... | 1626 |
| 10. Number literates enrolled below fourth grade..... | 1314 |
| 11. Number receiving certificates | 2132 |
| 12. Number of teachers..... | 147 |
| White | 66 |
| Colored | 81 |
| 13. Number of organizers..... | 18 |
| White | 11 |
| Colored | 7 |
| 14. Amount expended | \$5784.10 |
| a. From county boards. | |
| b. Private individuals | |
| c. Community gifts | |
| d. Y. M. C. A. funds | |
| e. Women's clubs | |
| f. State funds | |
| 15. Average expenditure per pupil..... | 1.96 |

RURAL SCHOOL DIVISION

State aid was granted during the past scholastic year on 115 new buildings, 118 repair jobs, and equipment for 211 schools. To draft the plans and supervise the erection, repair and equipment of so many buildings has been quite a task for the division of rural schools. It has been necessary to add two men to the force of this division, namely, an architectural draftsman and a supervisor of construction work.

State aid was granted for the erection of buildings as follows:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| 34 One-room buildings, \$ 400 State aid each..... | \$13,600.00 |
| 31 Two-room buildings, 650 State aid each..... | 20,150.00 |
| 21 Three-room buildings, 900 State aid each..... | 18,900.00 |
| 8 Four-room buildings, 1200 State aid each..... | 9,600.00 |
| 18 Five-room buildings, 2100 State aid each..... | 37,800.00 |
| 3 Six-room buildings 2100 State aid each..... | 6,300.00 |

Total\$100,050.00

All one-room State-aided buildings include a work room, while all buildings with more than one room have manual training and domestic science rooms. In the two, three and four-room buildings two standard class room, 24x32 feet, are arranged to be thrown together for an auditorium, while the five and six room buildings all have large auditoriums.

The total amount of State aid granted was as follows:

| | No. | State
Appropriation | Local
Funds | Local and
State Funds | Estimated
Cost of
Buildings |
|---------------------|-----|------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| New Buildings | 115 | \$ 92,932 | \$ 185,864 | \$ 278,796 | \$ 464,660 |
| Repairs | 118 | 23,387 | 46,774 | 70,161 | 93,548 |
| Equipment | 211 | 29,310 | 58,620 | 87,930 | 117,240 |
| | | \$ 145,629 | \$ 291,258 | \$ 436,887 | \$ 575,448 |

Below is submitted a list of building plans which have been worked out by the architectural draftsman, approved by the State Board of Education and submitted to county boards of education and building committees throughout the State:

| <i>Type</i> | <i>No. Standard Class Rooms</i> | <i>Manual Training Rooms</i> | <i>Domestic S. Rooms</i> | <i>Auditoriums</i> | <i>Estimated Cost of Buildings</i> |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| 5B Frame | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | \$ 12,000.00 |
| 8B Brick | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50,000.00 |
| 8A Brick | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 45,000.00 |
| 8-1S Brick | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 47,000.00 |
| Dormitory for Blountsville..... | | | | | 15,000.00 |
| Agricultural Building | | | | | 3,000.00 |
| Work Shop | | | | | 1,400.00 |
| Standard vocational building..... | | | | | 5,000.00 |
| Twenty old buildings remodeled..... | | | | | 30,000.00 |
| Total | | | | | \$208,400.00 |

Sketches have been drawn for the following buildings:

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Lineville dormitory, estimated cost..... | \$ 50,000.00 |
| Daphne dormitory, estimated cost..... | 6,000.00 |
| White teacherage, estimated cost..... | 7,000.00 |
| Colored teacherage, estimated cost..... | 5,000.00 |
| Total | \$ 68,000.00 |

An important part of the work done by the division of rural schools during the present year has been that of supervising the construction of State school buildings and inspecting these buildings when finished. The following State buildings have been erected under the direction of the State supervisor of construction work:

| <i>School and County</i> | <i>Cost</i> |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Monrovia High, Madison, Brick..... | \$ 40,000 |
| Hurricane High, Madison, Wood..... | 15,000 |
| Alexandria, Calhoun, Brick..... | 32,000 |
| Wiginton, Marion, Brick..... | 20,000 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Randolph County Training (col.), Randolph, Wood..... | 10,000 |
| Lineville Dormitory, Clay, Wood..... | 40,000 |
| Blountsville Agricultural, Blount, Wood..... | 15,000 |
| Bay Minette, Baldwin, Brick..... | 40,000 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total cost | \$212,000 |

Every county in the State, with one exception, has voted the three mill county tax.

Many counties have voted the local tax in from one to twenty districts this year. Two counties have passed the local tax in every district in the county and have thus reached the constitutional limit of taxation for schools.

CONSOLIDATION.

Eighty consolidated school buildings have been erected this year as follows:

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 15 Two-room buildings at an average cost of \$2450, total..... | \$ 36,750 |
| 28 Three-room buildings at an average cost of \$3095, total..... | 103,460 |
| 11 Four-room buildings at an average cost of \$5833, total..... | 64,163 |
| 9 Five-room buildings at an average cost of \$8896, total..... | 90,064 |
| 5 More than five-room buildings, \$22,400, total..... | 112,000 |
| <hr/> | |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Total spent for consolidated school buildings | \$406,437 |
| Spent by county boards of education for transportation..... | 117,468 |
| Number pupils transported at public expense..... | 7,058 |
| Average cost of transportation per pupil, per month..... | \$3.33 |
| Average distance pupils are transported, miles..... | 4.7 |
| Number horse-drawn vehicles used in transportation..... | 34 |
| Number motor drawn vehicles used in transportation..... | 123 |

TEACHERS' HOMES.

| | |
|--|------------|
| Number of Teachers' homes in the State..... | 79 |
| Average number of rooms..... | 5 |
| Average cost of buildings..... | \$2,000.00 |
| Number of homes occupied by principals..... | 58 |
| Number of homes in which assistant teachers board..... | 13 |
| Number of homes in which teachers do light housekeeping..... | 51 |
| Average cost per teacher per month when boarding..... | \$19.12 |

| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Average cost per teacher per month when keeping house..... | \$14.00 |
| Satisfactory to county board of education..... | 76 yes, 3 no ans. |
| Satisfactory to teachers..... | 75 yes, 1 not entirely, 3 no ans. |
| Satisfactory to community..... | 76 yes, 3 no ans. |

REPORT ON NEGRO EDUCATION.

For the promotion of negro education the several agencies employed during the last year may be grouped under the following heads: supervising industrial teachers, county training schools, summer normal schools and adult schools for illiterates.

Through the co-operation of the Anna T. Jeanes Fund and the state and county boards of education, a state supervisor and 23 county supervising teachers were employed whose duty it was to organize in colored schools industrial classes for both boys and girls and to supervise the instruction of such classes; to organize for adults and children community clubs for the improvement of home and school conditions, and to promote thrift, economy and health by conducting practical demonstrations in home gardening, the conservation of fruits and vegetables and the improvement of sanitation. The results of the activities of these teachers are shown in the following summary:

| | |
|--|----------|
| Number of different schools visited..... | 1941 |
| Total number of visits to schools..... | 3892 |
| Number of industrial classes organized in schools..... | 2980 |
| Number of pupils enrolled in industrial classes..... | 31206 |
| Total number of visits to communities..... | 1951 |
| Number of community clubs organized..... | 2827 |
| Number of demonstrations given in housekeeping, gardening, canning and sanitary improvement..... | 1446 |
| Number of quarts of fruits and vegetables canned..... | 52866 |
| Total amount of money raised from private sources for school building and improvement..... | \$32,061 |

A number of these teachers also rendered assistance in conducting adult schools for illiterates and teachers' reading circles.

In 14 counties of the State, through the co-operation of the John F. Slater Fund, the General Education Board and county boards of education, county training schools for the training of colored teachers for rural school work have been established. The ultimate aim is to make of these four-year high schools, with two years of professional training, but up to the present time very few of them have been able to do work beyond the elementary grades. The total number of pupils enrolled last year was 3075 of whom 118 were in high school grades. Industrial training for both sexes is emphasized in all of the county training schools.

Five small summer normal schools for colored teachers were conducted during the year, in which 60 teachers were employed and 836 students enrolled. In addition to the teachers who enrolled in these schools, considerable groups, selected from among supervisors, county training school and Rosenwald teachers, were sent, with the aid of an appropriation of the General Education Board, to Tuskegee and Hampton Institutes for better professional training.

A colored supervisor of teacher training was employed by the Department of Education, who devoted his entire time and attention to the supervision of county training schools, summer schools for teachers and the conducting of institutes for colored teachers.

The work of Rosenwald school building was practically suspended for the entire year for two reasons: (1) the high cost of building material and labor, and (2) the absence of an appropriation from the Julius Rosenwald Fund pending a report on the condition of the work throughout the South by an agent who had been appointed to make a thorough survey of the work with a view to its improvement. Forty-one qualified projects, at various stages of construction, had to be carried forward to the next year.

INDEX NUMBER STUDY OF RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

By Thomas E. Benner, Statistician

If a prospective purchaser desired to compare three automobiles of the same price, each from a different manufacturer, his judgment might be aided by scoring for each car several of the important elements of automobiles and selecting that car which received the highest average score. Using 100 as the perfect score, and considering the five following items, these might be the scores of one of the cars: Engine—75; transmission—82; body—40; equipment—0; repair service—95. The average score of this automobile would therefore be 58. In order that his average scores might be used for comparisons, he would of course use the same items in scoring each of the cars.

Should it so happen that 58 proved to be the highest score received by any of the three automobiles, the purchaser would still wish to know whether any of the five items of which this score was the average deserved weightier consideration than the others in the selection of a car to serve his purposes. He would consider the value of the average score to be less or greater according to whether it gave less or greater weight to those items which to him were more significant.

The strengths or weaknesses in the three cars as revealed by the scores he would know to be due to many things. The manufacturer of one might be located where he could secure better grades of steel at lower prices. The manufacturer of the second might be located within easier reach of centers where skilled labor was available. The third might have both these advantages and still turn out an inferior car because of the costs of inefficient management in his production or sales departments.

Only a Rough Measure

In considering the study of the rural elementary schools of the 67 counties of this state which is given below, all these questions have their parallels. The study is based on the average of the scores of 10 phases of the educational situation in each of the counties, a method used by Dr. Leonard P. Ayres in his "index number" study of state school systems. The following considerations should be kept carefully in mind in reading this article:

1. It is quite possible that more weight should be given to some of the items considered because of their greater importance to a good school system, and less weight to others be-

cause of their relatively smaller importance. The average scores, or index numbers, of the counties should, therefore, be looked on only as rough measures.

2. Before credit or blame is given for the situation indicated by the scores, careful investigation should be made of the conditions which have produced them. Splendid natural resources may have assisted educational progress in one county; bad roads, the lack of foresight of an earlier generation, failures of the single-crop system, etc., may have retarded it in another.

3. So far as the study has value, it is in enabling the counties to see what are the weaknesses of their school systems in order that they may devote their energies to correcting them. In some cases the remedy lies within the county in better enforcement of the school laws, in better local support, in the creation of a demand for better teachers, in construction of better roads, or in closer co-operation; in others it may lie outside the county in further equalization of educational opportunities between counties, in enlargement of the teacher training facilities of the state, in further extension of the counties' right to tax themselves for school support, etc.

In comparing the three automobiles it was suggested that five items might be scored: engine, transmission, body, equipment and repair service. In comparing the rural elementary schools of the 67 counties of the state the following were the 10 items which were scored:

ITEM 1—PER CENT OF RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS WHICH ARE TWO, OR MORE, TEACHER SCHOOLS. A score of 100 in this item would indicate that the county had no one-teacher schools.

ITEM 2—PER CENT OF RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BUILDINGS WHICH ARE OWNED BY THE COUNTY OR STATE. A Score of 100 in this item would indicate that the county had no public school buildings owned by the district or by a private owner. In most cases, the private and district owned public school buildings are of an inferior type.

ITEM 3—AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS SCHOOLS WERE IN SESSION, DIVIDED BY TWO. A score of 100 in this item would indicate that the average term in the county was 200 days, or 10 scholastic months, exclusive of holidays, institutes, or other interruptions. (This item uses the same standard as item 3 of Ayres' study of state school systems.)

ITEM 4—PER CENT WHICH ATTENDANCE WAS OF ENROLLMENT. A score of 100 in this item would indicate that every pupil enrolled attended school every day.

ITEM 5—PER CENT WHICH ENROLLMENT OF GRADES FOUR, FIVE AND SIX WAS OF ENROLLMENT OF GRADES ONE, TWO AND THREE. It will be noted that increases in population through births and losses through deaths make it extremely improbable that a score of 100 could

TABLE II
White Rural Elementary School Ranks

| COUNTIES | Item
1 | Item
2 | Item
3 | Item
4 | Item
5 | Item
6 | Item
7 | Item
8 | Item
9 | Item
10 | Final
Rank |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| Autauga | 40 | 17 | 41 | 40 | 20 | 25 | 7 | 38 | 38 | 64 | 31 |
| Baldwin | 62 | 13 | 25 | 5 | 34 | 27 | 34 | 18 | 5 | 5 | 13 |
| Barbour | 60 | 54 | 10 | 61 | 39 | 30 | 24 | 30 | 55 | 58 | 54 |
| Bibb | 37 | 37 | 13 | 6 | 11 | 37 | 15 | 34 | 16 | 26 | 14 |
| Blount | 29 | 30 | 52 | 63 | 47 | 49 | 63 | 52 | 24 | 20 | 49 |
| Bullock | 13 | 53 | 9 | 16 | 24 | 14 | 12 | 6 | 33 | 59 | 10 |
| Butler | 32 | 52 | 16 | 29 | 8 | 53 | 28 | 35 | 43 | 31 | 34 |
| Calhoun | 34 | 14 | 31 | 52 | 50 | 12 | 29 | 19 | 18 | 42 | 25 |
| Chambers | 9 | 9 | 4 | 12 | 21 | 44 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 16 | 3 |
| Cherokee | 49 | 53 | 62 | 36 | 57 | 57 | 49 | 55 | 47 | 50 | 65 |
| Chilton | 5 | 61 | 48 | 24 | 45 | 45 | 61 | 66 | 12 | 46 | 53 |
| Choctaw | 50 | 18 | 29 | 10 | 58 | 36 | 9 | 42 | 29 | 40 | 32 |
| Clarke | 65 | 34 | 66 | 57 | 67 | 51 | 16 | 25 | 35 | 33 | 61 |
| Clay | 31 | 10 | 30 | 48 | 42 | 56 | 35 | 27 | 8 | 34 | 27 |
| Cleburne | 64 | 46 | 64 | 38 | 60 | 65 | 46 | 65 | 2 | 66 | 66 |
| Coffee | 8 | 7 | 63 | 65 | 59 | 59 | 31 | 62 | 48 | 11 | 42 |
| Colbert | 4 | 16 | 49 | 55 | 52 | 42 | 18 | 26 | 22 | 43 | 23 |
| Conecuh | 28 | 15 | 33 | 22 | 19 | 22 | 56 | 45 | 41 | 2 | 17 |
| Coosa | 50 | 12 | 37 | 1 | 17 | 29 | 25 | 43 | 39 | 27 | 19 |
| Covington | 48 | 40 | 58 | 34 | 62 | 47 | 64 | 47 | 46 | 47 | 64 |
| Crenshaw | 23 | 47 | 43 | 14 | 66 | 60 | 60 | 29 | 53 | 9 | 45 |
| Cullman | 12 | 41 | 59 | 20 | 31 | 28 | 54 | 60 | 56 | 22 | 41 |
| Dale | 21 | 32 | 23 | 7 | 65 | 39 | 57 | 23 | 13 | 19 | 21 |
| Dallas | 14 | 64 | 5 | 26 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 61 | 5 |
| DeKalb | 20 | 39 | 53 | 54 | 33 | 24 | 65 | 50 | 27 | 36 | 43 |
| Elmore | 10 | 6 | 39 | 13 | 22 | 15 | 6 | 32 | 7 | 39 | 6 |
| Escambia | 66 | 11 | 45 | 59 | 48 | 38 | 32 | 46 | 15 | 3 | 33 |
| Etowah | 36 | 26 | 34 | 64 | 13 | 50 | 44 | 41 | 66 | 49 | 46 |
| Fayette | 47 | 59 | 47 | 67 | 12 | 46 | 45 | 59 | 57 | 15 | 63 |
| Franklin | 27 | 4 | 67 | 45 | 40 | 62 | 33 | 63 | 59 | 48 | 57 |
| Geneva | 3 | 24 | 56 | 56 | 46 | 64 | 40 | 61 | 44 | 37 | 50 |
| Greene | 67 | 67 | 12 | 21 | 2 | 4 | 41 | 12 | 17 | 65 | 48 |
| Hale | 53 | 49 | 15 | 15 | 28 | 11 | 26 | 16 | 14 | 54 | 28 |
| Henry | 6 | 43 | 24 | 60 | 41 | 26 | 47 | 37 | 51 | 44 | 37 |
| Houston | 19 | 62 | 38 | 53 | 53 | 20 | 43 | 56 | 64 | 56 | 62 |
| Jackson | 61 | 63 | 61 | 49 | 64 | 67 | 37 | 57 | 60 | 52 | 67 |
| Jefferson | 1 | 48 | 3 | 50 | 32 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Lamar | 42 | 38 | 55 | 32 | 43 | 34 | 48 | 54 | 52 | 10 | 47 |
| Lauderdale | 35 | 5 | 36 | 3 | 38 | 17 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 18 | 12 |
| Lawrence | 39 | 28 | 65 | 42 | 55 | 63 | 55 | 58 | 31 | 12 | 60 |
| Lee | 58 | 21 | 14 | 47 | 14 | 6 | 13 | 14 | 45 | 51 | 20 |
| Limestone | 16 | 2 | 22 | 2 | 56 | 66 | 39 | 33 | 65 | 38 | 26 |
| Lowndes | 55 | 66 | 18 | 18 | 3 | 9 | 21 | 28 | 61 | 67 | 58 |
| Macon | 52 | 27 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 19 | 10 | 10 | 19 | 53 | 7 |
| Madison | 11 | 19 | 27 | 44 | 61 | 41 | 20 | 13 | 6 | 30 | 18 |
| Marengo | 54 | 22 | 11 | 17 | 4 | 8 | 17 | 11 | 50 | 21 | 9 |
| Marion | 26 | 25 | 35 | 23 | 36 | 40 | 50 | 67 | 34 | 25 | 40 |
| Marshall | 15 | 44 | 44 | 41 | 26 | 54 | 42 | 51 | 26 | 35 | 38 |
| Mobile | 17 | 3 | 8 | 25 | 37 | 3 | 58 | 7 | 28 | 41 | 8 |
| Monroe | 45 | 23 | 21 | 39 | 30 | 18 | 51 | 39 | 11 | 1 | 15 |
| Montgomery | 2 | 29 | 2 | 51 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 55 | 1 |
| Morgan | 30 | 45 | 60 | 66 | 49 | 16 | 66 | 24 | 58 | 14 | 59 |
| Perry | 57 | 56 | 28 | 37 | 18 | 13 | 22 | 21 | 9 | 7 | 30 |
| Pickens | 24 | 33 | 54 | 4 | 16 | 23 | 11 | 36 | 30 | 28 | 16 |
| Pike | 51 | 31 | 20 | 28 | 35 | 38 | 27 | 17 | 36 | 60 | 35 |
| Randolph | 7 | 8 | 40 | 43 | 15 | 52 | 62 | 53 | 63 | 6 | 24 |
| Russell | 46 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 44 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 23 | 57 | 4 |
| Shelby | 33 | 51 | 17 | 62 | 23 | 55 | 59 | 44 | 49 | 45 | 55 |
| St. Clair | 38 | 57 | 46 | 27 | 27 | 31 | 53 | 31 | 20 | 8 | 36 |
| Sumter | 18 | 50 | 1 | 33 | 10 | 61 | 2 | 4 | 62 | 62 | 11 |
| Talladega | 44 | 36 | 26 | 58 | 63 | 58 | 38 | 15 | 40 | 24 | 51 |
| Tallapoosa | 43 | 35 | 32 | 46 | 54 | 21 | 52 | 40 | 42 | 29 | 44 |
| Tuscaloosa | 25 | 60 | 50 | 31 | 5 | 43 | 14 | 20 | 37 | 23 | 29 |
| Walker | 22 | 55 | 42 | 30 | 51 | 48 | 36 | 48 | 25 | 17 | 39 |
| Washington | 63 | 42 | 51 | 35 | 25 | 32 | 30 | 49 | 67 | 32 | 56 |
| Wilcox | 59 | 65 | 19 | 19 | 7 | 10 | 19 | 64 | 32 | 63 | 22 |
| Winston | 41 | 20 | 57 | 9 | 29 | 35 | 67 | 9 | 54 | 13 | 52 |

ever be reached in this item. A score approaching 100 in this item, under the relatively stable conditions prevailing in this state, would indicate that retardation and elimination were low.

ITEM 6—PER CENT OF POPULATION BETWEEN AGES OF 10 AND 21 (75 PER CENT BEING CONSIDERED THE ZERO POINT) WHICH CAN READ AND WRITE. A score of 100 in this item would indicate that all between the ages of 10 and 21 were able to read and write. A score of 0 would indicate that only 75 p. c. of those between the ages of 10 and 21 could read and write.

ITEM 7—PER CENT OF TEACHERS WHO HOLD FIRST GRADE CERTIFICATES OR BETTER. A score of 100 in this item would indicate that no teacher held a certificate of lower grade than the first grade certificate.

ITEM 8—AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY OF TEACHERS, DIVIDED BY 10. A score of 100 in this item would indicate that the average annual salary of teachers was \$1,000. (This item uses a standard similar to that of item 10 of Ayres' study of state school systems.)

ITEM 9—VALUE OF TEACHING EQUIPMENT IN DOLLARS PER TEACHER EMPLOYED. A score of 100 in this item would indicate that the public schools had an average of \$100 worth of teaching equipment per teacher employed.

ITEM 10—PER CENT OF AVAILABLE SCHOOL TAXES, COUNTY AND DISTRICT, WHICH ARE ACTUALLY BEING RAISED. A score of 100 in this item would indicate that the county and its subdivisions were raising all taxes which they are authorized by law to raise for the schools. (It will be noted that in a given county this score will, of necessity, be the same for both white and colored schools.)

The computations for each item were made from figures furnished by the annual reports of the county superintendents of education for the school year 1919-20 or from the books of the State Department of Education.

Turning to Table I, for instance, the following information is found concerning Autauga county:

Item 1—43.7. That is, 43.7 p. c. of the white rural elementary schools of the county are two-teacher schools or larger. By referring to Table II in which the ranks of the counties are given, it will be seen that Autauga county ranks 40th in this item. In other words, 39 counties have a larger per cent of two or more teacher white schools than has Autauga.

Item 2—66.7. That is, 66.7 p. c. of the white rural elementary school buildings of the county are owned by the state or county. Table II shows that Autauga ranks 17th in this item; in other words, that 16 counties ranked higher.

Item 3—59.0. That is, the average daily attendance was 59.0 p. c. of the enrollment. Table II shows that Autauga county ranked 41st in this item; that is, that 40 counties ranked higher.

Similarly the seven other scores which are given for Autauga county in Table I and the ranks given in Table II tell their stories of the educational conditions in the white rural elementary schools of that county and how they compare with the conditions among the white rural elementary schools of the other counties.

In the last column of Table I is given the average of these 10 scores. For Autauga county this average, which (as Dr. Ayres has done) may be called the "index number" because it is the index or indicator of the general educational standing of the white rural elementary schools of the county, is 52.0. Table II shows that the white rural elementary schools of Autauga county, judged by this method, ranked 31st; in other words, that 30 counties ranked higher.

Minus Score in 21 Counties

These cases are given as illustrations of the way in which the tables should be read. They apply also to the reading of Table III and IV which show the scores of the colored rural elementary schools. It should be noted, however, that in Table III, Item 6 is a minus score in 21 counties where less than 75 p. c. of the colored population between the ages of 10 and 21 is able to read and write.

For example Item 6 for Greene county in Table III is —62.0. If it is desired to know what is the actual per cent of those who can read and write, it may be obtained as follows:

Divide the score given for Item 6 by four. Add the quotient to 75 p. c.—or, if the score has a minus sign before it, subtract the quotient from 75 p. c.

In the case of Greene county where the score for Item 6 for the colored rural elementary schools is —62.0, the actual per cent of those between the ages of 10 and 21 who could read and write would be found, in accordance with the directions just given, by dividing —62.0 by four, which would give the quotient —15.5, and then subtracting this quotient from 75, since the score had a minus sign before it, which leaves the remainder of 59.5. In other words, 59.5 p. c. of the colored children between the ages of 10 and 21 in Greene county can read and write.

In Plate I a diagram of the scores of the counties is given in which the counties are arranged in the order of their total scores or "index numbers." This diagram shows clearly just what part each of the 10 items has had in making up the total scores of each county.

Among the white schools, the weaker scores are found under Items 7, 8 and 9. Item 7, which shows the per cent of teachers holding first grade certificates or better, is a measure of the quality of the teaching force. No school system can be strong with the weak teaching staff which this shows so many of the counties have in service. Item 8 shows the salaries these teachers are receiving. It will never be possible to attract good teachers into the schools till better salaries than are paid in most of the counties are offered applicants. Item 9, the weakest in the entire group, shows the value of the teaching equipment per teacher employed. Good teachers will not accept positions if they can possibly help it where they must work with such complete lack of tools as this item shows to exist in most of the counties of the

TABLE III
Colored Rural Elementary School Scores

| COUNTIES | Item
1 | Item
2 | Item
3 | Item
4 | Item
5 | Item
6 | Item
7 | Item
8 | Item
9 | Item
10 | Index
No. |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| Autauga | 19.0 | 11.1 | 36.5 | 69.6 | 26.0 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 28.6 | 21.5 |
| Baldwin | 18.2 | 31.8 | 57.5 | 74.8 | 29.4 | 23.6 | 7.1 | 25.0 | 24.3 | 79.0 | 37.1 |
| Barbour | 0.0 | 12.5 | 38.0 | 60.0 | 18.5 | 38.0 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 1.6 | 42.8 | 14.3 |
| Bibb | 85.7 | 7.1 | 32.5 | 68.8 | 54.2 | 7.6 | 15.4 | 11.3 | 15.6 | 57.1 | 35.5 |
| Blount | 0.0 | 0.0 | 30.0 | 74.7 | 18.3 | 65.6 | 0.0 | 13.5 | 0.0 | 61.5 | 26.4 |
| Bullock | 2.1 | 8.5 | 51.0 | 32.5 | 21.7 | 10.4 | 0.0 | 13.7 | 8.4 | 42.8 | 17.0 |
| Butler | 23.8 | 14.3 | 40.0 | 70.5 | 26.9 | 44.4 | 17.3 | 13.0 | 3.8 | 57.1 | 22.2 |
| Calhoun | 5.3 | 0.0 | 48.0 | 67.2 | 29.0 | 82.8 | 5.0 | 22.3 | 1.5 | 50.0 | 31.1 |
| Chambers | 27.5 | 37.5 | 62.5 | 64.3 | 54.2 | 54.0 | 1.7 | 31.6 | 32.2 | 64.4 | 43.9 |
| Cherokee | 0.0 | 9.0 | 39.0 | 69.1 | 32.8 | 27.2 | 0.0 | 22.4 | 0.0 | 44.4 | 24.4 |
| Chilton | 10.5 | 0.0 | 44.0 | 80.6 | 28.7 | 20.0 | 9.5 | 13.2 | 4.4 | 46.8 | 25.8 |
| Choctaw | 24.1 | 0.0 | 30.0 | 55.8 | 47.2 | 31.6 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 2.6 | 50.1 | 25.8 |
| Clarke | 7.7 | 38.5 | 32.0 | 30.1 | 56.0 | 34.8 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 3.9 | 57.1 | 19.9 |
| Clay | 0.0 | 0.0 | 50.0 | 75.7 | 44.8 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 28.7 | 7.1 | 56.3 | 25.9 |
| Cleburne | 0.0 | 0.0 | 50.0 | 54.7 | 40.4 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 26.5 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 20.6 |
| Coffee | 33.3 | 40.0 | 35.0 | 70.1 | 21.8 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 16.5 | 1.9 | 66.2 | 29.7 |
| Colbert | 57.9 | 10.5 | 35.5 | 62.8 | 33.1 | 32.4 | 0.0 | 13.1 | 3.1 | 48.9 | 30.2 |
| Coneuh | 18.2 | 57.1 | 47.5 | 53.8 | 23.4 | 42.4 | 2.4 | 18.5 | 19.1 | 87.8 | 37.0 |
| Coosa | 8.0 | 12.0 | 41.5 | 80.0 | 28.9 | 20.0 | 6.7 | 20.3 | 1.7 | 57.1 | 27.6 |
| Covington | 15.0 | 10.0 | 50.0 | 43.6 | 23.8 | 25.2 | 0.0 | 17.5 | 2.0 | 45.4 | 23.3 |
| Crenshaw | 23.8 | 14.3 | 36.5 | 76.7 | 69.3 | 41.2 | 3.8 | 15.0 | 1.2 | 66.8 | 26.6 |
| Cullman | 100.0 | 0.0 | 50.0 | 69.8 | 48.2 | 46.0 | 0.0 | 17.8 | 0.0 | 59.1 | 39.1 |
| Dale | 0.0 | 12.5 | 40.0 | 70.7 | 22.1 | 34.0 | 0.0 | 22.5 | 4.4 | 62.4 | 20.1 |
| Dallas | 0.0 | 10.7 | 38.0 | 63.6 | 28.5 | 31.6 | 1.1 | 12.0 | 0.3 | 42.8 | 16.5 |
| DeKalb | 0.0 | 0.0 | 40.0 | 57.9 | 29.5 | 33.6 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 54.8 | 23.4 |
| Elmore | 16.1 | 6.5 | 42.0 | 73.8 | 44.0 | 12.8 | 2.8 | 13.2 | 5.1 | 50.8 | 26.7 |
| Escambia | 6.3 | 18.8 | 38.0 | 70.8 | 29.6 | 15.6 | 0.0 | 14.1 | 5.1 | 85.7 | 28.4 |
| Etowah | 0.0 | 12.5 | 50.0 | 44.1 | 26.3 | 43.6 | 0.0 | 23.5 | 0.0 | 45.0 | 24.5 |
| Fayette | 14.3 | 14.3 | 51.0 | 60.2 | 13.8 | 27.6 | 5.9 | 14.4 | 0.0 | 64.6 | 26.6 |
| Franklin | 37.5 | 62.5 | 41.5 | 50.3 | 33.1 | 39.0 | 8.3 | 25.0 | 6.3 | 45.1 | 28.0 |
| Geneva | 18.2 | 0.0 | 38.5 | 73.8 | 15.7 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 21.0 | 0.4 | 51.3 | 21.1 |
| Greene | 3.9 | 3.9 | 44.5 | 50.0 | 22.0 | 62.0 | 7.5 | 12.4 | 1.1 | 28.6 | 11.2 |
| Hale | 6.3 | 25.0 | 49.5 | 54.2 | 31.7 | 60.0 | 7.7 | 17.1 | 2.1 | 42.8 | 29.6 |
| Henry | 11.8 | 17.6 | 32.5 | 79.8 | 24.4 | 33.6 | 4.5 | 14.2 | 0.1 | 48.3 | 20.0 |
| Houston | 0.0 | 11.1 | 40.0 | 82.4 | 56.8 | 24.0 | 0.0 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 42.8 | 26.9 |
| Jackson | 0.0 | 0.0 | 31.0 | 74.9 | 25.4 | 18.4 | 15.4 | 15.0 | 1.8 | 43.1 | 22.5 |
| Jefferson | 47.5 | 7.5 | 84.5 | 60.3 | 29.8 | 82.4 | 10.7 | 34.3 | 46.4 | 80.2 | 48.4 |
| Lamar | 16.7 | 0.0 | 37.5 | 82.9 | 36.9 | 15.2 | 4.8 | 17.0 | 0.9 | 66.7 | 24.8 |
| Lauderdale | 17.6 | 17.6 | 45.5 | 82.0 | 32.8 | 79.0 | 10.0 | 29.2 | 7.8 | 62.8 | 37.5 |
| Lawrence | 11.1 | 11.1 | 31.5 | 71.3 | 31.1 | 5.6 | 9.5 | 16.6 | 4.8 | 65.8 | 25.3 |
| Lee | 16.7 | 37.5 | 42.0 | 72.1 | 18.3 | 31.6 | 6.5 | 15.3 | 2.5 | 43.3 | 28.6 |
| Limestone | 0.0 | 4.3 | 60.0 | 50.2 | 31.0 | 57.2 | 0.0 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 50.9 | 15.1 |
| Lowndes | 7.1 | 19.6 | 36.5 | 75.3 | 28.9 | 5.6 | 2.0 | 11.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 17.5 |
| Macon | 7.7 | 44.2 | 49.0 | 59.5 | 31.9 | 35.2 | 8.9 | 18.4 | 13.4 | 42.8 | 31.1 |
| Madison | 6.7 | 13.3 | 42.0 | 58.6 | 23.9 | 24.8 | 0.0 | 16.3 | 3.3 | 57.1 | 24.6 |
| Marengo | 10.0 | 7.5 | 55.5 | 49.7 | 36.0 | 9.6 | 2.2 | 17.7 | 2.4 | 59.6 | 23.1 |
| Marion | 16.7 | 33.3 | 50.0 | 83.1 | 51.2 | 42.4 | 14.3 | 21.4 | 0.0 | 57.1 | 37.0 |
| Marshall | 0.0 | 0.0 | 28.0 | 53.4 | 41.0 | 35.6 | 28.6 | 18.1 | 0.0 | 55.6 | 18.9 |
| Mobile | 40.5 | 18.6 | 79.5 | 60.3 | 32.6 | 82.8 | 0.0 | 31.6 | 6.3 | 50.0 | 40.2 |
| Monroe | 2.0 | 0.0 | 40.0 | 78.2 | 24.2 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 20.9 | 14.7 | 92.4 | 27.3 |
| Montgomery | 30.3 | 15.2 | 46.0 | 53.5 | 25.4 | 44.0 | 4.6 | 16.1 | 2.4 | 42.8 | 28.0 |
| Morgan | 0.0 | 5.5 | 46.5 | 51.3 | 34.3 | 74.0 | 0.0 | 16.9 | 2.2 | 64.9 | 29.6 |
| Perry | 3.6 | 28.6 | 47.0 | 52.7 | 24.6 | 16.0 | 6.3 | 17.1 | 7.0 | 68.3 | 27.1 |
| Pickens | 15.4 | 13.5 | 31.5 | 61.8 | 24.2 | 26.0 | 3.1 | 14.5 | 6.8 | 57.1 | 25.4 |
| Pike | 5.3 | 2.6 | 31.0 | 47.8 | 18.9 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 42.8 | 16.7 |
| Randolph | 29.2 | 37.5 | 43.0 | 60.0 | 26.4 | 12.0 | 9.4 | 18.5 | 1.3 | 70.7 | 30.8 |
| Russell | 9.1 | 31.8 | 50.0 | 84.0 | 21.5 | 34.4 | 3.8 | 16.5 | 2.4 | 42.8 | 22.8 |
| Shelby | 16.0 | 0.0 | 32.5 | 55.4 | 30.0 | 20.4 | 17.2 | 22.0 | 1.4 | 47.1 | 24.2 |
| St. Clair | 14.3 | 0.0 | 43.5 | 75.8 | 27.6 | 35.6 | 0.0 | 11.9 | 7.3 | 68.2 | 28.4 |
| Sumter | 2.2 | 8.7 | 47.0 | 47.1 | 25.5 | 44.0 | 8.5 | 20.1 | 4.2 | 42.8 | 16.2 |
| Talladega | 0.0 | 10.0 | 41.5 | 56.5 | 29.1 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 14.4 | 3.5 | 58.1 | 21.8 |
| Tallapoosa | 6.8 | 6.8 | 42.0 | 64.6 | 25.9 | 18.0 | 2.1 | 16.9 | 7.2 | 57.1 | 24.7 |
| Tuscaloosa | 19.6 | 2.2 | 42.0 | 73.0 | 37.9 | 40.8 | 3.2 | 16.8 | 0.5 | 58.1 | 29.4 |
| Walker | 31.8 | 0.0 | 65.5 | 73.2 | 29.8 | 72.4 | 22.2 | 23.1 | 8.8 | 62.8 | 39.0 |
| Washington | 14.3 | 0.0 | 34.0 | 76.5 | 18.1 | 13.2 | 6.3 | 13.4 | 0.0 | 57.1 | 20.7 |
| Wileox | 0.0 | 0.0 | 35.0 | 65.4 | 37.0 | 34.4 | 0.0 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 42.8 | 15.5 |
| Highest | 100.0 | 62.5 | 84.5 | 84.0 | 69.3 | 82.8 | 28.6 | 34.3 | 46.4 | 92.4 | 48.4 |
| Upper quartile | 18.2 | 17.6 | 49.5 | 74.7 | 34.3 | 35.2 | 7.7 | 20.9 | 6.3 | 62.8 | 29.6 |
| Median | 10.5 | 10.5 | 42.0 | 64.6 | 32.6 | 18.4 | 3.1 | 16.9 | 2.4 | 56.3 | 25.3 |
| Lower quartile | 2.0 | 0.0 | 36.5 | 54.7 | 24.2 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 13.4 | 0.2 | 43.3 | 21.5 |
| Lowest | 0.0 | 0.0 | 28.0 | 30.1 | 13.8 | 62.0 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.2 |

TABLE IV

Colored Rural Elementary School Ranks

| COUNTIES | Item 1 | Item 2 | Item 3 | Item 4 | Item 5 | Item 6 | Item 7 | Item 8 | Item 9 | Item 10 | Final Rank |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|------------|
| Autauga | 16 | 31 | 50 | 28 | 43 | 42 | 17 | 62 | 60 | 63 | 59 |
| Baldwin | 17 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 32 | 28 | 20 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 7 |
| Barbour | 63 | 27 | 46 | 43 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 64 | 40 | 57 | 65 |
| Bibb | 2 | 41 | 56 | 30 | 4 | 41 | 5 | 59 | 5 | 25 | 10 |
| Blount | 55 | 54 | 64 | 17 | 63 | 7 | 50 | 49 | 56 | 19 | 31 |
| Bullock | 49 | 38 | 8 | 65 | 58 | 49 | 63 | 48 | 9 | 58 | 59 |
| Butler | 14 | 22 | 41 | 26 | 40 | 64 | 8 | 53 | 25 | 30 | 48 |
| Calhoun | 44 | 51 | 19 | 31 | 34 | 2 | 26 | 13 | 41 | 41 | 11 |
| Chambers | 11 | 6 | 4 | 35 | 5 | 9 | 89 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 2 |
| Cherokee | 57 | 36 | 48 | 29 | 20 | 23 | 54 | 12 | 58 | 49 | 41 |
| Chilton | 33 | 55 | 27 | 6 | 37 | 30 | 11 | 52 | 22 | 45 | 33 |
| Choctaw | 12 | 56 | 65 | 48 | 8 | 21 | 16 | 65 | 29 | 39 | 34 |
| Clarke | 38 | 5 | 59 | 66 | 3 | 59 | 61 | 66 | 24 | 32 | 56 |
| Clay | 56 | 58 | 12 | 13 | 9 | 50 | 51 | 5 | 14 | 33 | 36 |
| Cleburne | 60 | 64 | 16 | 50 | 12 | 32 | 59 | 6 | 62 | 65 | 53 |
| Coffee | 7 | 4 | 53 | 27 | 57 | 38 | 44 | 36 | 37 | 11 | 15 |
| Colbert | 3 | 33 | 52 | 37 | 18 | 19 | 43 | 24 | 28 | 42 | 14 |
| Conecuh | 18 | 2 | 20 | 52 | 54 | 14 | 35 | 21 | 4 | 2 | 8 |
| Coosa | 36 | 23 | 35 | 7 | 35 | 31 | 21 | 18 | 39 | 26 | 25 |
| Covington | 27 | 34 | 14 | 64 | 53 | 25 | 56 | 23 | 36 | 46 | 44 |
| Crenshaw | 13 | 20 | 49 | 10 | 1 | 62 | 30 | 41 | 44 | 9 | 29 |
| Cullman | 1 | 49 | 10 | 34 | 7 | 10 | 42 | 26 | 52 | 21 | 4 |
| Dale | 51 | 26 | 42 | 25 | 55 | 56 | 60 | 11 | 23 | 18 | 54 |
| Dallas | 61 | 32 | 47 | 36 | 38 | 54 | 40 | 56 | 49 | 60 | 61 |
| DeKalb | 66 | 61 | 40 | 46 | 31 | 18 | 55 | 20 | 59 | 35 | 43 |
| Elmore | 24 | 43 | 32 | 18 | 10 | 37 | 34 | 51 | 20 | 38 | 28 |
| Escambia | 43 | 15 | 45 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 47 | 47 | 19 | 8 | 21 |
| Etowah | 53 | 25 | 13 | 63 | 42 | 12 | 53 | 9 | 57 | 48 | 40 |
| Fayette | 30 | 21 | 9 | 41 | 66 | 22 | 25 | 44 | 55 | 14 | 30 |
| Franklin | 6 | 1 | 36 | 57 | 19 | 53 | 15 | 8 | 18 | 47 | 23 |
| Geneva | 19 | 57 | 44 | 19 | 65 | 47 | 58 | 16 | 43 | 36 | 51 |
| Greene | 46 | 46 | 26 | 59 | 56 | 66 | 19 | 54 | 45 | 64 | 66 |
| Hale | 42 | 13 | 17 | 51 | 24 | 8 | 18 | 29 | 35 | 53 | 16 |
| Henry | 31 | 18 | 58 | 8 | 49 | 55 | 29 | 46 | 51 | 43 | 55 |
| Houston | 54 | 29 | 39 | 4 | 2 | 27 | 49 | 55 | 54 | 55 | 27 |
| Jackson | 58 | 62 | 62 | 15 | 47 | 33 | 6 | 42 | 38 | 51 | 47 |
| Jefferson | 4 | 39 | 1 | 39 | 28 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Lamar | 23 | 59 | 48 | 3 | 15 | 52 | 27 | 31 | 46 | 10 | 37 |
| Lauderdale | 20 | 17 | 25 | 5 | 21 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 10 | 17 | 6 |
| Lawrence | 32 | 30 | 60 | 23 | 25 | 44 | 10 | 35 | 21 | 12 | 32 |
| Lee | 22 | 8 | 31 | 22 | 62 | 20 | 22 | 40 | 30 | 50 | 19 |
| Limestone | 65 | 45 | 5 | 58 | 26 | 65 | 65 | 57 | 65 | 37 | 64 |
| Lowndes | 39 | 14 | 51 | 14 | 36 | 46 | 38 | 60 | 50 | 66 | 58 |
| Macon | 37 | 3 | 18 | 44 | 23 | 17 | 13 | 23 | 7 | 52 | 12 |
| Madison | 41 | 24 | 34 | 45 | 52 | 26 | 52 | 38 | 27 | 29 | 39 |
| Marengo | 34 | 40 | 7 | 60 | 16 | 48 | 36 | 27 | 32 | 20 | 45 |
| Marion | 21 | 9 | 11 | 2 | 6 | 13 | 7 | 15 | 53 | 24 | 9 |
| Marshall | 62 | 65 | 66 | 54 | 11 | 60 | 1 | 25 | 63 | 24 | 57 |
| Mobile | 5 | 16 | 2 | 40 | 22 | 1 | 41 | 3 | 17 | 40 | 3 |
| Monroe | 50 | 53 | 38 | 9 | 50 | 43 | 48 | 17 | 6 | 1 | 24 |
| Montgomery | 9 | 19 | 24 | 53 | 46 | 11 | 23 | 39 | 31 | 54 | 22 |
| Morgan | 52 | 44 | 23 | 56 | 17 | 4 | 45 | 32 | 34 | 13 | 17 |
| Perry | 47 | 12 | 21 | 55 | 48 | 35 | 24 | 30 | 15 | 7 | 26 |
| Pickens | 26 | 23 | 61 | 38 | 51 | 24 | 33 | 43 | 16 | 27 | 35 |
| Pike | 45 | 47 | 63 | 61 | 60 | 40 | 64 | 61 | 64 | 59 | 60 |
| Randolph | 10 | 7 | 29 | 42 | 41 | 39 | 12 | 22 | 43 | 6 | 13 |
| Russell | 35 | 11 | 15 | 1 | 59 | 57 | 31 | 37 | 33 | 56 | 46 |
| Shelby | 25 | 60 | 57 | 49 | 27 | 29 | 4 | 14 | 42 | 44 | 42 |
| St. Clair | 29 | 52 | 28 | 12 | 39 | 16 | 46 | 58 | 11 | 8 | 20 |
| Sumter | 48 | 37 | 22 | 62 | 45 | 63 | 14 | 19 | 13 | 61 | 63 |
| Talladega | 59 | 35 | 37 | 47 | 33 | 45 | 57 | 45 | 26 | 23 | 49 |
| Tallapoosa | 40 | 42 | 33 | 33 | 44 | 34 | 37 | 33 | 12 | 28 | 33 |
| Tuscaloosa | 15 | 48 | 30 | 21 | 13 | 15 | 32 | 34 | 47 | 22 | 18 |
| Walker | 8 | 50 | 3 | 20 | 29 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 8 | 16 | 5 |
| Washington | 28 | 63 | 55 | 11 | 64 | 51 | 23 | 50 | 61 | 31 | 52 |
| Wilcox | 64 | 66 | 54 | 32 | 14 | 58 | 66 | 63 | 66 | 62 | 63 |

state. Where they do accept such positions their efficiency is much less because of the lack of these tools.

Standards Fixed Arbitrarily

In this connection it should be remembered, however, that the standards which have been used have been fixed arbitrarily. A score of 100.0 in Item 5 (per cent which enrollment of grades four, five and six is of enrollment of grades one, two and three) is undoubtedly more difficult to attain than a score of 100.0 in Item 3 (average number of days schools were in session divided by two). The mere size of the score is, therefore, not as significant as the relation which it reveals between the situation in the county scored and other counties.

Below is given a rough method of judging the scores of a county in comparison with those of the other counties of the state. It should be remembered, however, that Dr. Ayres ranked Alabama as 45th among the 48 states in 1918 with only Arkansas, Mississippi and South Carolina ranking lower. The question should be carefully considered, therefore, whether a score which is considered excellent in comparison with the scores of the other counties of the state may not nevertheless be merely an average score in comparison with conditions prevailing elsewhere throughout the United States.

From Tables II and IV the ranks of the county's scores in each of the 10 items may be obtained. In all items in which the county ranks between first and third, its performance may be designated as excellent. In all items in which the county ranks between fourth and twentieth, its performance may be designated as good. In all items in which the county ranks between twenty-first and forty-seventh, its performance may be designated as average. In all items in which the county ranks between forty-eighth and sixty-fourth, its performance may be designated as inferior. In all items in which the county ranks between sixty-fifth and sixty-seventh, its performance may be designated as most unsatisfactory.

Among the striking facts revealed by the index numbers is that pictured in Plates II, III and IV. It may be illustrated by the following figure:

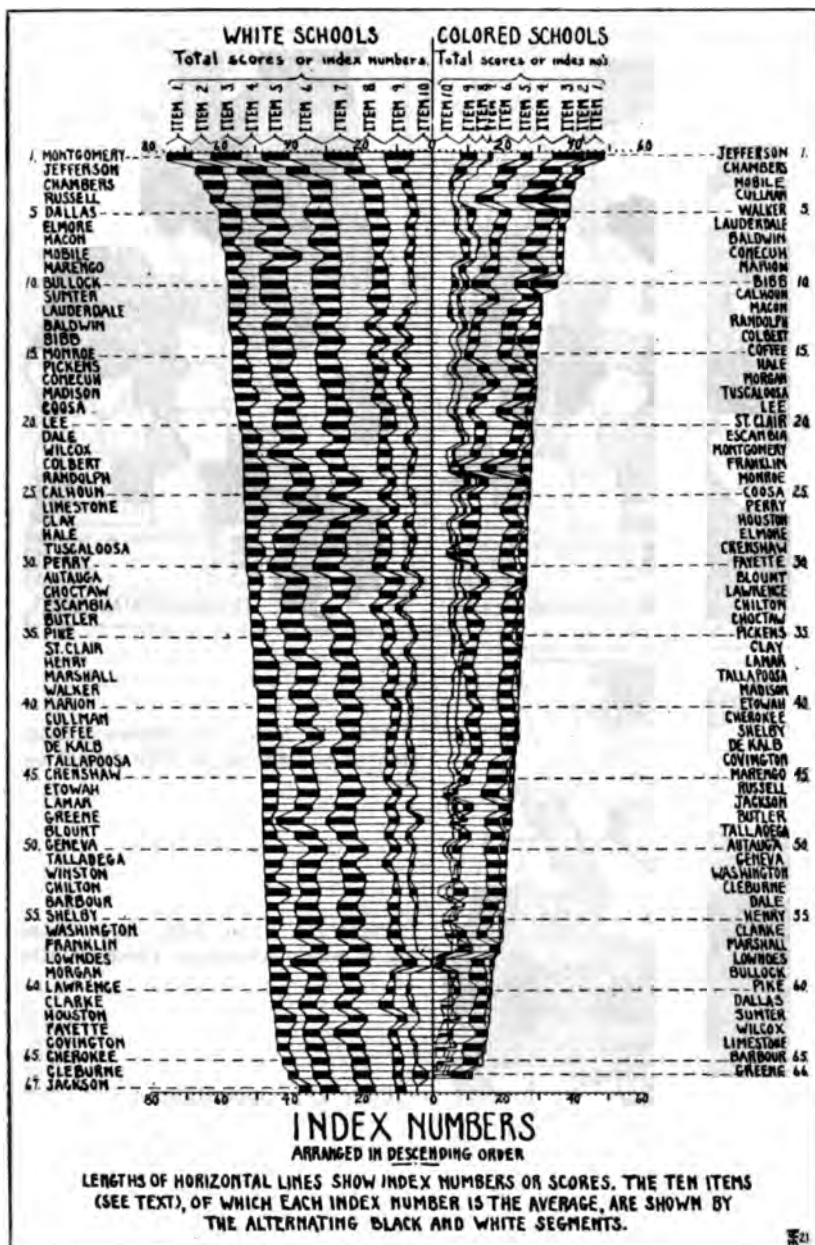
In a community made up of families of varying means it would naturally be expected that the families whose adults were more prosperous would be the families whose children would be better cared for. It would be a surprising and unjustifiable situation if, on the contrary, the children in the majority of those families whose adults were prosperous should prove to be the poorly cared for.

Strange Condition Indicated

Applying this figure to educational conditions, it would be expected that in the counties where the white rural elementary schools were among the best white rural elementary schools it would also be true that the colored rural elementary schools would be among the best colored rural elementary schools. This does not, however, prove to be the case.

Plate II shows the population distribution in the school census of 1920. Those counties in which 75 p. c. or more of the school popula-

PLATE I



PLATES II, III AND IV

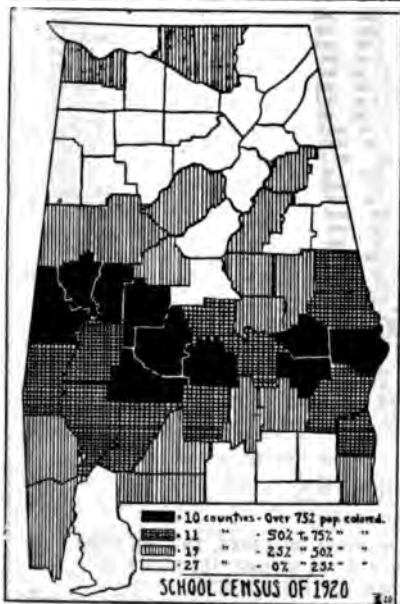
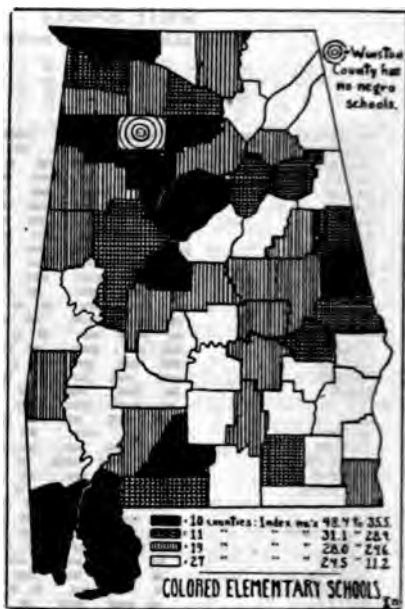
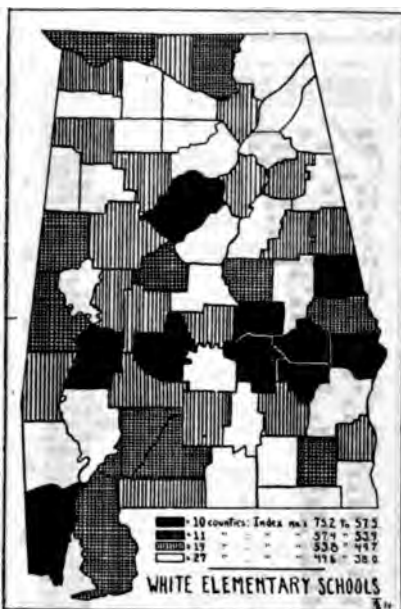


Plate II, lower left, shows distribution of population in 1920 school census.

Plate III, upper left, shows standing of white schools of these counties.

Plate IV, upper right, shows standing of colored schools of these counties.

tion was colored are shown in black. Those in which 50 p. c. to 75 p. c. of the school population was colored are shown checkered. Those in which 25 p. c. to 50 p. c. of the school population was colored are shown by vertical lines. And those counties in which less than 25 p. c. of the school population was colored are shown in white.

Ten counties fall in the 75 p. c. to 100 p. c. group; 11 counties in the 50 p. c. to 75 p. c. group; 19 in the 25 p. c. to 50 p. c. group; and the remaining 27 in the 0 p. c. to 25 p. c. group.

Plate III shows the scores of the white rural elementary schools of these counties. The counties having the 10 highest scores are shown in black; the next 11 are shown checkered; the next 19 are shown by vertical lines; and the last 27 are shown in white. Plate IV shows the same thing in the same way for the colored rural elementary schools.

At a glance it may be seen that the counties shown in black on Plate II include most of the counties shown in black on Plate III and most of the counties shown in white on Plate IV. In other words, those counties in which the per cent of negroes in the school population is large are largely among the best in the state in the matter of white schools and among the poorest in the state in the matter of colored schools. This may be expressed in more concrete terms as follows:

In 31 p. c. of the counties the colored population exceeds the white population.

These counties contain 60 p. c. of the 10 best white rural elementary school systems in the state, but only 10 p. c. of the 10 best colored rural elementary school systems in the state.

They contain only 15 p. c. of the 27 poorest white rural elementary school systems in the state, but contain 48 p. c. of the 27 poorest colored rural elementary school systems in the state.

It should be a matter of great pride to Jefferson, Chambers and Mobile counties that their white schools are among the 10 best white schools and at the same time that their colored schools are among the 10 best colored schools.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
—
PART II.

WHITE

| COUNTIES AND CITIES | ENROLLMENT—MALE | | | | | | | | ENROLLMENT—FEMALE | | | | | | | | Grand Total,
Males and Females,
Grades 1-7 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|--|
| | Grade 1 | Grade 2 | Grade 3 | Grade 4 | Grade 5 | Grade 6 | Grade 7 | Total,
Grades 1-7 | Grade 1 | Grade 2 | Grade 3 | Grade 4 | Grade 5 | Grade 6 | Grade 7 | Total,
Grades 1-7 | |
| Autauga County, Rural | 292 | 128 | 115 | 160 | 104 | 87 | 75 | 961 | 230 | 128 | 98 | 140 | 99 | 80 | 90 | 865 | 1826 |
| Prattville | 93 | 30 | 43 | 39 | 28 | 32 | 20 | 235 | 97 | 35 | 46 | 42 | 30 | 45 | 24 | 319 | 604 |
| Baldwin County, Rural | 651 | 267 | 253 | 281 | 188 | 166 | 150 | 1956 | 515 | 200 | 273 | 244 | 197 | 199 | 207 | 1835 | 3791 |
| Barbour County, Rural | 549 | 181 | 168 | 204 | 176 | 118 | 152 | 1548 | 487 | 182 | 146 | 194 | 174 | 122 | 159 | 1464 | 3012 |
| Eufaula | 28 | 24 | 19 | 22 | 24 | 22 | 18 | 157 | 33 | 17 | 31 | 30 | 32 | 28 | 23 | 194 | 351 |
| Bibb County, Rural | 376 | 361 | 349 | 270 | 267 | 258 | 273 | 2154 | 396 | 395 | 340 | 335 | 316 | 214 | 293 | 2289 | 4443 |
| Blount County, Rural | 1231 | 602 | 501 | 500 | 333 | 337 | 218 | 3785 | 1130 | 652 | 456 | 494 | 444 | 352 | 212 | 3740 | 7525 |
| State Secondary Agricultural School | | | | | | | 18 | 18 | | | | | | | 20 | 20 | 38 |
| Bullock County, Rural | 106 | 44 | 42 | 46 | 51 | 41 | 42 | 372 | 91 | 32 | 30 | 29 | 42 | 59 | 37 | 320 | 692 |
| Union Springs | 16 | 23 | 18 | 16 | 12 | 14 | 18 | 117 | 23 | 11 | 19 | 21 | 12 | 24 | 15 | 125 | 242 |
| Butler County, Rural | 556 | 263 | 250 | 337 | 223 | 167 | 186 | 1882 | 494 | 204 | 206 | 233 | 222 | 162 | 249 | 1770 | 3652 |
| Greenville | 40 | 20 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 127 | 39 | 18 | 18 | 20 | 20 | 15 | 20 | 150 | 277 |
| Calhoun County, Rural | 1043 | 460 | 404 | 358 | 303 | 253 | 209 | 3030 | 907 | 426 | 369 | 393 | 336 | 270 | 197 | 2898 | 5928 |
| Anniston | 360 | 170 | 160 | 112 | 112 | 82 | 82 | 1078 | 300 | 150 | 125 | 128 | 120 | 90 | 50 | 967 | 2045 |
| Jacksonville | 78 | 30 | 46 | 29 | 28 | 26 | 6 | 243 | 88 | 42 | 41 | 33 | 18 | 20 | 17 | 259 | 502 |
| Piedmont | 60 | 30 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 16 | 15 | 174 | 62 | 35 | 20 | 25 | 23 | 24 | 18 | 207 | 331 |
| Chambers County, Rural | 440 | 402 | 337 | 290 | 260 | 235 | 195 | 2160 | 435 | 410 | 358 | 302 | 275 | 240 | 210 | 2250 | 4440 |
| Lanett | 198 | 87 | 80 | 80 | 60 | 60 | 30 | 595 | 200 | 88 | 100 | 84 | 72 | 65 | 46 | 655 | 1250 |
| Cherokee County, Rural | 974 | 471 | 377 | 333 | 285 | 208 | 174 | 2822 | 797 | 392 | 355 | 361 | 264 | 209 | 185 | 2563 | 5385 |
| Chilton County, Rural | 1042 | 361 | 349 | 391 | 304 | 231 | 264 | 2932 | 811 | 345 | 343 | 368 | 295 | 228 | 273 | 2663 | 5595 |
| Choctaw County, Rural | 579 | 176 | 153 | 190 | 149 | 102 | 120 | 1468 | 468 | 270 | 132 | 197 | 120 | 118 | 126 | 1431 | 2899 |
| Clarke County, Rural | 416 | 316 | 218 | 192 | 187 | 140 | 77 | 1546 | 421 | 341 | 291 | 132 | 121 | 109 | 94 | 1509 | 3055 |
| State Secondary Agricultural School | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clay County, Rural | 1040 | 430 | 358 | 376 | 315 | 297 | 255 | 3070 | 856 | 411 | 327 | 377 | 317 | 254 | 261 | 2803 | 5873 |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

47

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|
| Cleburne County, Rural | 688 | 297 | 219 | 248 | 161 | 121 | 64 | 1798 | 654 | 249 | 250 | 236 | 173 | 173 | 74 | 1809 | 3607 |
| Coffee County, Rural | 1535 | 467 | 448 | 526 | 363 | 237 | 235 | 3816 | 1234 | 488 | 349 | 481 | 302 | 296 | 186 | 3336 | 7152 |
| Coffee County, Rural | 38 | 22 | 32 | 32 | 30 | 29 | | 183 | 40 | 40 | 36 | 36 | | | | 215 | 398 |
| Colbert County, Rural | 693 | 263 | 203 | 191 | 190 | 145 | 109 | 1704 | 452 | 230 | 245 | 208 | 143 | 173 | 101 | 1552 | 3256 |
| Columbia County, Rural | 133 | 86 | 65 | 62 | 45 | 50 | 28 | 470 | 104 | 83 | 68 | 66 | 52 | 61 | 41 | 475 | 945 |
| Tusculum | 80 | 49 | 40 | 35 | 30 | 29 | 17 | 280 | 80 | 65 | 40 | 35 | 25 | 38 | 20 | 303 | 583 |
| Conecuh County, Rural | 442 | 226 | 194 | 201 | 195 | 198 | 132 | 1588 | 443 | 218 | 200 | 168 | 203 | 203 | 138 | 1573 | 3161 |
| State Secondary Agricultural School | | | | | | | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | 26 | 28 | 36 |
| Coosa County, Rural | 360 | 169 | 154 | 162 | 149 | 130 | 145 | 1269 | 388 | 141 | 130 | 203 | 170 | 130 | 136 | 1298 | 2567 |
| Covington County, Rural | 1433 | 548 | 486 | 411 | 381 | 265 | 228 | 3752 | 1298 | 515 | 482 | 458 | 405 | 283 | 252 | 3693 | 7445 |
| Floralia | 56 | 43 | 59 | 51 | 45 | 46 | 40 | 340 | 65 | 52 | 56 | 48 | 30 | 48 | 37 | 336 | 676 |
| Floralia | 72 | 31 | 25 | 31 | 29 | 12 | 16 | 216 | 42 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 33 | 18 | 19 | 204 | 420 |
| Crenshaw County, Rural | 526 | 324 | 326 | 202 | 181 | 140 | 130 | 1829 | 632 | 381 | 398 | 244 | 198 | 182 | 167 | 2202 | 4031 |
| Cullman County, Rural | 1607 | 753 | 698 | 692 | 562 | 473 | 334 | 5119 | 1281 | 575 | 530 | 653 | 510 | 419 | 400 | 4368 | 9487 |
| Cullman | 78 | 35 | 48 | 48 | 36 | 56 | 34 | 335 | 83 | 36 | 47 | 50 | 34 | 62 | 37 | 349 | 684 |
| Dale County, Rural | 995 | 323 | 299 | 292 | 217 | 222 | 166 | 2514 | 1012 | 331 | 369 | 300 | 223 | 224 | 174 | 2633 | 5147 |
| Osark | 24 | 27 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 17 | 16 | 125 | 27 | 30 | 17 | 15 | 13 | 16 | 15 | 133 | 258 |
| Dallas County, Rural | 124 | 56 | 76 | 75 | 73 | 63 | 55 | 522 | 107 | 82 | 61 | 68 | 56 | 55 | 44 | 453 | 973 |
| Selma | 121 | 87 | 110 | 93 | 83 | 83 | 68 | 645 | 123 | 91 | 74 | 81 | 87 | 72 | 66 | 594 | 1239 |
| DeKalb County, Rural | 1824 | 805 | 711 | 694 | 580 | 514 | 484 | 5612 | 1467 | 657 | 672 | 722 | 641 | 538 | 361 | 5058 | 10670 |
| Elmore County, Rural | 712 | 285 | 328 | 339 | 279 | 204 | 210 | 2357 | 647 | 295 | 258 | 314 | 250 | 250 | 257 | 2271 | 4628 |
| State Secondary Agricultural School | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Escambia County, Rural | 782 | 186 | 301 | 266 | 262 | 161 | 136 | 2044 | 770 | 261 | 296 | 273 | 239 | 197 | 165 | 2201 | 4245 |
| Atmore | 54 | 24 | 28 | 13 | 25 | 20 | 17 | 181 | 36 | 21 | 27 | 22 | 21 | 24 | 10 | 161 | 342 |
| Brewton (no report) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Etowah County, Rural | 1227 | 420 | 408 | 402 | 284 | 567 | 219 | 3527 | 1021 | 469 | 423 | 502 | 324 | 322 | 220 | 3781 | 7308 |
| Alabama City | 201 | 102 | 85 | 57 | 63 | 45 | 21 | 574 | 180 | 94 | 89 | 92 | 57 | 47 | 31 | 590 | 1164 |
| Attalla | 82 | 46 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 22 | 14 | 252 | 71 | 75 | 41 | 28 | 33 | 24 | 16 | 288 | 540 |
| Gadsden | 243 | 152 | 116 | 121 | 96 | 94 | 65 | 887 | 254 | 135 | 143 | 136 | 144 | 87 | 94 | 993 | 1880 |
| Fayette County, Rural | 285 | 202 | 173 | 169 | 198 | 113 | 80 | 1220 | 308 | 225 | 192 | 220 | 220 | 136 | 103 | 1380 | 2600 |
| Franklin County, Rural | 788 | 397 | 347 | 290 | 284 | 204 | 110 | 2420 | 769 | 344 | 302 | 333 | 308 | 267 | 171 | 2494 | 4914 |
| Russellville | 54 | 36 | 27 | 30 | 22 | 29 | | 198 | 47 | 35 | 21 | 46 | 28 | 25 | | 202 | 400 |
| Geneva County, Rural | 1336 | 522 | 443 | 467 | 399 | 298 | 214 | 3679 | 1152 | 486 | 463 | 524 | 449 | 319 | 261 | 3654 | 7333 |
| Greene County, Rural | 47 | 45 | 47 | 46 | 35 | 41 | 21 | 282 | 46 | 43 | 44 | 40 | 36 | 38 | 18 | 265 | 547 |
| Hale County, Rural | 226 | 74 | 77 | 70 | 62 | 60 | 57 | 626 | 154 | 90 | 102 | 91 | 96 | 69 | 76 | 676 | 1302 |

WHITE

| COUNTIES AND CITIES | ENROLLMENT—MALE | | | | | | | | ENROLLMENT—FEMALE | | | | | | | | Grand Total,
Males and Females,
Grades 1-7 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|--|
| | Grade 1 | Grade 2 | Grade 3 | Grade 4 | Grade 5 | Grade 6 | Grade 7 | Total,
Grades 1-7 | Grade 1 | Grade 2 | Grade 3 | Grade 4 | Grade 5 | Grade 6 | Grade 7 | Total,
Grades 1-7 | |
| Greensboro | 25 | 12 | 13 | 17 | 14 | 10 | 8 | 99 | 3 | 11 | 16 | 9 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 96 | 195 |
| Henry County, Rural | 601 | 219 | 198 | 228 | 191 | 131 | 166 | 1734 | 581 | 201 | 168 | 238 | 198 | 132 | 112 | 1630 | 3364 |
| State Secondary Agricultural School | | | | | | | 14 | 14 | | | | | | | 10 | 10 | 24 |
| Houston County, Rural | 936 | 585 | 513 | 378 | 350 | 251 | 208 | 3221 | 910 | 597 | 555 | 400 | 368 | 327 | 264 | 3421 | 6642 |
| Dothan | 120 | 79 | 82 | 82 | 72 | 60 | 58 | 553 | 146 | 65 | 72 | 57 | 75 | 47 | 66 | 528 | 1081 |
| Jackson County, Rural | 1674 | 682 | 523 | 514 | 342 | 283 | 187 | 4205 | 1388 | 562 | 517 | 582 | 434 | 280 | 200 | 3943 | 8148 |
| Bridgeport | 76 | 38 | 14 | 45 | 15 | 19 | 10 | 217 | 89 | 32 | 13 | 51 | 13 | 23 | 12 | 233 | 450 |
| Jefferson County, Rural | 2725 | 1245 | 1213 | 1143 | 862 | 761 | 640 | 8589 | 2156 | 1106 | 1135 | 1234 | 927 | 840 | 675 | 8073 | 16662 |
| Bessemer | 247 | 125 | 130 | 129 | 108 | 102 | 82 | 923 | 201 | 146 | 121 | 112 | 117 | 114 | 81 | 592 | 1815 |
| Birmingham | 2269 | 1306 | 1277 | 1322 | 1154 | 1182 | 839 | 9349 | 2117 | 1144 | 1164 | 1404 | 1221 | 1157 | 943 | 9150 | 18499 |
| Lamar County, Rural | 889 | 369 | 342 | 299 | 277 | 232 | 243 | 2642 | 742 | 299 | 277 | 276 | 331 | 234 | 294 | 2453 | 5095 |
| Lauderdale County, Rural | 700 | 560 | 536 | 582 | 394 | 368 | 246 | 3366 | 653 | 440 | 460 | 480 | 476 | 410 | 326 | 3245 | 6631 |
| Florence | 159 | 121 | 115 | 109 | 114 | 87 | 68 | 773 | 158 | 132 | 121 | 116 | 103 | 101 | 78 | 809 | 1582 |
| Lawrence County, Rural | 934 | 423 | 356 | 336 | 240 | 189 | 147 | 2625 | 773 | 321 | 280 | 308 | 258 | 224 | 162 | 2326 | 4951 |
| Lee County, Rural | 187 | 108 | 116 | 89 | 71 | 96 | 69 | 736 | 159 | 93 | 70 | 98 | 84 | 96 | 70 | 669 | 1405 |
| Opelika | 78 | 31 | 43 | 36 | 31 | 40 | 32 | 285 | 66 | 30 | 40 | 37 | 27 | 35 | 19 | 254 | 539 |
| Phenix | 134 | 46 | 62 | 38 | 41 | 26 | 18 | 365 | 107 | 52 | 63 | 45 | 54 | 41 | 26 | 388 | 753 |
| Limestone County, Rural | 956 | 411 | 285 | 346 | 290 | 178 | 159 | 2625 | 816 | 337 | 591 | 376 | 288 | 216 | 188 | 2812 | 5437 |
| State Secondary Agricultural School | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Athens | 40 | 27 | 24 | 26 | 24 | 18 | 24 | 183 | 45 | 32 | 32 | 28 | 29 | 24 | 33 | 223 | 406 |
| Lowndes County, Rural | 76 | 38 | 41 | 50 | 35 | 45 | 49 | 333 | 67 | 45 | 45 | 47 | 37 | 44 | 35 | 320 | 653 |
| Macon County, Rural | 97 | 55 | 53 | 56 | 44 | 47 | 34 | 386 | 82 | 43 | 30 | 65 | 53 | 53 | 31 | 357 | 743 |
| Tukeyee | 6 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 54 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 60 | 114 |
| Madison County, Rural | 1209 | 511 | 548 | 540 | 386 | 251 | 290 | 3835 | 1320 | 478 | 504 | 526 | 212 | 245 | 217 | 3502 | 7337 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|
| Huntsville | 94 | 63 | 56 | 64 | 52 | 53 | 24 | 405 | 82 | 44 | 60 | 60 | 54 | 63 | 31 | 394 | 799 |
| Madengo County, Rural | 258 | 145 | 117 | 164 | 113 | 140 | 111 | 1048 | 235 | 132 | 122 | 135 | 152 | 134 | 119 | 1019 | 2067 |
| Demopolis | 29 | 20 | 15 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 16 | 123 | 22 | 17 | 19 | 6 | 17 | 13 | 13 | 107 | 235 |
| Marion County, Rural | 1198 | 466 | 431 | 528 | 355 | 302 | 241 | 3521 | 1067 | 424 | 432 | 490 | 351 | 323 | 195 | 3282 | 6803 |
| State Secondary Agricultural School | | | | | | | 16 | 16 | | | | | | | 35 | 35 | 51 |
| Marshall County, Rural | 1248 | 509 | 459 | 516 | 435 | 349 | 342 | 3908 | 1112 | 506 | 460 | 501 | 449 | 332 | 336 | 3746 | 7654 |
| State Secondary Agricultural School | | | | | | | 51 | 51 | | | | | | | 42 | 42 | 93 |
| Mobile | 779 | 392 | 379 | 351 | 255 | 212 | 168 | 2536 | 666 | 344 | 360 | 360 | 292 | 232 | 164 | 2418 | 4954 |
| Monroe County, Rural | 585 | 412 | 437 | 396 | 362 | 249 | 185 | 2566 | 562 | 425 | 405 | 377 | 380 | 279 | 210 | 2638 | 5204 |
| Montgomery County, Rural | 587 | 256 | 202 | 252 | 187 | 174 | 149 | 1819 | 474 | 201 | 241 | 217 | 178 | 204 | 174 | 1639 | 3508 |
| Montgomery | 251 | 116 | 142 | 156 | 142 | 104 | 111 | 1023 | 219 | 104 | 120 | 125 | 111 | 90 | 114 | 883 | 1905 |
| Morgan County, Rural | 343 | 274 | 231 | 183 | 236 | 153 | 139 | 1559 | 344 | 261 | 220 | 263 | 243 | 222 | 185 | 1738 | 3297 |
| Albany | 897 | 400 | 366 | 349 | 236 | 262 | 191 | 2701 | 784 | 334 | 385 | 336 | 268 | 269 | 196 | 2572 | 5273 |
| Decatur | 116 | 91 | 105 | 82 | 108 | 81 | 54 | 637 | 133 | 137 | 102 | 98 | 94 | 53 | 57 | 679 | 1316 |
| Hartselle | 43 | 35 | 42 | 33 | 40 | 30 | 20 | 243 | 43 | 35 | 42 | 33 | 40 | 30 | 20 | 243 | 486 |
| Perry County, Rural | 35 | 30 | 32 | 25 | 30 | 28 | 20 | 200 | 40 | 30 | 33 | 23 | 29 | 20 | 15 | 190 | 390 |
| Marion | 32 | 17 | 25 | 15 | 10 | 12 | 7 | 118 | 35 | 20 | 25 | 17 | 10 | 12 | 7 | 126 | 244 |
| Pickens County, Rural | 538 | 235 | 220 | 245 | 240 | 135 | 141 | 1904 | 452 | 207 | 219 | 240 | 253 | 175 | 164 | 1710 | 3514 |
| Pike County, Rural | 661 | 254 | 266 | 228 | 227 | 143 | 125 | 1904 | 577 | 240 | 226 | 260 | 218 | 170 | 162 | 1853 | 3757 |
| Troy | 50 | 47 | 33 | 41 | 36 | 45 | 23 | 277 | 48 | 32 | 36 | 42 | 39 | 34 | 42 | 273 | 550 |
| Randolph County, Rural | 425 | 470 | 442 | 393 | 310 | 297 | 310 | 2647 | 455 | 510 | 416 | 374 | 295 | 233 | 302 | 2645 | 5392 |
| Roanoke | 158 | 56 | 54 | 59 | 54 | 35 | 38 | 454 | 138 | 52 | 53 | 50 | 55 | 36 | 39 | 423 | 877 |
| Russell County, Rural | 104 | 73 | 69 | 60 | 40 | 35 | 35 | 416 | 83 | 55 | 53 | 40 | 40 | 30 | 30 | 331 | 747 |
| Girard | 57 | 34 | 32 | 40 | 40 | 12 | 6 | 221 | 57 | 35 | 35 | 45 | 35 | 16 | 15 | 238 | 459 |
| Shelby County, Rural | 867 | 393 | 390 | 416 | 304 | 234 | 249 | 2933 | 729 | 368 | 333 | 422 | 362 | 237 | 265 | 2716 | 5349 |
| St. Clair County, Rural | 951 | 455 | 373 | 401 | 333 | 253 | 253 | 3029 | 803 | 400 | 334 | 333 | 378 | 312 | 302 | 2912 | 5941 |
| Sumter County, Rural | 174 | 64 | 93 | 79 | 79 | 92 | 70 | 651 | 137 | 98 | 86 | 74 | 77 | 58 | 37 | 647 | 1298 |
| Talladega County, Rural | 965 | 379 | 358 | 298 | 205 | 167 | 155 | 2517 | 775 | 316 | 267 | 307 | 219 | 198 | 172 | 2254 | 4771 |
| State Secondary Agricultural School | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sylacauga | 68 | 29 | 30 | 19 | 29 | 16 | 24 | 215 | 52 | 32 | 22 | 26 | 31 | 24 | 34 | 221 | 436 |
| Talladega | 130 | 77 | 72 | 44 | 43 | 44 | 30 | 444 | 113 | 61 | 61 | 67 | 45 | 28 | 32 | 407 | 847 |
| Tallapoosa County, Rural | 802 | 352 | 290 | 198 | 233 | 191 | 237 | 2353 | 677 | 305 | 257 | 223 | 264 | 197 | 219 | 2142 | 4495 |
| Alexander City | 35 | 23 | 17 | 19 | 27 | 13 | 27 | 161 | 24 | 14 | 21 | 19 | 26 | 19 | 27 | 150 | 311 |
| Tuscaloosa County, Rural | 702 | 511 | 402 | 533 | 500 | 353 | 334 | 3390 | 699 | 561 | 407 | 300 | 477 | 462 | 363 | 3214 | 6504 |

WHITE

| COUNTIES AND CITIES | ENROLLMENT—MALE | | | | | | | | ENROLLMENT—FEMALE | | | | | | | | Grand Total,
Males and Females
Grades 1-7 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|---|
| | Grade 1 | Grade 2 | Grade 3 | Grade 4 | Grade 5 | Grade 6 | Grade 7 | Total,
Grades 1-7 | Grade 1 | Grade 2 | Grade 3 | Grade 4 | Grade 5 | Grade 6 | Grade 7 | Total,
Grades 1-7 | |
| Tuscaloosa | 136 | 117 | 101 | 103 | 62 | 66 | 58 | 648 | 139 | 118 | 101 | 132 | 78 | 74 | 79 | 721 | 1369 |
| Walker County, Rural | 1926 | 841 | 692 | 698 | 565 | 464 | 347 | 5533 | 1776 | 751 | 734 | 707 | 569 | 561 | 428 | 5526 | 11059 |
| Jasper | 40 | 37 | 30 | 33 | 34 | 31 | 17 | 222 | 41 | 31 | 29 | 21 | 34 | 36 | 19 | 211 | 433 |
| Washington County, Rural | 397 | 159 | 154 | 180 | 132 | 107 | 72 | 1201 | 285 | 149 | 177 | 149 | 141 | 125 | 122 | 1158 | 2359 |
| Wilcox County, Rural | 176 | 72 | 91 | 115 | 93 | 73 | 91 | 711 | 171 | 100 | 71 | 110 | 79 | 60 | 97 | 688 | 1399 |
| Winston County, Rural | 534 | 265 | 265 | 267 | 216 | 158 | 139 | 1835 | 531 | 242 | 268 | 277 | 222 | 158 | 131 | 1829 | 3664 |
| Totals for Rural Districts | 50497 | 22927 | 20854 | 20646 | 16925 | 13992 | 11900 | 157741 | 44472 | 21325 | 20167 | 20531 | 17315 | 15270 | 12687 | 151767 | 309508 |
| Totals for Secondary Agricul. Schools | | | | | | | 107 | 107 | | | | | | | 133 | 133 | 240 |
| Totals for Cities | 7215 | 4311 | 4157 | 3930 | 3541 | 3234 | 2369 | 28757 | 6818 | 4179 | 4000 | 4212 | 3816 | 3404 | 2711 | 29140 | 57897 |
| Grand Totals | 57712 | 27238 | 25011 | 24576 | 20466 | 17226 | 14376 | 186605 | 51290 | 25504 | 24167 | 24743 | 21131 | 18674 | 15531 | 181040 | 367645 |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

51

WHITE

| COUNTIES AND CITIES | ENROLLMENT—MALE | | | | | | ENROLLMENT—FEMALE | | | | | | Gr. Total, Male and Female, Grades 8-12 | | Aggregate Attendance | | Av. No. Daily Attendance | | Pupils Transported at Public Exp. | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------|-------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------|---|---|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | ENROLLMENT—MALE | | | | | | ENROLLMENT—FEMALE | | | | | | Gr. Total, Male and Female, Grades 8-12 | | Aggregate Attendance | | Av. No. Daily Attendance | | Male | | Female | |
| | Grade 8 | Grade 9 | Grade 10 | Grade 11 | Grade 12 | Total, Grades 8-12 | Grade 8 | Grade 9 | Grade 10 | Grade 11 | Grade 12 | Total, Grades 8-12 | Gr. Total, Male and Female, Grades 8-12 | Gr. Total, Male and Female, Grades 8-12 | Grades 1-7 | Grades 8-12 | Grades 1-7 | Grades 8-12 | Grades 1-7 | Grades 8-12 | Grades 1-7 | Grades 8-12 |
| Autauga County, Rural | 43 | 23 | 9 | 3 | — | 78 | 57 | 26 | 3 | 5 | — | 91 | 169 | 135746 | 12154 | 118 | 1150 | 103 | 74 | 76 | — | — |
| High School | 21 | 19 | 10 | 11 | — | 61 | 28 | 25 | 15 | 17 | — | 85 | 146 | 21261 | 180 | 163 | 536 | 130 | — | — | — | — |
| Prattville | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Baldwin County, Rural | 68 | 19 | 12 | 1 | — | 100 | 76 | 53 | 19 | 10 | — | 158 | 258 | 388180 | 32340 | 130 | 2986 | 220 | 30 | 5 | 31 | 2 |
| Barbour County, Rural | 44 | 33 | 16 | 7 | — | 100 | 69 | 47 | 15 | 12 | — | 143 | 243 | 252624 | 20210 | 152 | 1662 | 133 | 24 | 2 | 13 | 3 |
| High School | 14 | 20 | 18 | 5 | — | 57 | 11 | 5 | 16 | 7 | — | 39 | 96 | 13300 | 13300 | 165 | 81 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Eufaula | 18 | 14 | 9 | 8 | — | 49 | 22 | 23 | 12 | — | — | 57 | 106 | 54540 | 16020 | 180 | 303 | 89 | — | — | — | — |
| Bibb County, Rural | 56 | 47 | 31 | 1 | — | 135 | 72 | 52 | 46 | — | — | 170 | 305 | 350834 | 47328 | 148 | 2370 | 272 | — | — | — | — |
| High School | 38 | 36 | 15 | 17 | — | 106 | 34 | 34 | 35 | 11 | — | 114 | 220 | 36920 | 36920 | 176 | 209 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Blount County, Rural | 34 | 28 | 2 | — | — | 64 | 39 | 42 | 3 | — | — | 84 | 148 | 441985 | 10355 | 109 | 4055 | 95 | — | — | — | — |
| High School | 32 | 14 | 5 | 9 | — | 60 | 26 | 22 | 23 | 7 | — | 78 | 138 | 19597 | 19597 | 172 | 114 | — | — | — | — | — |
| State Second. Agri. School | 14 | 6 | 9 | 8 | — | 37 | 22 | 13 | 4 | 5 | — | 44 | 81 | 4230 | 10710 | 180 | 24 | 59 | — | — | — | — |
| Bullock County, Rural | 25 | 19 | 16 | 1 | — | 61 | 34 | 18 | 8 | 4 | — | 64 | 125 | 78000 | 15744 | 156 | 509 | 96 | 51 | 6 | 47 | 1 |
| Union Springs | 16 | 7 | 7 | 2 | — | 32 | 17 | 16 | 11 | 6 | — | 50 | 82 | 32699 | 12088 | 173 | 189 | 70 | 10 | 13 | — | — |
| Butler County, Rural | 56 | 26 | 13 | 8 | — | 103 | 85 | 55 | 19 | 4 | — | 163 | 266 | 276222 | 22002 | 114 | 2423 | 193 | — | — | — | — |
| Greenville | 29 | 10 | 5 | 4 | — | 49 | 29 | 18 | 9 | 3 | — | 59 | 98 | 21052 | 8722 | 165 | 209 | 40 | — | — | — | — |
| Calhoun County, Rural | 49 | 13 | 6 | 3 | — | 71 | 64 | 29 | 6 | 4 | — | 103 | 174 | 439356 | 17586 | 123 | 3572 | 128 | — | — | — | — |
| High School | 25 | 14 | 14 | 5 | — | 58 | 19 | 13 | 11 | 13 | — | 56 | 114 | 15808 | 15808 | 180 | 87 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Anniston | 23 | 12 | 11 | 4 | — | 50 | 30 | 25 | 17 | 20 | — | 92 | 142 | 160195 | 14200 | 157 | 1300 | 100 | — | — | — | — |
| Jacksonville | 12 | 9 | 6 | 3 | — | 30 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 10 | — | 48 | 78 | 57879 | 9820 | 177 | 327 | 56 | — | — | — | — |
| Piedmont | 9 | 3 | 6 | 4 | — | 22 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 3 | — | 23 | 45 | 46432 | 6049 | 180 | 258 | 33 | — | — | — | — |
| Chambers County, Rural | 65 | 58 | 47 | 39 | — | 209 | 84 | 69 | 56 | 51 | — | 260 | 469 | 563250 | 61875 | 165 | 3250 | 375 | 60 | 28 | 63 | 26 |

WHITE

| COUNTIES AND CITIES | ENROLLMENT—MALE | | | | | | ENROLLMENT—FEMALE | | | | | | Gr. Total, Male and Female, Grades 8-12 | | Aggregate Attendance | | Av. No. Da. Sch'l was Actually in Session | | Average Daily Attendance | | Pupils Transported at Public Exp. | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------|-------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------|---|--------|----------------------|-----|---|------|--------------------------|----|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|---|
| | ENROLLMENT—MALE | | | | | | ENROLLMENT—FEMALE | | | | | | Gr. Total, Male and Female, Grades 8-12 | | Aggregate Attendance | | Av. No. Da. Sch'l was Actually in Session | | Average Daily Attendance | | Male, | | Female, | | |
| | Grade 8 | Grade 9 | Grade 10 | Grade 11 | Grade 12 | Total, Grades 8-12 | Grade 8 | Grade 9 | Grade 10 | Grade 11 | Grade 12 | Total, Grades 8-12 | Gr. Total, Male and Female, Grades 8-12 | | Aggregate Attendance | | Av. No. Da. Sch'l was Actually in Session | | Average Daily Attendance | | Grades 1-7 | Grades 8-12 | Grades 1-7 | Grades 8-12 | |
| High School | 15 | 16 | 17 | 9 | 37 | 57 | 21 | 12 | 23 | 15 | 71 | 128 | 128 | 16954 | 170 | 170 | 92 | 92 | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Lanett | 16 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 37 | 37 | 23 | 17 | 15 | 8 | 63 | 100 | 100 | 136300 | 14400 | 180 | 80 | 760 | 80 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cherokee County, Rural | 30 | 11 | — | — | 41 | 41 | 32 | 18 | — | — | 50 | 91 | 91 | 332419 | 5612 | 97 | 122 | 3427 | 46 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| High School | 11 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 29 | 29 | 13 | 10 | 16 | 10 | 49 | 78 | 78 | 10980 | 173 | 173 | 63 | 3427 | 46 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chilton County, Rural | 45 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 61 | 61 | 36 | 13 | — | — | 50 | 111 | 111 | 426129 | 9315 | 111 | 115 | 3839 | 81 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| High School | 33 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 63 | 63 | 55 | 22 | 20 | 8 | 105 | 168 | 168 | 20240 | 176 | 176 | 115 | 3839 | 81 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Choctaw County, Rural | 50 | 21 | 3 | — | 74 | 74 | 73 | 33 | 7 | — | 113 | 187 | 187 | 274050 | 13860 | 126 | 126 | 2175 | 110 | 21 | 1 | 12 | — | — | — |
| High School | 11 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 30 | 30 | — | — | — | — | 22 | 52 | 52 | 7523 | 176 | 176 | 42 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Clarke County, Rural | 153 | 94 | 83 | 69 | 399 | 399 | 171 | 103 | 72 | 88 | 434 | 833 | 833 | 158040 | 60060 | 90 | 143 | 1756 | 420 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| High School | 12 | 16 | 13 | 9 | 52 | 52 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 43 | 95 | 95 | 13406 | 180 | 180 | 74 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| State Second, Agri. School | 14 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 34 | 34 | 14 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 42 | 76 | 76 | 12033 | 178 | 178 | 59 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Clay County, Rural | 60 | 56 | 40 | 7 | 163 | 163 | 58 | 64 | 38 | 9 | 169 | 332 | 332 | 449114 | 38440 | 124 | 124 | 3622 | 310 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| High School | 33 | 17 | 23 | 8 | 81 | 81 | 36 | 32 | 9 | 7 | 84 | 185 | 185 | 19988 | 178 | 178 | 112 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Cleburne County, Rural | 14 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 31 | 31 | 17 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 39 | 70 | 70 | 213342 | 93 | 93 | 2294 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| High School | 88 | 20 | 2 | 2 | 112 | 112 | 85 | 35 | 15 | 8 | 143 | 255 | 255 | 332704 | 16320 | 96 | 96 | 3674 | 170 | — | 14 | 18 | — | — | — |
| Coffee County, Rural | 46 | 23 | 13 | 5 | 87 | 87 | 56 | 26 | 18 | 9 | 109 | 196 | 196 | 26593 | 180 | 180 | 147 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| High School | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Enterprise | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Colbert County, Rural | 51 | 11 | — | — | 62 | 62 | 75 | 10 | — | — | 85 | 147 | 147 | 208125 | 12928 | 111 | 116 | 1875 | 111 | 65 | 25 | 86 | 7 | — | — |
| High School | 10 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 23 | 23 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 25 | 48 | 48 | 6477 | 180 | 180 | 36 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sheffield | 43 | 22 | 7 | 9 | 81 | 81 | 41 | 30 | 7 | 7 | 85 | 166 | 166 | 100424 | 21317 | 169 | 169 | 594 | 126 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tusculum | 14 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 28 | 28 | 30 | 25 | 6 | 6 | 67 | 95 | 95 | 55212 | 12000 | 150 | 150 | 350 | 80 | — | — | — | — | — | — |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|--------|--------|-------|-----|------|------|-----|----|
| Conecuh County, Rural | 88 | 25 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High School | 19 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 34 | 24 | 16 | 5 | 4 | | 113 | 233 | 265936 | 22185 | 122 | 124 | 2188 | 177 | 21 | 15 |
| State Second, Agri. School | 10 | 27 | 10 | 3 | 50 | 26 | 19 | 13 | 8 | | 66 | 116 | 5665 | 172 | 172 | 33 | 96 | 58 | | 30 |
| Coosa County, Rural | 53 | 20 | 7 | 6 | 86 | 52 | 13 | 5 | 5 | | 75 | 161 | 270408 | 15819 | 120 | 140 | 2253 | 113 | | |
| High School | 20 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 38 | 28 | 16 | 4 | 2 | | 50 | 88 | 11763 | 172 | 68 | | | | | |
| Covington County, Rural | 93 | 39 | 21 | 19 | 172 | 75 | 28 | 25 | 24 | | 152 | 324 | 492599 | 29400 | 103 | 105 | 4782 | 280 | | |
| High School | 24 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 46 | 31 | 7 | 12 | 10 | | 60 | 106 | 10975 | 176 | 62 | | | | | |
| Andalusia | 26 | 14 | 14 | 2 | 56 | 38 | 26 | 18 | 11 | | 93 | 149 | 82263 | 20435 | 180 | 180 | 457 | 113 | | |
| Florals | | | | | | | | | | | | | 48509 | 180 | | | 270 | | | |
| Greshaw County, Rural | 98 | 80 | 52 | 48 | 37 | 315 | 140 | 124 | 80 | 77 | 71 | 492 | 807 | 359184 | 99842 | 116 | 138 | 2924 | 723 | |
| High School | 13 | 7 | 5 | | 32 | 12 | 11 | 8 | 12 | | 43 | 75 | 9023 | 170 | 53 | | | | | |
| Cullman County, Rural | 80 | 15 | 6 | | 101 | 78 | 13 | 3 | | | 94 | 195 | 662500 | 12424 | 100 | 122 | 6625 | 102 | | |
| High School | 61 | 29 | 17 | 9 | 116 | 41 | 40 | 25 | 18 | | 124 | 240 | 33495 | 170 | 197 | | | | | |
| Cullman | | | | | | | | | | | | | 96924 | 180 | | | 539 | | | |
| Dale County, Rural | 52 | 40 | 24 | 14 | 144 | 69 | 44 | 29 | 17 | 13 | 172 | 315 | 550877 | 38400 | 137 | 160 | 4021 | 240 | 30 | 5 |
| Ozark | 18 | 17 | 12 | 13 | 60 | 19 | 20 | 14 | 13 | | 66 | 126 | 41280 | 20520 | 176 | 176 | 234 | 116 | | 6 |
| Dallas County, Rural | | | | | 33 | 20 | 20 | 10 | 3 | | 53 | 86 | 107104 | 10717 | 164 | 164 | 653 | 65 | | |
| High School | 18 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 43 | 24 | 23 | 11 | 4 | | 52 | 105 | 13275 | 163 | 81 | | | | | |
| Selma | 64 | 46 | 28 | 12 | 162 | 81 | 59 | 38 | 7 | 41 | 226 | 388 | 163622 | 57063 | 170 | 170 | 962 | 335 | | |
| DeKalb County, Rural | 52 | 19 | 11 | 4 | 86 | 53 | 21 | 12 | 8 | | 94 | 180 | 671375 | 20010 | 106 | 160 | 6333 | 125 | | |
| High School | 21 | 10 | 11 | 7 | -49 | 21 | 10 | 4 | 8 | | 43 | 92 | 10782 | 177 | 61 | | | | | |
| Elmore County, Rural | 90 | 34 | 4 | 1 | 129 | 72 | 22 | 12 | 6 | | 112 | 241 | 402887 | 20354 | 119 | 134 | 3385 | 151 | | |
| High School | 42 | 13 | 15 | 5 | 75 | 49 | 15 | 16 | 8 | | 88 | 163 | 23783 | 175 | 136 | | | | | |
| State Second, Agri. School | 17 | 18 | 9 | 4 | 48 | 28 | 18 | 9 | 14 | | 59 | 117 | 16478 | 168 | 98 | | | | | |
| Escambia County, Rural | 25 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 36 | 31 | 16 | 1 | 4 | | 52 | 88 | 269976 | 7119 | 113 | 13 | 2378 | 63 | | |
| High School | 17 | 13 | 14 | 10 | 54 | 27 | 15 | 24 | 10 | | 76 | 130 | 17994 | 176 | 102 | | | | | |
| Atnore | | | | | | | | | | | | | 45841 | 180 | | | 254 | | | |
| Brewton (no report) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Etowah County, Rural | 50 | 13 | 2 | | 55 | 60 | 28 | 5 | | | 93 | 158 | 456434 | 12460 | 122 | 140 | 3897 | 89 | | |
| High School | 29 | 31 | 8 | 17 | 85 | 53 | 36 | 17 | 14 | | 120 | 205 | 25860 | 177 | 146 | | | | | |
| Alabama City | | | | | | | | | | | | | 103860 | 180 | | | 577 | | | |
| Attala | | | | | | | | | | | | | 52092 | 180 | | | 289 | | | |
| Gadsden | 58 | 44 | 19 | 11 | 132 | 85 | 44 | 26 | 26 | | 181 | 313 | 227171 | 43306 | 177 | 177 | 1284 | 245 | | |
| Fayette County, Rural | 53 | | | | 53 | 62 | | | | | 62 | 115 | 113456 | 11286 | 112 | 112 | 1013 | 101 | 10 | 17 |
| High School | 26 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 61 | 36 | 25 | 8 | 11 | | 80 | 141 | 18422 | 178 | | | 103 | | | |

ANNUAL REPORT, 1920

WHITE

| COUNTIES AND CITIES | ENROLLMENT—MALE | | | | | | ENROLLMENT—FEMALE | | | | | | Gr. Total, Male and Female, Grades 8-12 | | Aggregate Attendance | | Av. No. Da. Sch'l was Ac- tually in Session | | Average Daily Attendance | | Pupils Transport- ed at Public Exp. | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------|-------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------|---|-------------|----------------------|-------------|---|---------|--------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|--|
| | ENROLLMENT—MALE | | | | | | ENROLLMENT—FEMALE | | | | | | Gr. Total, Male and Female, Grades 8-12 | | Aggregate Attendance | | Av. No. Da. Sch'l was Ac- tually in Session | | Average Daily Attendance | | Pupils Transport- ed at Public Exp. | |
| | Grade 8 | Grade 9 | Grade 10 | Grade 11 | Grade 12 | Total, Grades 8-12 | Grade 8 | Grade 9 | Grade 10 | Grade 11 | Grade 12 | Total, Grades 8-12 | Grades 1-7 | Grades 8-12 | Grades 1-7 | Grades 8-12 | Male, | Female, | | | | |
| Franklin County, Rural | 59 | 10 | 7 | 6 | | 82 | 65 | 17 | 6 | 3 | | 91 | 173 | 273675 | 13524 | 89 | 89 | 3075 | 152 | | | |
| High School | 62 | 22 | 11 | 4 | | 99 | 47 | 29 | 9 | 15 | | 100 | 199 | 28188 | | 169 | 173 | 300 | 163 | | | |
| Russellville | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 50700 | | | | | | | | |
| Geneva County, Rural | 45 | 32 | 28 | 7 | | 112 | 56 | 21 | 28 | 5 | | 108 | 220 | 519069 | 22541 | 103 | 145 | 5039 | 155 | | | |
| High School | 15 | 14 | 5 | 2 | | 36 | 20 | 21 | 18 | 11 | | 70 | 106 | | 13352 | 164 | | | 81 | | | |
| Greene County, Rural | 20 | 8 | 8 | 1 | | 37 | 30 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 50 | 87 | 56620 | 10335 | 149 | 159 | 380 | 65 | | | |
| Male County, Rural | 18 | 13 | | 1 | | 32 | 25 | 14 | 3 | 1 | | 43 | 75 | 137598 | 6808 | 146 | 148 | 942 | 46 | | | |
| Greensboro | 4 | 4 | | 1 | | 9 | 16 | 18 | 15 | | | 49 | 58 | 26981 | 8263 | 174 | 174 | 155 | 48 | | | |
| Henry County, Rural | 34 | 7 | 1 | | | 42 | 45 | 18 | 8 | | | 71 | 113 | 249708 | 9553 | 134 | 134 | 1863 | 71 | 23 | 26 | |
| High School | 23 | 14 | 6 | 5 | | 48 | 14 | 14 | 6 | 3 | | 37 | 85 | | 10558 | | 180 | | 59 | | | |
| State Second. Agri. School | 14 | 15 | 10 | 8 | | 47 | 16 | 14 | 17 | 7 | | 54 | 101 | 3737 | 16099 | 177 | 177 | 20 | 89 | | | |
| Houston County, Rural | 46 | 15 | 8 | 2 | | 71 | 61 | 25 | 13 | 6 | | 105 | 176 | 478390 | 15031 | 120 | 120 | 3987 | 125 | | | |
| High School | 15 | 9 | 4 | 1 | | 29 | 13 | 23 | 12 | 4 | | 52 | 81 | | 10516 | | 172 | | 61 | | | |
| Pothen | 54 | 43 | 23 | 14 | | 134 | 45 | 61 | 28 | 23 | | 157 | 291 | 141514 | 40707 | 175 | 175 | 808 | 234 | | | |
| Jackson County, Rural | 72 | 28 | | 1 | | 101 | 71 | 43 | 11 | | | 125 | 226 | 491760 | 19173 | 99 | 128 | 4967 | 150 | 8 | 4 | |
| High School | 47 | 30 | 13 | 9 | | 99 | 46 | 17 | 13 | 13 | | 89 | 188 | | 24624 | | 172 | | 143 | | | |
| Bridgeport | 4 | | | | | 4 | 6 | | | | | 6 | 10 | 39060 | 1260 | 178 | 178 | 219 | 7 | | | |
| Jefferson County, Rural | 200 | 97 | 35 | 6 | | 338 | 289 | 198 | 51 | 8 | | 546 | 884 | 1680827 | 107034 | 166 | 173 | 10122 | 619 | 246 | 209 | |
| High School | 92 | 39 | 26 | 19 | | 176 | 81 | 72 | 35 | 28 | | 216 | 392 | | 51253 | | 170 | | 301 | | | |
| Bessemer | 101 | 69 | 32 | 14 | | 216 | 154 | 74 | 59 | 38 | | 325 | 541 | 230125 | 72625 | 175 | 175 | 1315 | 415 | | | |
| Birmingham | 666 | 357 | 205 | 117 | | 1345 | 769 | 528 | 243 | 148 | | 1688 | 3083 | 2503311 | 482502 | 177 | 177 | 14143 | 2726 | | | |
| Lamar County, Rural | 69 | 12 | 3 | 3 | | 87 | 81 | 14 | 12 | 4 | | 111 | 198 | 341283 | 18129 | 103 | 113 | 3316 | 160 | 15 | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|--------|--------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|
| High School | 38 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 64 | 48 | 16 | 7 | 9 | 80 | 144 | 18540 | 177 | 5305 | 105 | 34 | 26 | |
| Leulerdie County, Rural | 55 | 22 | | | 77 | 69 | 35 | | | 104 | 181 | 636576 | 120 | 172 | 144 | | | |
| High School | 37 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 56 | 32 | 21 | 17 | 1 | 71 | 127 | 15077 | 166 | 1033 | 85 | | | |
| Leulerdie County, Rural | 61 | 25 | 21 | 2 | 109 | 80 | 39 | 27 | 9 | 155 | 264 | 171487 | 166 | 1033 | 172 | | | |
| High School | 29 | 28 | 10 | 2 | 69 | 40 | 18 | 12 | 2 | 72 | 141 | 287038 | 16571 | 92 | 160 | 3120 | 104 | |
| Leulerdie County, Rural | 34 | 14 | 9 | 6 | 63 | 21 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 65 | 118 | 15818 | 180 | 88 | 88 | | | |
| High School | 36 | 19 | 8 | | 63 | 42 | 22 | 10 | | 74 | 137 | 128188 | 146 | 878 | 91 | | | |
| Leulerdie County, Rural | 11 | 12 | 16 | 8 | 47 | 11 | 16 | 15 | 20 | 62 | 109 | 15320 | 178 | 86 | 111 | 6 | 4 | |
| High School | 23 | 19 | 22 | 7 | 71 | 25 | 31 | 18 | 19 | 93 | 164 | 18870 | 170 | 161 | 111 | | | |
| Leulerdie County, Rural | 7 | | | | 7 | 5 | | | | 5 | 12 | 83930 | 1620 | 176 | 476 | | | |
| High School | 68 | 16 | 2 | | 86 | 61 | 15 | 4 | | 80 | 166 | 14125 | 140 | 4373 | 100 | 15 | 16 | |
| Leulerdie County, Rural | 7 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 17 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 25 | 42 | 6170 | 176 | 35 | 35 | | | |
| High School | 34 | 21 | 14 | 7 | 76 | 38 | 35 | 31 | 20 | 124 | 200 | 26860 | 180 | 128 | 128 | | | |
| Leulerdie County, Rural | 31 | 31 | | | 62 | 41 | 40 | | | | | 52510 | 178 | 295 | | | | |
| High School | 8 | 15 | 3 | | 26 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 81 | 143 | 65888 | 15450 | 142 | 150 | 464 | 103 | |
| Leulerdie County, Rural | 29 | 11 | 3 | | 43 | 12 | 20 | 6 | | 38 | 81 | 89100 | 11619 | 162 | 162 | 550 | 71 | 5 |
| High School | 15 | 13 | 5 | 5 | 38 | 15 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 35 | 73 | 9475 | 175 | 175 | 54 | | | 2 |
| Leulerdie County, Rural | 10 | 5 | 4 | | 19 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 29 | 48 | 17073 | 175 | 175 | 98 | | | |
| High School | 100 | 20 | 11 | 17 | 157 | 80 | 54 | 31 | 27 | 192 | 349 | 587837 | 36995 | 128 | 151 | 4592 | 245 | 403 |
| Leulerdie County, Rural | 14 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 30 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 19 | 49 | 7275 | 180 | 40 | 40 | | | 48 |
| High School | 24 | 38 | 21 | 16 | 99 | 30 | 61 | 13 | 18 | 122 | 221 | 88810 | 33852 | 176 | 176 | 504 | 192 | |
| Leulerdie County, Rural | 42 | 23 | 7 | | 72 | 70 | 21 | 8 | 1 | 100 | 172 | 225020 | 20591 | 151 | 157 | 1490 | 131 | |
| High School | 11 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 28 | 17 | 12 | 4 | 6 | 39 | 67 | 9690 | 178 | 54 | 54 | | | |
| Leulerdie County, Rural | 11 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 28 | 11 | 17 | 4 | 7 | 39 | 67 | 35200 | 8800 | 160 | 160 | 220 | 55 | |
| High School | 89 | 12 | 7 | | 108 | 66 | 9 | 18 | | 93 | 201 | 567088 | 22294 | 121 | 121 | 4686 | 184 | |
| Leulerdie County, Rural | 50 | 23 | 11 | 5 | 89 | 33 | 17 | 10 | 5 | 65 | 154 | 16388 | 171 | 96 | 96 | | | |
| High School | 33 | 42 | 38 | 16 | 129 | 30 | 17 | 17 | 10 | 74 | 203 | 7568 | 27456 | 176 | 176 | 43 | 156 | |
| Leulerdie County, Rural | 109 | 40 | 12 | 10 | 171 | 92 | 36 | 16 | 10 | 154 | 325 | 550050 | 19038 | 114 | 114 | 4825 | 167 | |
| High School | 43 | 17 | 10 | 5 | 75 | 44 | 10 | 20 | 4 | 78 | 153 | 20385 | 168 | 121 | 121 | | | |
| Leulerdie County, Rural | 52 | 24 | 38 | 14 | 128 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 11 | 95 | 223 | 11245 | 28000 | 173 | 173 | 59 | 158 | |
| High School | 50 | 23 | 6 | 4 | 83 | 71 | 33 | 24 | 7 | 135 | 218 | 533920 | 29836 | 160 | 173 | 3337 | 172 | 300 |
| Leulerdie County, Rural | 149 | 96 | 103 | 45 | 393 | 242 | 121 | 164 | 114 | 641 | 1034 | 693140 | 149516 | 173 | 173 | 4006 | 864 | 20 |
| High School | 61 | 17 | 2 | 2 | 82 | 51 | 26 | 4 | 2 | 123 | 205 | 309820 | 11900 | 140 | 140 | 2213 | 85 | 14 |
| Leulerdie County, Rural | 15 | 12 | 15 | 17 | 59 | 18 | 15 | 20 | 17 | 70 | 129 | 19360 | 176 | 110 | 110 | | | 2 |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-----|-------|------|------|------|------|-----|-------|-------|--------|-------|-----|-----|--------|-------|------|-----|
| St. Clair County, Rural | 98 | 39 | 25 | 7 | | 164 | 110 | 66 | 20 | 17 | | 213 | 377 | 445883 | 43146 | 112 | 141 | 3981 | 306 | | |
| High School | 10 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 21 | 14 | 16 | 4 | 9 | | | | 64 | 9496 | 175 | 43 | | 54 | | | |
| Sunster County, Rural | 63 | 49 | 23 | 5 | 140 | 79 | 43 | 29 | 12 | | | 163 | 303 | 146029 | 33532 | 174 | 175 | 840 | 192 | 41 | 5 |
| High School | 6 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 21 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 6 | | | 37 | 58 | 8996 | 175 | 46 | | | | | |
| Talladega County, Rural | 70 | 21 | 11 | | 102 | 88 | 26 | 12 | | | | 126 | 228 | 352937 | 23373 | 130 | 147 | 2715 | 159 | 132 | 20 |
| High School | 9 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 30 | 15 | 7 | 9 | 9 | | | 40 | 70 | 9649 | 177 | | | 54 | | | |
| State Second, Agri. School | 30 | 13 | 17 | 21 | 81 | 30 | 25 | 16 | 10 | | | 81 | 162 | 21009 | 172 | | | 122 | | | |
| Sylacauga | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 64040 | | | | | | | |
| Talladega | 38 | 15 | 4 | 5 | 62 | 31 | 15 | 13 | 7 | | | 66 | 128 | 91041 | 17770 | 174 | 174 | 523 | 102 | | |
| Tallapoosa County, Rural | 124 | 43 | 25 | 3 | 195 | 91 | 41 | 30 | 8 | 16 | | 186 | 381 | 345753 | 38870 | 123 | 130 | 2811 | 299 | 27 | 5 |
| High School | 17 | 8 | 14 | 3 | 42 | 10 | 7 | 11 | 5 | | | 33 | 75 | 9876 | 170 | | | 58 | | | 18 |
| Alexander City | 29 | 19 | 6 | 7 | 61 | 30 | 17 | 15 | 10 | | | 72 | 133 | 41500 | 16600 | 166 | 166 | 250 | 100 | | 5 |
| Tuscaloosa County, Rural | 45 | 25 | 15 | 10 | 95 | 55 | 45 | 22 | 18 | | | 140 | 235 | 473220 | 18780 | 110 | 128 | 4302 | 146 | 16 | 2 |
| Tuscaloosa | 85 | 40 | 30 | 15 | 170 | 69 | 45 | 31 | 32 | | | 177 | 347 | 172180 | 49913 | 178 | 181 | 276 | | | 22 |
| Walker County, Rural | 118 | 42 | 12 | 8 | 180 | 179 | 54 | 28 | 2 | | | 263 | 443 | 855736 | 49923 | 118 | 139 | 7252 | 359 | 14 | 16 |
| High School | 49 | 50 | 18 | 20 | 137 | 46 | 40 | 24 | 22 | | | 132 | 269 | 32595 | 172 | | | 189 | | | |
| Jasper | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 77940 | 180 | | | 306 | | | |
| Washington County, Rural | 21 | 6 | 6 | | 33 | 30 | 9 | 3 | | | | 42 | 75 | 181469 | 6500 | 110 | 135 | 1649 | 52 | 10 | 8 |
| High School | 10 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 30 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 5 | | | 37 | 67 | 8691 | 180 | | | 48 | | | |
| Wilcox County, Rural | 43 | 14 | 17 | 8 | 82 | 52 | 34 | 25 | 12 | | | 123 | 205 | 138462 | 21316 | 141 | 146 | 982 | 146 | 60 | 63 |
| High School | 20 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 44 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 14 | | | 40 | 84 | 11619 | 170 | | | 68 | | | |
| Winston County, Rural | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 212423 | 103 | | | 2790 | | | |
| High School | 43 | 15 | 7 | 6 | 71 | 40 | 10 | 4 | 6 | | | 60 | 131 | 16647 | 177 | | | 94 | | | |
| Totals for Rural Districts | 3945 | 1739 | 871 | 391 | 51 | 7001 | 4531 | 2320 | 1128 | 569 | 103 | 8651 | 15652 | | | 124 | 135 | 198314 | 11167 | 2214 | 520 |
| Totals for Co. H. Schools | 1435 | 843 | 556 | 384 | 10 | 3228 | 1441 | 991 | 731 | 552 | 14 | 3729 | 6957 | | | 174 | | 4146 | | | |
| Totals for Sec. Agr. Schools | 218 | 172 | 152 | 88 | | 630 | 232 | 180 | 145 | 92 | | 649 | 1279 | | | 175 | 175 | 137 | 965 | | |
| Totals for Cities | 1922 | 1158 | 735 | 396 | 12 | 4213 | 2338 | 1633 | 1017 | 712 | 41 | 5741 | 9954 | | | 172 | 172 | 40289 | 8241 | 26 | 31 |
| Grand totals | 7520 | 3912 | 2304 | 1259 | 73 | 15072 | 8542 | 5124 | 3021 | 1925 | 158 | 18680 | 33752 | | | 125 | 137 | 238720 | 24519 | 2240 | 520 |

COLORED

| COUNTIES AND CITIES | ENROLLMENT—MALE | | | | | | | | ENROLLMENT—FEMALE | | | | | | | | Grand Total,
Males and Females,
Grades 1-7 |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|--|
| | Grade 1 | Grade 2 | Grade 3 | Grade 4 | Grade 5 | Grade 6 | Grade 7 | Total,
Grades 1-7 | Grade 1 | Grade 2 | Grade 3 | Grade 4 | Grade 5 | Grade 6 | Grade 7 | Total,
Grades 1-7 | |
| Autauga County, Rural | 357 | 94 | 72 | 43 | 33 | 18 | 6 | 623 | 354 | 136 | 108 | 107 | 58 | 33 | 12 | 808 | 1431 |
| Prattville | 17 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 1 | | 37 | 15 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 3 | | 44 | 81 |
| Baldwin County, Rural | 307 | 117 | 88 | 67 | 39 | 17 | 6 | 641 | 275 | 141 | 97 | 78 | 61 | 39 | 17 | 708 | 1349 |
| Barbour County, Rural | 626 | 418 | 368 | 167 | 78 | 26 | 19 | 1702 | 538 | 361 | 225 | 94 | 61 | 43 | 20 | 1342 | 3044 |
| Eufaula | 24 | 27 | 22 | 18 | 14 | 12 | 5 | 122 | 35 | 31 | 28 | 21 | 22 | 20 | 9 | 166 | 288 |
| Bibb County, Rural | 141 | 146 | 109 | 94 | 80 | 43 | 46 | 659 | 162 | 142 | 134 | 115 | 69 | 51 | 70 | 743 | 1402 |
| Blount County | 48 | 22 | 22 | 12 | 2 | 2 | | 108 | 54 | 24 | 27 | 10 | 9 | 1 | | 125 | 233 |
| Bullock County, Rural | 966 | 317 | 274 | 136 | 112 | 33 | 8 | 1846 | 930 | 392 | 250 | 161 | 176 | 61 | 26 | 1996 | 3842 |
| Union Springs | 48 | 22 | 16 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 103 | 41 | 22 | 26 | 21 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 125 | 228 |
| Butler County, Rural | 387 | 170 | 122 | 96 | 46 | 18 | 7 | 846 | 397 | 197 | 139 | 109 | 83 | 23 | 10 | 963 | 1809 |
| Greenville | 25 | 20 | 20 | 15 | 7 | | | 87 | 35 | 25 | 30 | 20 | 13 | | | 122 | 209 |
| Calhoun County, Rural | 350 | 158 | 107 | 90 | 55 | 15 | 4 | 779 | 356 | 165 | 118 | 119 | 48 | 37 | 10 | 853 | 1532 |
| Anniston | 100 | 90 | 90 | 80 | 65 | 40 | 19 | 484 | 129 | 110 | 95 | 100 | 70 | 50 | 50 | 604 | 1083 |
| Jacksonville | 37 | 12 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 2 | | 68 | 73 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 14 | 3 | | 114 | 182 |
| Piedmont | 18 | 13 | 8 | 13 | | | | 52 | 15 | 18 | 14 | 18 | 6 | | 3 | 74 | 126 |
| Chambers County, Rural | 505 | 421 | 339 | 282 | 303 | 140 | 60 | 2050 | 525 | 438 | 357 | 296 | 219 | 161 | 73 | 2069 | 4119 |
| Lanett | 60 | 40 | 38 | 40 | 18 | 20 | 3 | 219 | 60 | 35 | 40 | 42 | 16 | 18 | 5 | 216 | 436 |
| Cherokee County | 119 | 50 | 43 | 35 | 20 | 8 | 2 | 277 | 96 | 55 | 45 | 39 | 27 | 5 | 3 | 270 | 547 |
| Chilton County | 262 | 110 | 74 | 61 | 35 | 8 | 3 | 553 | 239 | 108 | 81 | 78 | 52 | 17 | 9 | 584 | 1137 |
| Choctaw County | 331 | 119 | 101 | 112 | 84 | 45 | 6 | 798 | 332 | 137 | 100 | 147 | 96 | 45 | 14 | 870 | 1668 |
| Clarke County | 98 | 39 | 111 | 121 | 106 | 218 | 77 | 770 | 101 | 51 | 143 | 191 | 134 | 266 | 72 | 958 | 1728 |
| Clay County | 64 | 58 | 72 | 42 | 38 | 4 | | 278 | 72 | 67 | 84 | 49 | 47 | 7 | 2 | 328 | 606 |
| Cleburne County | 42 | 17 | 12 | 9 | 14 | 8 | 6 | 108 | 37 | 16 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 95 | 203 |
| Coffee County, Rural | 256 | 96 | 68 | 32 | 32 | 10 | 5 | 562 | 235 | 87 | 89 | 56 | 32 | 20 | 17 | 536 | 1038 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------|-------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|------|------|
| Enterprise | 29 | 18 | 19 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 91 | 44 | 27 | 23 | 24 | 15 | 13 | 4 | 146 | 237 |
| Colbert County, Rural | 375 | 150 | 76 | 72 | 49 | 29 | | 751 | 292 | 125 | 132 | 132 | 35 | 64 | | 784 | 1585 |
| Sheffield | 42 | 36 | 37 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 134 | 40 | 46 | 17 | 9 | 17 | 14 | 10 | 153 | 287 |
| Tuscumbia | 40 | 30 | 35 | 20 | 15 | | | 140 | 30 | 40 | 25 | 22 | 20 | 15 | 10 | 162 | 302 |
| Conecuh County | 770 | 183 | 134 | 100 | 40 | 38 | 16 | 1276 | 653 | 185 | 180 | 170 | 88 | 61 | 36 | 1373 | 2649 |
| Cocosa County | 271 | 170 | 145 | 83 | 37 | 26 | 4 | 736 | 287 | 204 | 169 | 120 | 57 | 37 | 8 | 882 | 1618 |
| Covington County, Rural | 365 | 118 | 73 | 56 | 20 | 15 | 5 | 652 | 331 | 132 | 111 | 91 | 51 | 36 | 21 | 773 | 1425 |
| Andalusia | 83 | 31 | 9 | 10 | 5 | | | 138 | 66 | 32 | 17 | 19 | 9 | 6 | | 130 | 277 |
| Florida | 41 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 71 | 38 | 14 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 79 | 150 |
| Crenshaw County | 128 | 104 | 106 | 98 | 72 | 45 | 17 | 570 | 144 | 126 | 131 | 122 | 99 | 76 | 21 | 719 | 1289 |
| Cullman County, Rural | 25 | 6 | 15 | 10 | 13 | 5 | 3 | 77 | 15 | 3 | 19 | 8 | 2 | 2 | | 49 | 126 |
| Cullman | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dale County, Rural | 190 | 82 | 31 | 20 | 26 | 20 | 4 | 373 | 219 | 92 | 60 | 31 | 29 | 23 | 7 | 461 | 834 |
| Ozark | 20 | 18 | 15 | 17 | 13 | 17 | 16 | 116 | 24 | 22 | 18 | 21 | 17 | 20 | 22 | 144 | 260 |
| Dallas County, Rural | 1298 | - 870 | 401 | 392 | 321 | 49 | | 3331 | 1554 | 1033 | 516 | 456 | 344 | 56 | | 3959 | 7290 |
| Selma | 100 | 63 | 50 | 46 | 32 | 30 | 18 | 339 | 118 | 71 | 73 | | 48 | 47 | 50 | 458 | 797 |
| DeKalb County | 50 | 40 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 7 | | 145 | 37 | 30 | 26 | 13 | 8 | | | 114 | 259 |
| Elmore County | 324 | 149 | 145 | 117 | 94 | 36 | 8 | 873 | 329 | 147 | 155 | 142 | 108 | 53 | 12 | 946 | 1819 |
| Escambia County, Rural | 179 | 63 | 47 | 44 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 355 | 213 | 82 | 45 | 58 | 38 | 27 | 8 | 471 | 826 |
| Atmore | 97 | 13 | 20 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 145 | 73 | 27 | 13 | 16 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 148 | 293 |
| Brewton (no report) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Etowah County, Rural | 123 | 28 | 45 | 31 | 21 | 2 | 2 | 252 | 114 | 27 | 47 | 17 | 25 | 5 | | 235 | 487 |
| Alabama City | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Attalla | 33 | 30 | 15 | 7 | 7 | 1 | | 98 | 40 | 21 | 18 | 10 | 14 | 3 | 3 | 104 | 197 |
| Gadsden | 158 | 63 | 52 | 30 | 22 | 10 | 9 | 344 | 149 | 50 | 56 | 39 | 28 | 25 | 22 | 369 | 718 |
| Fayette County | 86 | 43 | 22 | 14 | 7 | | | 172 | 90 | 46 | 24 | 16 | 6 | | | 182 | 354 |
| Franklin County, Rural | 74 | 37 | 29 | 27 | 7 | 1 | | 175 | 75 | 42 | 39 | 31 | 16 | 16 | 2 | 221 | 396 |
| Geneva County | 188 | 143 | 54 | 30 | 24 | 4 | 2 | 445 | 220 | 162 | 65 | 35 | 30 | 8 | 6 | 526 | 971 |
| Greene County | 878 | 622 | 368 | 208 | 125 | 77 | | 2278 | 901 | 649 | 319 | 218 | 140 | 55 | | 2282 | 4560 |
| Hale County, Rural | 607 | 257 | 188 | 138 | 80 | 44 | 10 | 1324 | 697 | 313 | 242 | 230 | 143 | 67 | 16 | 1618 | 2942 |
| Greensboro | 12 | 4 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 50 | 12 | 23 | 7 | 37 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 112 | 162 |
| Henry County | 357 | 181 | 88 | 72 | 35 | 25 | 5 | 763 | 393 | 208 | 108 | 101 | 60 | 33 | 13 | 916 | 1679 |
| Houston County, Rural | 145 | 98 | 94 | 70 | 64 | 46 | 55 | 572 | 133 | 119 | 98 | 80 | 62 | 68 | 58 | 618 | 1190 |
| Dothan | 152 | 53 | 52 | 43 | 17 | 12 | | 329 | 142 | 67 | 59 | 60 | 22 | 17 | 3 | 370 | 699 |
| Jackson County, Rural | 189 | 70 | 51 | 38 | 19 | 4 | | 371 | 163 | 64 | 57 | 53 | 24 | 13 | 2 | 376 | 747 |

COLORED

| COUNTIES AND CITIES | ENROLLMENT—MALE | | | | | | | | ENROLLMENT—FEMALE | | | | | | | | Grand Total,
Males and Females
Grades 1-7..... |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------------|--|
| | Grade 1 | Grade 2 | Grade 3 | Grade 4 | Grade 5 | Grade 6 | Grade 7 | Total,
Grades 1-7 | Grade 1 | Grade 2 | Grade 3 | Grade 4 | Grade 5 | Grade 6 | Grade 7 | Total,
Grades 1-7..... | |
| Bridgeport | 2105 | 873 | 630 | 498 | 242 | 140 | 49 | 4537 | 2025 | 941 | 796 | 628 | 401 | 288 | 103 | 5182 | 9719 |
| Jefferson County, Rural | 384 | 296 | 110 | 77 | 49 | 14 | 30 | 870 | 467 | 300 | 160 | 108 | 64 | 39 | 56 | 1194 | 2064 |
| Bessemer | 2071 | 1013 | 771 | 563 | 342 | 186 | 153 | 5099 | 2075 | 999 | 957 | 823 | 539 | 369 | 255 | 6017 | 11116 |
| Birmingham | 203 | 83 | 59 | 51 | 37 | 20 | 5 | 458 | 193 | 57 | 48 | 51 | 54 | 24 | 6 | 433 | 891 |
| Lamar County | 448 | 171 | 107 | 190 | 67 | 40 | 18 | 1041 | 304 | 125 | 176 | 78 | 44 | 17 | 14 | 758 | 1799 |
| Lauderdale County, Rural | 50 | 40 | 30 | 13 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 152 | 55 | 48 | 39 | 15 | 14 | 7 | 5 | 183 | 335 |
| Florence | 363 | 169 | 106 | 87 | 53 | 20 | 6 | 804 | 279 | 171 | 110 | 125 | 66 | 22 | 13 | 786 | 1590 |
| Lawrence County | 715 | 258 | 164 | 112 | 63 | 27 | 6 | 1345 | 658 | 298 | 267 | 89 | 96 | 46 | 7 | 1461 | 2806 |
| Lee County, Rural | 50 | 15 | 17 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 120 | 58 | 14 | 19 | 19 | 17 | 18 | 22 | 167 | 287 |
| Opelika | 20 | 18 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 75 | 30 | 22 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 96 | 171 |
| Phoenix | 310 | 125 | 97 | 80 | 51 | 25 | 5 | 693 | 315 | 165 | 110 | 90 | 61 | 41 | 15 | 797 | 1490 |
| Limestone County, Rural | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | 16 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | 25 | 41 |
| Athens | 846 | 320 | 211 | 190 | 122 | 65 | 15 | 1769 | 818 | 323 | 252 | 218 | 145 | 60 | 12 | 1828 | 3597 |
| Lowndes County | 846 | 407 | 301 | 203 | 112 | 75 | 22 | 1966 | 933 | 392 | 351 | 276 | 247 | 118 | 28 | 2345 | 4311 |
| Macon County, Rural | 52 | 41 | 36 | 24 | 16 | 14 | | 183 | 79 | 37 | 40 | 59 | 39 | 38 | | 292 | 475 |
| Tuskegee | 620 | 223 | 139 | 129 | 56 | 27 | 7 | 1251 | 518 | 409 | 199 | 162 | 110 | 31 | 7 | 1436 | 2687 |
| Madison County, Rural | 57 | 34 | 42 | 29 | 23 | 9 | 11 | 205 | 52 | 30 | 43 | 30 | 40 | 27 | 11 | 233 | 438 |
| Huntsville | 712 | 324 | 228 | 201 | 98 | 63 | 4 | 1668 | 737 | 308 | 312 | 269 | 199 | 114 | 71 | 2010 | 3673 |
| Marengo County, Rural | 40 | 15 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 78 | 20 | 35 | 25 | 18 | 22 | 4 | 8 | 127 | 205 |
| Demopolis | 35 | 17 | 10 | 19 | 8 | 6 | | 95 | 45 | 13 | 9 | 20 | 7 | 6 | | 100 | 195 |
| Marion County | 86 | 37 | 22 | 19 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 137 | 40 | 37 | 28 | 25 | 15 | 6 | 2 | 153 | 290 |
| Marshall County | 795 | 265 | 178 | 140 | 95 | 53 | 18 | 1484 | 748 | 201 | 197 | 220 | 146 | 103 | 58 | 1673 | 3157 |
| Mobile | 865 | 115 | 171 | 119 | 68 | 53 | 26 | 917 | 384 | 150 | 197 | 154 | 123 | 85 | 67 | 1160 | 2077 |
| Monroe County, Rural | 798 | 263 | 206 | 135 | 69 | 21 | 2 | 1494 | 710 | 307 | 241 | 204 | 114 | 68 | 14 | 1658 | 3152 |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

61

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-------|--------|
| Montgomery County, Rural | 1665 | 579 | 423 | 295 | 148 | 94 | 27 | 3229 | 1550 | 567 | 507 | 422 | 265 | 120 | 58 | 3489 | 6718 |
| Montgomery | 449 | 263 | 221 | 168 | 113 | 81 | 29 | 1924 | 418 | 289 | 240 | 230 | 129 | 120 | 67 | 1493 | 2817 |
| Morgan County, Rural | | | | | | | 1 | 100 | 32 | 19 | 13 | 18 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 95 | 195 |
| Albany | 40 | 11 | 14 | 7 | 10 | 4 | | 86 | 46 | 11 | 13 | 16 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 100 | 186 |
| Decatur | 50 | 15 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 140 | 75 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 185 | 325 |
| Hartselle | 16 | 14 | 8 | 4 | | | | 42 | 15 | 12 | 5 | 7 | | | | 39 | 81 |
| Perry County, Rural | 419 | 191 | 154 | 72 | 35 | 18 | 17 | 906 | 438 | 233 | 183 | 151 | 99 | 25 | 35 | 1169 | 2075 |
| Marion | 10 | 8 | 4 | | | | | 26 | 15 | 10 | 12 | 7 | 4 | | | 48 | 74 |
| Pickens County | 656 | 235 | 150 | 110 | 65 | 39 | 7 | 1262 | 660 | 265 | 220 | 160 | 115 | 40 | 30 | 1490 | 2752 |
| Pike County, Rural | 681 | 188 | 111 | 79 | 32 | 6 | 1 | 1098 | 624 | 193 | 149 | 148 | 79 | 24 | 1 | 1218 | 2316 |
| Troy | 172 | 34 | 34 | 22 | 12 | 7 | 3 | 285 | 153 | 51 | 43 | 46 | 28 | 18 | 7 | 346 | 631 |
| Randolph County, Rural | 350 | 143 | 107 | 84 | 41 | 25 | 10 | 760 | 329 | 175 | 139 | 89 | 52 | 35 | 7 | 817 | 1577 |
| Roanoke | 55 | 35 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 2 | | 113 | 44 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 117 | 230 |
| Russell County, Rural | 532 | 180 | 120 | 74 | 56 | 41 | 21 | 1024 | 619 | 231 | 139 | 93 | 71 | 56 | 40 | 1249 | 2273 |
| Girard | 30 | 8 | 9 | | | | 1 | 48 | 65 | 10 | 18 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 98 | 146 |
| Shelby County | 370 | 130 | 81 | 62 | 50 | 38 | | 731 | 301 | 129 | 89 | 75 | 54 | 51 | | 699 | 1430 |
| St. Clair County | 232 | 107 | 78 | 43 | 36 | 9 | 11 | 516 | 270 | 111 | 71 | 65 | 54 | 33 | 12 | 616 | 1132 |
| Sumter County | 1109 | 562 | 423 | 322 | 161 | 31 | 21 | 2629 | 1132 | 609 | 439 | 296 | 207 | 75 | 39 | 2797 | 5426 |
| Talladega County, Rural | 994 | 323 | 245 | 171 | 91 | 55 | 5 | 1884 | 840 | 331 | 271 | 292 | 158 | 108 | 39 | 2039 | 3923 |
| Talladega | 60 | 31 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 14 | | 147 | 44 | 40 | 20 | 17 | 25 | 44 | | 190 | 337 |
| Tallapoosa County, Rural | 623 | 197 | 168 | 129 | 51 | 16 | 7 | 1191 | 549 | 232 | 196 | 151 | 92 | 70 | 25 | 1315 | 2506 |
| Alexander City | 12 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 54 | 14 | 15 | 10 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 71 | 125 |
| Tuscaloosa County, Rural | 402 | 313 | 185 | 145 | 75 | 55 | 55 | 1230 | 382 | 295 | 200 | 101 | 198 | 100 | 124 | 1400 | 2630 |
| Tuscaloosa | 87 | 44 | 23 | 38 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 218 | 74 | 52 | 36 | 58 | 34 | 30 | 21 | 305 | 523 |
| Walker County, Rural | 354 | 194 | 100 | 85 | 55 | 21 | 7 | 816 | 336 | 135 | 114 | 98 | 50 | 58 | 29 | 820 | 1636 |
| Jasper | 20 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 4 | | | 36 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 34 | 70 |
| Washington County | 158 | 34 | 51 | 17 | 11 | 4 | | 275 | 188 | 53 | 70 | 41 | 22 | 5 | 2 | 381 | 656 |
| Wilcox County | 319 | 123 | 84 | 68 | 56 | 49 | 33 | 732 | 334 | 119 | 133 | 86 | 82 | 70 | 41 | 865 | 1597 |
| Totals for Rural Districts | 29221 | 12757 | 9120 | 6867 | 4210 | 2180 | 813 | 65158 | 28378 | 13755 | 10572 | 8526 | 5853 | 3338 | 1408 | 71830 | 136988 |
| Totals for Cities | 5282 | 2576 | 2088 | 1516 | 971 | 587 | 376 | 13396 | 5368 | 2873 | 2522 | 2237 | 1490 | 1117 | 762 | 16369 | 29765 |
| Grand totals | 34503 | 15333 | 11208 | 8383 | 5181 | 2767 | 1189 | 78564 | 33746 | 16628 | 13094 | 10763 | 7343 | 4455 | 2170 | 88199 | 166753 |

COLORED

| COUNTIES AND CITIES | ENROLLMENT—MALE | | | | | | ENROLLMENT—FEMALE | | | | | | Gr. Total, Male and Female, Grades 8-12 | | Aggregate Attendance | | Av. No. Sch'l was Actually in Session | | Average Daily Attendance | |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------|-------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------|---|-------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--|
| | Grade 8 | Grade 9 | Grade 10 | Grade 11 | Grade 12 | Total, Grades 8-12 | Grade 8 | Grade 9 | Grade 10 | Grade 11 | Grade 12 | Total, Grades 8-12 | Grades 1-7 | Grades 8-12 | Grades 1-7 | Grades 8-12 | Grades 1-7 | Grades 8-12 | Grades 1-7 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Autauga County, Rural | | | | | | | | | | | | | 68161 | | | 73 | | 934 | | |
| Prattville | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4050 | | | 60 | | 67 | | |
| Baldwin County, Rural | 2 | 2 | | | | 4 | | | | | | | 116035 | 260 | | 115 | 130 | 1009 | 2 | |
| Barbour County, Rural | | | | | | | | | | | | | 138776 | | | 76 | | 1826 | | |
| Eufaula | 4 | 5 | | | | 9 | 6 | 8 | | | | 14 | 27360 | 3420 | 180 | 180 | 152 | 19 | | |
| Bibb County, Rural | 21 | 4 | 2 | 1 | | 28 | 32 | 8 | 4 | | 44 | 48750 | 3010 | 65 | 70 | 750 | 43 | | | |
| Blount County | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10440 | | 60 | 174 | | | | |
| Bullock County, Rural | | | | | | | | | | | | | 127500 | | 102 | 1250 | | | | |
| Union Springs | 3 | | | | | 3 | 6 | | | | 6 | 9 | 20347 | 1282 | 173 | 173 | 118 | 7 | | |
| Butler County, Rural | 2 | | | | | 2 | 3 | | | | 3 | 8 | 102080 | 240 | 80 | 80 | 1276 | 3 | | |
| Greenville | | | | | | | | | | | | | 22540 | | 165 | | 136 | | | |
| Calhoun County, Rural | | | | | | | | | | | | | 105312 | | 96 | | 1097 | | | |
| Anniston | | | | | | | | | | | | | 109900 | | 157 | 700 | | | | |
| Jacksonville | | | | | | | 2 | | | | 2 | 2 | 7716 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 48 | 1 | | |
| Piedmont | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9790 | | 110 | 89 | | | | |
| Chambers County, Rural | 11 | 7 | | | | 18 | 25 | 15 | 2 | | 42 | 60 | 331250 | 6000 | 125 | 150 | 2650 | 40 | | |
| Lanett | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25200 | | 140 | | 180 | | | |
| Cherokee County | | | | | | | | | | | | | 29484 | | 78 | | 378 | | | |
| Chilton County | | | | | | | | | | | | | 80608 | | 88 | | 916 | | | |
| Choctaw County | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | | | 5 | 5 | 52500 | 180 | 60 | 60 | 875 | 3 | | |
| Clarke County | 3 | 1 | | | | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 33281 | 600 | 64 | 138 | 520 | 5 | | |
| Clay County | | | | | | | | | | | | | 45900 | | 100 | | 459 | | | |
| Cleburne County | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11100 | | 100 | | 111 | | | |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

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| Coffee County, Rural | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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COLORED

| COUNTIES AND CITIES | ENROLLMENT—MALE | | | | | | ENROLLMENT—FEMALE | | | | | | Gr. Total, Male and Female, Grades 8-12 | | Aggregate Attendance | | Av. No. Da. Sch'l was Ac-tually in Session | | Average Daily Attendance | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------|-------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------|---|-------------|----------------------|-------------|--|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | Grade 8 | Grade 9 | Grade 10 | Grade 11 | Grade 12 | Total, Grades 8-12 | Grade 8 | Grade 9 | Grade 10 | Grade 11 | Grade 12 | Total, Grades 8-12 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Grades 1-7 | Grades 8-12 | Grades 1-7 | Grades 8-12 | Grades 1-7 | Grades 8-12 | Grades 1-7 | Grades 8-12 |
| Jackson County, Rural | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | 3 | 34472 | 124 | 62 | 62 | 556 | | 2 | |
| Bridgeport | | | | | | | | | | | | | 990863 | | 169 | | 5863 | | | |
| Jefferson County, Rural | | | | | | 3 | 5 | | | | | 5 | 204750 | 1225 | 175 | 175 | 1170 | 7 | | |
| Bessemer | 3 | | | | | 155 | 174 | 92 | 68 | 58 | | 392 | 1286613 | 88677 | 177 | 177 | 7269 | 501 | | |
| Birmingham | 63 | 45 | 32 | 15 | | | | | | | | | 55475 | | 75 | | 739 | | | |
| Lamar County | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | 2 | 134225 | 350 | 91 | 91 | 1475 | 3 | | |
| Lauderdale County, Rural | 3 | | | | | 3 | 2 | | | | | | 32297 | | 166 | | 195 | | | |
| Florence | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | 71442 | 140 | 63 | 140 | 1134 | 1 | | |
| Lawrence County | | | | | | | | | | | | | 169932 | | 84 | 2023 | | | | |
| Lee County, Rural | | | | | | | | | | | | | 19150 | 14530 | 150 | 150 | 121 | 30 | | |
| Opelika | 5 | 1 | | | | 6 | 21 | 16 | 6 | | | 43 | 14000 | | 174 | | 85 | | | |
| Phoenix | | | | | | | | | | | | | 89700 | | 120 | | 748 | | | |
| Limestone County, Rural | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 140 | | 26 | | | |
| Athens | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3646 | | | | | | | |
| Lowndes County | | | | | | | | | | | | | 183814 | 292 | 73 | 73 | 2518 | 4 | | |
| Macon County, Rural | 4 | | | | | 4 | 2 | | | | | 2 | 246336 | | 98 | | 2566 | | | |
| Tuskegee | | | | | | | | | | | | | 55430 | | 172 | | 322 | | | |
| Madison County, Rural | | | | | | | | | | | | | 132309 | | 84 | | 1575 | | | |
| Huntsville | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | | 9 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 3 | | 29 | 48796 | 5720 | 175 | 175 | 278 | 32 | | |
| Marengo County, Rural | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | 2 | 263299 | 172 | 111 | 110 | 1829 | 1 | | |
| Demopolis | | | | | | | | | | | | | 24000 | | 160 | | 150 | | | |
| Marion County | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16200 | | 100 | | 162 | | | |
| Marshall County | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8700 | | 56 | | 155 | | | |

RECEIPTS

| NAME OF COUNTY
AND CITY | Balance on hand from
previous year | Public Funds, including
Gen. Fund, Poll Tax,
Bonus Fund and
County Fund | District Taxes | Loans, Bond Sales, War-
rants, Gen'l Prop. Tax
not already specified | Federal and State
Aid for Vocational
Classes | From Sales of
Property, Etc. | Matriculation, Inciden-
tal Fees, Etc. | Supplement by Patrons
for Salaries, Etc. | For Alteration and
Erection of School-
houses | From all Other Sources | Town appropriation, not
District Tax | From State
Appropriation | Total | Overdrafts |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|----------------|--|--|---------------------------------|---|---|---|------------------------|---|-----------------------------|----------|------------|
| Autauga County, Rural | \$ 637 | \$ 29519 | | \$ 4153 | \$ 1294 | | \$ 318 | \$ 4776 | \$ 15583 | \$ 546 | | \$ 3000 | \$ 56279 | |
| High School | 12 | 280 | | | | | 1163 | | | | | | 5001 | |
| Prattville | 118 | 6415 | | | | | 1914 | | | 500 | 300 | | 9247 | |
| Baldwin County, Rural | 23952 | 83058 | 7855 | 12429 | 2201 | | | | 14922 | 2175 | | | 146593 | |
| Barbour County, Rural | 535 | 56660 | | | | | 1731 | | 8147 | 1618 | | | 68741 | 41 |
| High School | 1 | | | | | | 466 | | | 120 | | 3000 | 3587 | |
| Eufaula | | 8250 | | | | | 1500 | | | | 3760 | | 13510 | |
| Bibb County, Rural | 8152 | 48282 | | | 225 | | | | | | | | 66659 | |
| High School | | 3500 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blount County, Rural | 296 | 60847 | 1734 | 4375 | | | | | 17850 | 39 | | | 85141 | |
| High School | | 1666 | | | | | 713 | | | 35 | | 3000 | 5414 | |
| State Secondary Agricul. School | 319 | | | | | | 980 | | | 2542 | | 4900 | 10415 | |
| Bullock County, Rural | 1 | 44423 | | | 1674 | | 3346 | 1320 | 2300 | | | | 51390 | |
| Union Springs | | 12500 | | | | | | | | | 2849 | | 15583 | |
| Butler County, Rural | | 58261 | | | | | | | | 234 | | | 65977 | |
| *Greenville | 6 | 6500 | | | | | 1122 | 6594 | | | 600 | | 8507 | |
| Calhoun County, Rural | 11214 | 69637 | 9189 | | 1658 | | 3606 | | 8824 | 345 | | | 104473 | |
| High School | | 1160 | | | | | 663 | | | 93 | | 3000 | 4916 | 290 |
| *Anniston | 279 | 35000 | | | | | 5613 | | | | 5000 | | 46054 | 162 |
| Jacksonville | | 6626 | 2700 | | | | 962 | | | 80 | | | 10368 | |
| Piedmont | 357 | 6490 | 2646 | | | | 802 | | | | | | 10294 | |
| Chambers County, Rural | 52 | 81736 | 4767 | | 3475 | | 16131 | 20852 | 29000 | 1027 | | | 158477 | 637 |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

[illegible]

1918-19 Receipts.

RECEIPTS—Continued

| NAME OF COUNTY
AND CITY | Balance on hand from
previous year | Public Funds, including
Gen. Fund, Poll Tax,
Bonus Fund and
County Fund | District Taxes | Loans, Bond Sales, War-
rants, Gen'l Prop. Tax
not already specified | Federal and State
Aid for Vocational
Classes | From Sales of
Property, Etc. | Matriculation, Incident-
al Fees, Etc. | Supplement by Patrons
for Salaries, Etc. | For Alteration and
Erection of School-
houses | From all Other Sources | Town appropriation, not
District Tax | From State
Appropriation | Total | Overdrafts |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|----------------|--|--|---------------------------------|---|---|---|------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------|------------|
| High School | 24 | 4584 | | | | | 2395 | | | 1548 | | 3000 | 11551 | |
| Cullman | 921 | 4300 | 3988 | | | | 1485 | | | 46 | | | 10740 | |
| Dale County, Rural | 2421 | 48984 | | 580 | | | 1000 | 4200 | 14102 | | | | 71287 | |
| Ozark | 150 | 7400 | | | | | 1250 | | | 60 | 500 | | 9360 | |
| Dallas County, Rural | 6037 | 57895 | | | | | | 4044 | | | | | 67376 | |
| High School | 1044 | 1837 | | | | | 489 | | | | | 3000 | 6370 | |
| Selma | 496 | 55676 | 17809 | | | | 1065 | | | 471 | | | 75517 | |
| DeKalb County, Rural | 2968 | 78408 | 58 3 | | 488 | | 5241 | 2000 | 21000 | 9071 | | | 124999 | 63 |
| High School | 125 | | | | | | 470 | | | 46 | | 3000 | 3641 | |
| Elmore County, Rural | 3438 | 57515 | 3842 | | 435 | | 3025 | 4050 | 6250 | 105 | | | 78660 | |
| High School | 47 | 420 | | | | | 819 | | | 1292 | | 3000 | 5578 | |
| State Secondary Agricul. School | 425 | | | | | | 1254 | 2273 | | 3304 | | 6757 | 15332 | |
| Escambia County, Rural | 13101 | 46071 | 18601 | | 1309 | | | 714 | 24832 | 1956 | | | 105275 | |
| High School | 349 | 1200 | | | | | 665 | | | 50 | 100 | 3000 | 5364 | |
| Atmore | | 2484 | 2418 | | | | 1343 | | | 1005 | 250 | | 7500 | |
| *Brewton | | 4785 | | | | | | | | | | | 4785 | |
| Etowah County, Rural | 700 | 64586 | 2589 | 19850 | | 250 | | | 12808 | 957 | | 3000 | 100740 | |
| High School | | 3750 | | | | | 1770 | | | 2152 | | | 10672 | |
| Alabama City | 12 | 7000 | 4300 | | | | | | | 8 | 3318 | | 14638 | |
| Attalla | 213 | 4440 | | | | | 2079 | | | 13 | 1712 | | 8457 | |
| Gadsden | | 21625 | 11600 | | | | 1925 | | | | 10441 | | 51189 | |
| Fayette County, Rural | 163 | 44507 | | 1900 | | | 4483 | | 2831 | 151 | | | 54035 | 5000 |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

69

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--|--|--|--------|------|-------|-------|--|-------|-------|------|---------|
| High School | 620 | 315 | | | | | | 892 | | | | 254 | | 3000 | 5081 |
| Franklin County, Rural | 1497 | 47158 | 810 | | | | | 1669 | 2192 | 26954 | | 60 | | | 80640 |
| High School | 174 | 790 | | | | | | 1071 | | | | | 250 | 3000 | 5285 |
| Russellville | | 3015 | 2200 | | | | | 1100 | | | | | | | 6315 |
| Geneva County, Rural | 3486 | 55572 | 6617 | | | | | 9735 | | 17389 | | | | | 94362 |
| High School | 23 | 1150 | | | | | | 432 | | | | 1208 | | 3000 | 7257 |
| Greene County, Rural | 2852 | 30210 | | | | | | 1300 | 700 | 500 | | 435 | | | 35997 |
| Hale County, Rural | 6502 | 38926 | | | | | | 857 | | | | 1008 | | | 47293 |
| Greensboro | 8 | 7500 | | | | | | 1661 | | | | 148 | | | 9317 |
| Henry County, Rural | 5655 | 40533 | 1402 | | | | | | | 4419 | | 150 | | | 53539 |
| High School | 207 | 1165 | | | | | | 695 | | | | | 250 | 3000 | 5565 |
| State Secondary Agricul. School | 187 | | | | | | | 1336 | 500 | | | 438 | | 4500 | 8330 |
| Houston County, Rural | 3794 | 52246 | | | | | 11959 | 948 | 3340 | 518 | | 829 | | | 73629 |
| High School | 358 | | | | | | | 451 | | | | 71 | | 3000 | 3880 |
| Dothan | | 15500 | 9000 | | | | | 1200 | | | | 100 | 13600 | | 39782 |
| Jackson County, Rural | 12944 | 65674 | 3098 | | | | 3000 | 4765 | 827 | 7558 | | 1000 | | | 98756 |
| High School | 6 | 1423 | | | | | | 1450 | | | | | 550 | 3000 | 6439 |
| Bridgeport | | 3560 | | | | | | 193 | | | | | 982 | | 4735 |
| Jefferson County, Rural | 5278 | 421836 | 156620 | | | | 421175 | 3378 | | 3175 | | 2758 | | | 1017639 |
| High School | 45 | 8531 | | | | | | 320 | | | | 823 | | 3000 | 14523 |
| Bessemer | 7662 | 72900 | 15114 | | | | 13382 | 1203 | | | | 7687 | 5000 | | 122923 |
| Birmingham | 51274 | 605000 | 318524 | | | | 3056 | 377 | 20942 | | | 7337 | | | 1010423 |
| Lamar County, Rural | | 47321 | 2782 | | | | 916 | 5162 | 4530 | 10609 | | 299 | | | 71619 |
| High School | 434 | 600 | | | | | | 971 | | | | 30 | | 3000 | 5035 |
| Lauderdale County, Rural | 3276 | 76606 | 3558 | | | | | | | 35166 | | 16284 | | | 134890 |
| High School | 409 | 675 | | | | | | | | | | 681 | | 3000 | 5463 |
| Florence | 24 | | 16800 | | | | | 698 | | | | 1768 | 33088 | | 52673 |
| Lawrence County, Rural | 5102 | 45458 | 7278 | | | | | 993 | | | | 275 | | | 84952 |
| High School | | 870 | | | | | | 1200 | 2000 | 23639 | | 315 | | 3000 | 4794 |
| Lee County, Rural | 1299 | 41727 | 330 | | | | 11295 | 609 | | | | | | | 62126 |
| High School | | 3000 | | | | | | 532 | | 7850 | | 256 | | 3000 | 8066 |
| Opelika | | 10000 | | | | | | | | | | 6071 | | | 19018 |
| Phoenix | 1140 | 11000 | | | | | | 2947 | | | | | 1150 | | 13290 |
| Limestone County, Rural | 1502 | 60776 | 8461 | | | | 6597 | 100 | | 19262 | | | | | 96701 |

*1918-19 Receipts.

RECEIPTS—Continued

| NAME OF COUNTY
AND CITY | Balance on hand from
previous year | Public Funds, including
Gen. Fund, Poll Tax,
Bonus Fund and
County Fund | District Taxes | Loans, Bond Sales, War-
rants, Gen'l Prop. Tax
not already specified | Federal and State
Aid for Vocational
Classes | From Sales of
Property, Etc. | Matriculation, Incident-
al Fees, Etc. | Supplement by Patrons
for Salaries, Etc. | For Alteration and
Erection of School-
houses | From all Other Sources | Town appropriation, not
District Tax | From State
Appropriation | Total | Overdrafts |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|----------------|--|--|---------------------------------|---|---|---|------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------|------------|
| High School | 98 | | | | | | 165 | | | 234 | | 3000 | 3497 | |
| State Secondary Agricul. School | 1610 | | | | 1298 | | 1621 | | | 725 | | 4500 | 9754 | |
| Athens | | 6250 | | | | | | | | | | | 6250 | |
| Lowndes County, Rural | 1386 | 33367 | | | 900 | | | | | 105 | | | 35708 | |
| High School | | | | | | | 393 | | | 1 | | 3000 | 3394 | |
| Macon County, Rural | | 40792 | | | 1310 | | 557 | | 3545 | | | | 46204 | |
| High School | 98 | 950 | | | | | 393 | | | 170 | 1200 | 3000 | 4611 | 43 |
| Tuskegee | | 6470 | | | | | 859 | | | 1701 | | | 10230 | |
| Madison County, Rural | 123 | 105431 | | 27500 | 1866 | 5700 | | | 25865 | | | 3000 | 166485 | |
| High School | 335 | 165 | | | | | 418 | | | 771 | | | 4689 | |
| Huntsville | | 16905 | | | | | 57 | | | | 19219 | | 36181 | |
| Marengo County, Rural | 13562 | 64360 | 1068 | | | | 1809 | 3234 | 6550 | 1573 | | | 92156 | |
| High School | 170 | 550 | | | | | 369 | | 64 | | | 3000 | 4153 | |
| Demopolis | 414 | 9750 | | | | | 1755 | | | 1444 | | | 13363 | |
| Marion County, Rural | 213 | 39516 | 18640 | | 861 | | 2992 | 11016 | | 415 | | | 73653 | |
| High School | 78 | | | | | | 644 | | | 17 | 150 | 3000 | 3889 | 270 |
| State Secondary Agricul. School | 29 | | | | 1333 | | 2939 | 51 | | 1075 | | 4837 | | |
| Marshall County, Rural | 3000 | 65135 | 2166 | | | | | 11842 | 20000 | 1018 | | | 103161 | |
| High School | | 995 | | | | | 1455 | | | | | 3000 | 5450 | |
| State Secondary Agricul. School | 30 | | | | 1312 | | 3240 | 900 | | 2580 | | 4500 | | |
| Mobile | 23 | 80429 | | 61372 | | | 254 | | 550 | 60904 | | | 203532 | |
| | 31 | 264045 | | 9699 | 331 | 8029 | | | | 2125 | | | 237802 | 2592 |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

71

| Monroe County, Rural | 2907 | 59771 | 4784 | | | | | 8423 | 27000 | | 1185 | | 3000 | 102800 |
|---------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|------|--------|-----|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|--------|
| High School | 3 | 1251 | | | | | | 964 | | | 18277 | | | 6408 |
| Montgomery County, Rural | 3322 | 124899 | | | | | | 4814 | | | | | 3000 | 300286 |
| Montgomery | 7191 | 87326 | 90000 | | 153379 | 943 | 152 | 2813 | | | | | | 187330 |
| Morgan County, Rural | 15915 | 69800 | 4866 | | | | | 606 | 9950 | | | | | 191821 |
| High School | 4 | 1899 | | | | | | 1197 | | | 29 | | 3000 | 6129 |
| Albany | | 19700 | | | 21281 | | | 2798 | | | | | | 43779 |
| *Decatur | 1524 | 6300 | | | 5982 | | | 1290 | | | | | | 15046 |
| *Hartsville | | 4700 | | | | | | 2028 | | | | | | 6728 |
| Perry County, Rural | 6851 | 38083 | | | | | | | 450 | | 10 | | | 45494 |
| High School | 743 | 1800 | | | | | | 1075 | | | 132 | | 3000 | 8750 |
| *Marion | 2857 | 5349 | | | | | | 621 | | | 66 | 520 | | 13687 |
| Pickens County, Rural | 393 | 55277 | | | | | | 3983 | 13028 | 8497 | 950 | | | 85049 |
| High School | | 300 | | | | | | 685 | | | 3357 | | 3000 | 8578 |
| Pike County, Rural | | 48070 | 1500 | | | | | 1698 | 1700 | 19065 | 9031 | | | 81064 |
| High School | 4 | | | | | | | 350 | | | 28 | | 3000 | 3382 |
| Troy | 3792 | 13000 | 7231 | 7000 | | | 65 | 1806 | | | 49 | 7445 | | 40838 |
| Randolph County, Rural | | 57846 | 7191 | 6000 | | | | 1185 | 2080 | 22300 | 3000 | | | 100102 |
| High School | 33 | 1147 | | | | | | 980 | | | 107 | | 3000 | 5267 |
| Roanoke | 137 | 6500 | 5085 | | | | | 2318 | | 1000 | 1200 | | | 15665 |
| Russell County, Rural | 2209 | 41657 | | | | | | | | | | | | 44866 |
| Girard | | 9000 | | | | | | 1563 | | | | 1913 | | 12476 |
| Shelby County, Rural | 4536 | 61080 | 2631 | | | | | 1378 | 1000 | | 6000 | | | 78325 |
| High School | 27 | 1900 | | | 1350 | | | 1117 | | | 2169 | | 3000 | 9663 |
| St. Clair County, Rural | 38433 | 68502 | 6078 | 2254 | 1550 | | 450 | 2361 | 4870 | 9375 | 3322 | | | 102105 |
| High School | 691 | | | | | | | 247 | | | 109 | | 3000 | 4047 |
| Sumter County, Rural | 1828 | 61412 | | | | | | 3758 | 600 | 3340 | 700 | | | 71638 |
| High School | 32 | 1200 | | | | | | 412 | | | 426 | 545 | 3000 | 5615 |
| Talladega County, Rural | 13098 | 73706 | 1096 | | | | | | | 20573 | 1773 | | | 112826 |
| High School | | | | | | | | 426 | | | 926 | | 3000 | 4352 |
| State Secondary Agricul. School | 202 | | | | | | | 1633 | 600 | | 1061 | | 5400 | 10405 |
| Sylacauga | 250 | 6415 | | | | | | 740 | | | | | | 7405 |
| Talladega | | 19569 | 500 | | | | | | | | | | | 22353 |
| Tallapoosa County, Rural | 1067 | 63717 | 572 | 89 | | | | 3887 | 6672 | 4464 | 1194 | 2384 | | 81662 |

*1918-19 Receipts.

RECEIPTS—Continued

| NAME OF COUNTY
AND CITY | Balance on hand from
previous year | Public Funds, including
Gen. Fund, Poll Tax,
Bonus Fund and
County Fund | District Taxes | Loans, Bond Sales, War-
rants, Gen'l Prop. Tax
not already specified | Federal and State
Aid for Vocational
Classes | From Sales of
Property, Etc. | Matriculation, Inciden-
tal Fees, Etc. | Supplement by Patrons
for Salaries, Etc. | For Alteration and
Erection of School-
houses | From all Other Sources | Town appropriation, not
District Tax | From State
Appropriation | Total | Overdrafts |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|----------------|--|--|---------------------------------|---|---|---|------------------------|---|-----------------------------|------------|------------|
| High School | 107 | 600 | | | | | 332 | | | 141 | | 3000 | 4180 | |
| Alexander City | | 5502 | 2485 | | | | 4050 | | | 54 | | | 12091 | |
| Tuscaloosa County, Rural | | 117159 | 1506 | | | | 650 | 3368 | 18260 | | 8500 | | 140943 | 17819 |
| Tuscaloosa | | 25653 | | | 60 | | 13210 | | | | | | 65242 | |
| Walker County, Rural | 3 | 109813 | 5764 | 8000 | 4644 | 46 | 5936 | 1977 | 10938 | 1840 | | | 148961 | |
| High School | | 9650 | | | 1422 | | 1195 | | | 1410 | 2500 | 3000 | 16677 | |
| Jasper | | 5523 | | | | | 2931 | | | | | | 10954 | |
| Washington County, Rural | 2772 | 36803 | | 14300 | | 101 | | 2682 | 9300 | 92 | | | 66050 | |
| High School | 122 | 450 | | | | | 398 | | | 69 | | 3000 | 4039 | |
| Wilcox County, Rural | | 39114 | 16677 | 2790 | | | | | | 885 | | | 59478 | 12 |
| High School | | 1100 | | | | | 385 | | | 30 | | 3000 | 4515 | |
| Winston County, Rural | 655 | 37670 | | 1232 | | | | | | | | | 39587 | |
| High School | 1 | 1850 | | | | | 903 | | | 745 | | 3000 | 6499 | |
| Rural Districts | \$265602 | \$4142075 | \$359896 | \$819409 | \$36234 | \$12005 | \$140122 | \$181203 | \$692177 | \$178987 | | | \$6831317 | \$3607 |
| High Schools | \$8126 | \$39428 | | | \$8734 | | \$41882 | | | \$26613 | \$3910 | \$171000 | \$331276 | \$1582 |
| Secondary Agricultural Schools | \$3102 | \$4884 | | | \$12509 | | \$15386 | | | \$12604 | \$4323 | \$40500 | \$93334 | \$26 |
| Totals for Cities | \$30331 | \$1433071 | \$528702 | \$57750 | \$3395 | \$16657 | \$93141 | | | \$49458 | \$136152 | | \$2495245 | \$36548 |
| Grand totals | \$357161 | \$5609458 | \$888598 | \$885139 | \$62872 | \$28672 | \$2290531 | \$181203 | \$692177 | \$267662 | \$144385 | \$211500 | \$50731172 | \$41764 |

DISBURSEMENTS

| NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY | Salaries of County and City Superintendents | Salaries of Assistant Superintendents | Other Expenses of Administration and Supervision | Total Expense of Administration and Supervision | Salaries of Supervisors | Salaries of Supervising Principals | Salaries of Teachers and Principals | Teaching Supplies, etc. | Total Expenses of Instruction |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Autauga County, Rural | \$ 1500 | \$ 199 | \$ 636 | \$ 2335 | | | \$ 30749 | \$ 318 | \$ 31067 |
| High School | | | | | | | 3700 | | |
| Prattville | | | | | | 990 | 6609 | 145 | 7744 |
| Baldwin County, Rural | 2824 | 1351 | 261 | 4236 | 433 | | 77062 | 176 | 77671 |
| Barbour County, Rural | 2033 | | 2200 | 4233 | | | 47422 | 910 | 48332 |
| High School | | | | | | | 2975 | | |
| Eufaula | 2250 | | 200 | 2450 | | 750 | 8910 | 100 | 9760 |
| Bibb County, Rural | 1500 | 290 | 442 | 2232 | | | 50158 | | 50158 |
| Blount County, Rural | 2100 | 1125 | 371 | 3596 | | | 55721 | | 55721 |
| High School | | | | | | | 4571 | | |
| State Secondary Agricultural School | | | 56 | 56 | | 2100 | 3576 | | 5676 |
| Bullock County, Rural | 2000 | 281 | 776 | 3057 | 1102 | | 32247 | 1023 | 34372 |
| Union Springs | 2834 | | 92 | 2926 | | | 9810 | 111 | 9921 |
| Butler County, Rural | 2500 | 310 | 3165 | 5975 | | | 57571 | 1134 | 58695 |
| *Greenville | 1500 | | 25 | 1525 | | | 6075 | 45 | 6120 |
| Calhoun County, Rural | 2550 | 1700 | 1476 | 5726 | | 2150 | 62407 | 275 | 64832 |
| High School | | | | | | | 4234 | | |
| *Anniston | 2400 | | 279 | 2679 | | | 33284 | 34 | 33318 |
| Jacksonville | | | 11 | 11 | | | 7825 | 10 | 7835 |
| Piedmont | | | 49 | 49 | | | 7820 | 49 | 7869 |
| Chambers County, Rural | 1900 | 374 | 1836 | 4110 | | | 105681 | 431 | 106112 |
| High School | | | | | | | 4058 | | |

*1918-19 Disbursements.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-----|-------|
| State Secondary Agricultural School | | | 56 | 56 | 1900 | 2173 | | 3973 |
| Cocoa County, Rural | 1500 | | 1443 | 2943 | 580 | 40000 | 70 | 40650 |
| High School | | | | | | 3870 | | |
| Covington County, Rural | 2000 | 800 | 634 | 3434 | | 60704 | | 60740 |
| High School | | | | | | 4884 | | |
| Andalusia | 2400 | | 108 | 2508 | | 16091 | 187 | 18278 |
| Florida | 1600 | | 74 | 1574 | | 6814 | 39 | 6853 |
| Grenshaw County, Rural | 2100 | 600 | 968 | 3658 | 200 | 65600 | 478 | 66278 |
| High School | | | | | | 3525 | | |
| Cullman County, Rural | 2000 | 1170 | 259 | 3429 | | 67578 | 700 | 68278 |
| High School | | | | | | 7900 | | |
| Cullman | | | 50 | 50 | | 6870 | 350 | 7220 |
| Dale County, Rural | 2000 | | 460 | 2460 | | 52252 | 406 | 52659 |
| Ozark | | | | | | 8410 | | 8410 |
| Dallas County, Rural | 2550 | 1500 | 900 | 4950 | 1113 | 49657 | | 50770 |
| High School | | | | | | 4455 | | |
| Selma | 3357 | | 2356 | 5713 | | 44683 | 500 | 49296 |
| DeKalb County, Rural | 1500 | 600 | 262 | 2362 | | 81133 | 842 | 81976 |
| High School | | | | | | 3225 | | |
| Elmore County, Rural | 1951 | | 1416 | 3867 | 2925 | 61202 | 310 | 64487 |
| High School | | | | | | 3691 | | |
| State Secondary Agricultural School | | | 56 | 56 | 2208 | 7126 | | 9384 |
| Escambia County, Rural | 2383 | 1370 | 1233 | 4986 | | 46627 | | 46627 |
| High School | | | | | | 4355 | | |
| Atmore | 1800 | | 65 | 1565 | | 4815 | 17 | 4832 |
| *Brewton | | | | | | | | |
| Etowah County, Rural | 3900 | | 1838 | 4832 | | 56816 | 753 | 57569 |
| High School | | | | | | 6192 | | |
| Alabama City | 1660 | | | 1660 | | 10792 | 108 | 10900 |
| Attalla | 1200 | | 41 | 1541 | | 5138 | 141 | 5276 |
| Gadsden | 2700 | | | 2700 | 2910 | 35731 | 566 | 36307 |
| Fayette County, Rural | 1500 | | 2989 | 3539 | | 42257 | | 42257 |
| High School | | | | | | 4625 | | |
| Franklin County, Rural | 1635 | 997 | 1292 | 3924 | | 45530 | 277 | 45897 |

•1918-19 Disbursements.

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

| NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY | Salaries of County and City Superintendents | Salaries of Assistant Superintendents | Other Expenses of Administration and Supervision | Total Expense of Administration and Supervision | Salaries of Supervisors | Salaries of Supervising Principals | Salaries of Teachers and Principals | Teaching Supplies, etc. | Total Expenses of Instruction |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| High School | | | | | | | 4310 | | |
| Russellville | | | | | | | 5400 | 75 | 5475 |
| Geneva County, Rural | 2000 | | 1575 | 3575 | 487 | | 65731 | | 66218 |
| High School | | | | | | | 4519 | | |
| Greene County, Rural | 1400 | | 101 | 1501 | 773 | | 25052 | 75 | 25900 |
| Hale County, Rural | 2250 | | 764 | 3014 | 405 | | 32665 | 753 | 33823 |
| Greensboro | | | | | | | 7537 | 38 | 7575 |
| Henry County, Rural | 2000 | | 2012 | 4012 | 308 | | 36722 | | 37030 |
| High School | | | | | | | 4405 | | |
| State Secondary Agricultural School | | | 56 | 56 | | 1917 | 1852 | | 3769 |
| Houston County, Rural | 1200 | 375 | 1090 | 2665 | 180 | | 62703 | 20 | 62903 |
| High School | | | | | | | 3229 | | |
| Dothan | 2750 | | 800 | 3550 | | 960 | 25858 | 1343 | 28161 |
| Jackson County, Rural | 2775 | 720 | 454 | 3949 | | | 68363 | 1005 | 69368 |
| High School | | | | | | | 4995 | | |
| Bridgeport | | | | | | | 4005 | 15 | 4020 |
| Jefferson County, Rural | 5000 | 2220 | 20637 | 27857 | 9093 | 14950 | 351082 | 3094 | 378219 |
| High School | | | | | | | 10443 | | |
| Bessemer | 3000 | | 910 | 3910 | | 9843 | 51357 | 900 | 62100 |
| Birmingham | 5417 | 4375 | 7787 | 17579 | | 23160 | 706010 | 27675 | 756845 |
| Lamar County, Rural | 1575 | 360 | 721 | 2656 | | | 48911 | 16 | 48927 |
| High School | | | | | | | 3881 | | |
| Lauderdale County, Rural | 2600 | 1020 | 2866 | 6486 | 1734 | | 74123 | 40 | 75897 |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

| NAME OF COUNTY AND CITY | Salaries of County and City Superintendents | Salaries of Assistant Superintendents | Other Expenses of Administration and Supervision | Total Expense of Administration and Supervision | Salaries of Supervisors | Salaries of Supervising Principals | Salaries of Teachers and Principals | Teaching Supplies, etc. | Total Expenses of Instruction |
|-------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Morgan County, Rural | 1850 | | 700 | 2550 | | | 90993 | 77 | 91070 |
| High School | | | | | | | 4803 | | |
| Albany | 2200 | | 461 | 2661 | | | 26682 | 593 | 27255 |
| *Decatur | 1665 | | | 1665 | | | 9405 | 267 | 9672 |
| *Hartselle | | | | | | | 4830 | 23 | 4853 |
| Perry County, Rural | 2874 | | 1282 | 4156 | 195 | | 38855 | | 34050 |
| High School | | | | | | | 4962 | | |
| *Marion | | | | | | 1400 | 3596 | 9 | 5005 |
| Pickens County, Rural | 2000 | | 1098 | 3098 | 752 | | 67461 | 421 | 68634 |
| High School | | | | | | | 3798 | | |
| Pike County, Rural | 2400 | | 190 | 2590 | | | 50562 | 1698 | 52260 |
| High School | | | | | | | 3120 | | |
| Troy | 2500 | | 720 | 3220 | | 1350 | 19690 | 768 | 21808 |
| Randolph County, Rural | 1800 | 1108 | 899 | 3807 | | 500 | 59710 | 50 | 60260 |
| High School | | | | | | | 3930 | | |
| Roanoke | 2000 | | 125 | 2125 | | | 11265 | 75 | 11340 |
| Russell County, Rural | 2100 | | 1116 | 3216 | | | 30896 | 361 | 31257 |
| Girard | 1350 | | | 1350 | | | 7920 | 1310 | 9230 |
| Shelby County, Rural | 1800 | | 2134 | 3934 | | | 62892 | 1000 | 63829 |
| High School | | | | | | | 4700 | | |
| St. Clair County, Rural | 2062 | 840 | 777 | 3679 | | | 76332 | 796 | 77128 |
| High School | | | | | | | 3048 | | |
| Sumter County, Rural | 2000 | | 130 | 2130 | | | 64410 | 575 | 64985 |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| High School | 3600 | 1771 | 5871 | 1229 | | 3416 |
| Talladega County, Rural | | | | | | 63256 |
| High School | | | | | | 3765 |
| State Secondary Agricultural School | | 56 | 56 | 2000 | | 6248 |
| Sylacauga | 1000 | | 1690 | | | 4815 |
| Talladega | 2100 | 185 | 2285 | | | 25 |
| Tallapoosa County, Rural | 1900 | 620 | 2420 | 420 | | 17685 |
| High School | | | | | | 52 |
| Alexander City | | | | | | 61073 |
| Tuscaloosa County, Rural | 3600 | | | | | 495 |
| Tuscaloosa | 2700 | 1777 | 6387 | | | 61988 |
| Walker County, Rural | 2525 | 1899 | 7577 | 1939 | | 3335 |
| High School | | | | | | 10240 |
| Jasper | 2000 | | 2690 | | | 75 |
| Washington County, Rural | 1825 | 1146 | 2765 | | | 10315 |
| High School | | | | | | 200 |
| Wilcox County, Rural | 2900 | 837 | 2464 | | | 112282 |
| High School | | | | | | 41198 |
| Winston County, Rural | 1875 | 752 | 2360 | | | 750 |
| High School | | | | | | 45088 |
| | | | | | | 104884 |
| | | | | | | 6589 |
| | | | | | | 8271 |
| | | | | | | 7660 |
| | | | | | | 100 |
| | | | | | | 33282 |
| | | | | | | 2985 |
| | | | | | | 46305 |
| | | | | | | 5050 |
| | | | | | | 36691 |
| | | | | | | 36691 |
| | | | | | | 5050 |
| Rural Districts | \$ 144101 | \$ 24625 | \$ 98399 | \$ 277025 | \$ 33322 | \$ 39263 |
| High Schools | | | | | | \$ 248691 |
| Second Agricultural Schools | | | | | | \$ 18422 |
| Totals for Cities | \$ 72343 | \$ 4875 | \$ 397861 | \$ 384879 | | \$ 48794 |
| Grand totals | \$ 216444 | \$ 39000 | \$ 406664 | \$ 662108 | \$ 33322 | \$ 127721 |
| | | | | | | \$ 95790106 |
| | | | | | | \$ 42683 |
| | | | | | | \$ 1549238 |
| | | | | | | \$ 6030605 |

•1918-19 Disbursements.

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

| NAME OF COUNTY
AND CITY | Transportation | Wages of Janitors and
Other Employees | Fuel, Water, Lights,
Etc. (Operation) | Repairs and Replace-
ments, Etc. | New Buildings,
Grounds, Etc. | New Equipment | Vocational
Agriculture | Other Expenses | Balance on Hand | Total |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------|
| Autauga County, Rural | \$ 3228 | | | | \$ 15583 | \$ 2023 | | | \$ 2043 | 56279 |
| High School | | 120 | 267 | 499 | 21 | 151 | | 242 | 1 | 5001 |
| Prattville | | 380 | 470 | 453 | | | | 200 | | 9247 |
| Baldwin County, Rural | 582 | | | 1451 | 31888 | 2499 | | 3191 | 24975 | 146593 |
| Barbour County, Rural | 1699 | 130 | 343 | 1264 | 1601 | 454 | | 1018 | 9667 | 68741 |
| High School | | 285 | 382 | | | | | 6 | | 3628 |
| Eufaula | | 400 | 300 | 200 | | 200 | | 200 | | 13510 |
| Bibb County, Rural | | | | 132 | 500 | | | 101 | 3536 | 56659 |
| Blount County, Rural | | | 4847 | 161 | 15616 | 1807 | | 1125 | 2268 | 85141 |
| High School | | 220 | 391 | 188 | | 40 | | 4 | | 5414 |
| State Secondary Agricultural School | | 833 | 104 | | | 242 | 1280 | 555 | 1669 | 10415 |
| Bullock County, Rural | 5227 | 72 | 1003 | 898 | 2360 | 290 | | 97 | 4014 | 51390 |
| Union Springs | 210 | 416 | 423 | 426 | 749 | 278 | | 234 | | 15583 |
| Butler County, Rural | | | | | | | | | 1307 | 65977 |
| *Greenville | | 342 | 200 | 235 | | | | 85 | | 8507 |
| Calhoun County, Rural | | 375 | 2956 | 12049 | | 1500 | | | 17035 | 104473 |
| High School | | 136 | 255 | 130 | | 74 | | 377 | | 5206 |
| *Anniston | | 2434 | 1683 | 2368 | | 57 | | 1714 | 1801 | 46054 |
| Jacksonville | | 249 | 843 | 83 | 10 | 818 | | 20 | 499 | 10368 |
| Piedmont | | 270 | 383 | 132 | | 250 | | 861 | 480 | 10294 |
| Chambers County, Rural | 2160 | 1260 | 4500 | 8300 | 29500 | 1700 | | 495 | | 158477 |
| High School | | 90 | 117 | 244 | | 57 | | 162 | 325 | 50553 |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|--------|
| Lanett | 800 | 2000 | 3000 | 4000 | 300 | 2000 | 725 | 25970 |
| Cherokee County, Rural | 1690 | 1555 | 12428 | 13 | 2000 | 418 | 6726 | 68329 |
| High School | 143 | 479 | 544 | | 132 | 263 | 44 | 4670 |
| Chilton County, Rural | 40 | 207 | | | 251 | 624 | 9436 | 60283 |
| High School | 270 | 249 | 460 | | 44 | 358 | 37 | 5508 |
| Choctaw County, Rural | 9 | 267 | 559 | 5143 | 203 | 1511 | 3811 | 51019 |
| High School | 50 | 20 | 160 | 123 | 124 | 50 | 3 | 3380 |
| Clarke County, Rural | 507 | 741 | 922 | 2641 | | | 5085 | 52347 |
| High School | 176 | 83 | 10 | | 128 | 252 | 250 | 5469 |
| State Secondary Agricultural School | 870 | 295 | 167 | | 50 | 220 | 147 | 7915 |
| Clay County, Rural | 1000 | 4000 | 3000 | 7440 | 2000 | 2365 | 4886 | 87572 |
| High School | 94 | 188 | 557 | | 105 | 160 | | 4764 |
| Cleburne County, Rural | 1735 | 47 | 2810 | 246 | 125 | 26 | 32401 | 32401 |
| High School | 78 | 100 | 295 | 10 | 165 | 277 | | 3847 |
| Coffee County, Rural | 325 | 620 | 708 | 10455 | 1500 | 12850 | | 97050 |
| High School | 210 | 230 | 257 | | 148 | 700 | 173 | 6848 |
| Enterprise | 352 | 250 | | 3200 | 98 | | | 9450 |
| Colbert County, Rural | 2452 | | 35018 | 6252 | | 250 | 2526 | 100733 |
| High School | 104 | 120 | | | | 202 | 105 | 3606 |
| Sheffield | 1015 | 850 | 250 | | 500 | 1416 | 272 | 25093 |
| *Tuscumbia | 500 | 550 | 5500 | | 3500 | | | 23015 |
| Conecuh County, Rural | 1313 | 360 | 6779 | 10775 | 5000 | 1875 | | 88116 |
| High School | 135 | 199 | 186 | | 59 | 240 | 4908 | 4908 |
| State Secondary Agricultural School | 574 | 246 | 170 | | 5 | 2383 | 271 | 8375 |
| Coosa County, Rural | | 1454 | 1576 | 16000 | 1884 | 496 | 14 | 65017 |
| High School | 69 | 95 | 10 | 73 | 48 | 185 | 100 | 4251 |
| Covington County, Rural | | | | 2615 | 631 | 6314 | 3350 | 77048 |
| High School | 265 | 115 | 480 | | 141 | 603 | 1 | 6489 |
| Andalusia | 498 | 577 | 470 | 5420 | 980 | 1440 | | 28171 |
| Florida | 372 | 272 | 146 | 1300 | 54 | 1135 | | 11708 |
| Greenshaw County, Rural | 1944 | 2040 | 2380 | 11860 | 3104 | | | 95026 |
| High School | 66 | 182 | 391 | | | | 3619 | 4164 |
| Gulfman County, Rural | | 5312 | 3376 | 37056 | 2606 | | | 124350 |

•1918-19 Disbursements.

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

| NAME OF COUNTY
AND CITY | Transportation | Wages of Janitors and
Other Employees | Fuel, Water, Lights,
Etc. (Operation) | Repairs and Replace-
ments, Etc. | New Buildings,
Grounds, Etc. | New Equipment | Vocational
Agriculture | Other Expenses | Balance on Hand | Total |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------|
| High School | | 600 | 900 | 1590 | | 140 | | 98 | 323 | 11551 |
| Cullman | | 480 | 300 | 50 | 350 | 400 | | 35 | 1875 | 10740 |
| Dale County, Rural | 455 | | 418 | 1151 | 10000 | 4102 | | 42 | 71287 | |
| Ozark | | 225 | 200 | 300 | | | | 175 | 50 | 9360 |
| Dallas County, Rural | | 652 | 680 | 1675 | 954 | | | 1014 | 7281 | 67976 |
| High School | | 75 | 75 | 393 | | 155 | | 475 | 742 | 6370 |
| Selma | | 3729 | 2200 | 2800 | 2500 | 2500 | | 4089 | 2390 | 75517 |
| DeKalb County, Rural | 3000 | 862 | 5213 | 2220 | 11368 | | | 17905 | 94 | 124999 |
| High School | | 94 | 97 | 117 | | 27 | | | 144 | 8704 |
| Elmore County, Rural | | 515 | 2200 | 520 | 5030 | 700 | | 75 | 1816 | 78660 |
| High School | | 238 | 160 | 299 | | 112 | | 1055 | 23 | 5578 |
| State Secondary Agricultural School | | 971 | 647 | 1030 | | 394 | 2599 | 267 | 24 | 15322 |
| Escambia County, Rural | | | | 587 | 34451 | 2295 | | 1625 | 14704 | 105375 |
| High School | | 158 | 86 | 443 | | 98 | | 134 | 90 | 5364 |
| Atmore | | 108 | 308 | 83 | | 78 | 258 | 273 | | 7500 |
| *Brewton | | | | | | | | 4785 | | 4785 |
| Etowah County, Rural | | | 116 | 3453 | 14647 | 198 | | 15328 | 4546 | 100740 |
| High School | | 450 | 1000 | 1943 | | 227 | | 600 | 270 | 10672 |
| Alabama City | | 731 | 294 | | | 151 | | 23 | 616 | 14638 |
| Attalla | | 461 | 405 | 416 | | 151 | | | 507 | 8457 |
| Gadsden | | 2057 | 2326 | 4785 | 125 | 989 | | | | 51189 |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

83

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--|------|--------|-------|---------|
| Fayette County, Rural | 162 | 1000 | 2833 | | 3521 | 600 | | | | 23 | 54035 |
| High School | | 189 | | 231 | | 91 | | | 125 | 470 | 5081 |
| Franklin County, Rural | | 257 | 3221 | 307 | 26964 | 99 | | | | 71 | 80640 |
| High School | | 315 | 415 | | | 95 | | | | 150 | 5285 |
| Russellville | | 450 | 209 | | | | | | 190 | | 6315 |
| Geneva County, Rural | | 563 | | 450 | 20599 | 2576 | | | 2 | 349 | 94562 |
| High School | | 120 | 211 | 149 | | 245 | | 1989 | | 24 | 7257 |
| Greene County, Rural | | 250 | 1300 | 244 | 84 | | | | | 6318 | 35997 |
| Hale County, Rural | | | 353 | 287 | | 346 | | | 96 | 9344 | 47293 |
| Greensboro | | 286 | 287 | 453 | 290 | 30 | | | 83 | 313 | 9317 |
| Henry County, Rural | 693 | 6 | 247 | 6467 | | 15 | | | 435 | 4434 | 53539 |
| High School | | 176 | 290 | 25 | 26 | 79 | | | 269 | 295 | 5545 |
| State Secondary Agricultural School | | 639 | 251 | 2 | | | | 2622 | 125 | 896 | 8330 |
| Houston County, Rural | | | 943 | | 518 | | | | 829 | 5771 | 78629 |
| High School | | 190 | 52 | 185 | | 100 | | | 106 | 108 | 8880 |
| Dothan | | 1572 | 2897 | 1327 | | 1264 | | | 1011 | | 39782 |
| Jackson County, Rural | | 495 | 2251 | 1750 | 11032 | 562 | | | 1277 | 6935 | 98756 |
| High School | 1137 | 365 | 235 | 223 | | 26 | | | 794 | | 6643 |
| Bridgeport | | 180 | 185 | | | 265 | | | | | 4735 |
| Jefferson County, Rural | 24469 | 16544 | 10431 | 27408 | 201411 | 27610 | | | 237424 | 66056 | 1017639 |
| High School | | 1014 | 295 | 7 | | 194 | | 2502 | 53 | 15 | 14523 |
| Bessemer | | 4107 | 3428 | 5485 | 41180 | 1934 | | | 784 | | 122923 |
| Birmingham | | 56042 | 28713 | 23538 | 47909 | 28882 | | | 39808 | 11107 | 1010423 |
| Lamar County, Rural | 324 | 340 | 4850 | 962 | 8200 | 1835 | | | 1655 | 3000 | 71619 |
| High School | | 108 | 273 | 183 | 22 | 22 | | | 72 | 474 | 5635 |
| Lauderdale County, Rural | | | | 3059 | 26914 | 2052 | | | 7607 | 12173 | 134890 |
| High School | | 80 | 144 | 116 | 7 | 182 | | | 104 | 10 | 5463 |
| Florence | | 2923 | 1273 | 2343 | 4533 | | | 1342 | | 295 | 52673 |
| Lawrence County, Rural | 2124 | 50 | 300 | 720 | 23639 | 750 | | | 1450 | 1333 | 84952 |
| High School | | 144 | 141 | 153 | 132 | 87 | | | 97 | | 4794 |
| Lee County, Rural | 8104 | 331 | | | 8839 | | | | | 1085 | 62126 |
| High School | | | 250 | 178 | 100 | 60 | | | 294 | 26 | 8066 |
| Opelika | | 145 | | | | | | 1367 | | 3 | 19018 |
| | | | | | | | | 2944 | | | |

*1918-19 Disbursements.

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

| NAME OF COUNTY
AND CITY | Transportation | Wages of Janitors and
Other Employees | Fuel, Water, Lights,
Etc. (Operation) | Repairs and Replace-
ments, Etc. | New Buildings,
Grounds, Etc. | New Equipment | Vocational
Agriculture | Other Expenses | Balance on Hand | Total |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------|
| Phoenix | 430 | 300 | 200 | | | | | 50 | 2117 | 13290 |
| Limestone County, Rural | 104 | 3786 | 194 | 1566 | 19262 | 2504 | | 550 | 6648 | 96701 |
| High School | | 38 | 80 | 30 | | | | 102 | 83 | 3497 |
| State Secondary Agricultural School | | 237 | 256 | 328 | | 69 | 2998 | 419 | 1141 | 9754 |
| Athens | | 90 | 190 | | | | | | | 6250 |
| Lowndes County, Rural | | | | | | | | | 1121 | 35708 |
| High School | | 127 | 52 | 113 | | 100 | | 134 | 106 | 3394 |
| Macon County, Rural | 1174 | 40 | 387 | 1942 | 2597 | | | 1652 | 399 | 46204 |
| High School | | 16 | 83 | 457 | | 111 | | 420 | | 4654 |
| Tuskegee | | 270 | 35 | 1332 | | 250 | | 80 | 548 | 10230 |
| Madison County, Rural | 15638 | 2767 | 3011 | 36463 | | 11376 | | 2185 | 1385 | 166485 |
| High School | | 180 | 11 | 570 | | 331 | | 267 | | 4889 |
| Huntsville | | 1442 | 3269 | 735 | 224 | | | 649 | 181 | 36181 |
| Marengo County, Rural | | 142 | 796 | 1270 | 1650 | 1200 | | 1647 | 16280 | 92156 |
| High School | | 131 | 286 | 82 | | | | 32 | | 4153 |
| Demopolis | | 540 | 528 | 377 | | 975 | | 35 | | 13363 |
| Marion County, Rural | | 2992 | | | 1220 | | | 1337 | 3633 | 73653 |
| High School | | 125 | 74 | 205 | | 70 | | 200 | 4159 | |
| State Secondary Agricultural School | | 729 | 727 | 316 | | 79 | 2677 | 596 | 357 | 10264 |
| Marshall County, Rural | | | | 2407 | 21000 | 390 | | 1197 | 4405 | 103161 |
| High School | | 140 | 215 | 314 | | 125 | | 296 | | 5450 |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

85

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|--------|
| State Secondary Agricultural School | 1044 | 491 | 445 | 63 | 2949 | 1266 | 2361 | 12551 |
| Mobile County, Rural | 3468 | 2422 | 7471 | 2866 | | 21152 | 917 | 203532 |
| Mobile | | | | | | | | 287892 |
| Monroe County, Rural | 1190 | | 241 | | | 10641 | 5801 | 102855 |
| High School | 150 | 398 | 391 | | | 1024 | | 6408 |
| Montgomery County, Rural | 38799 | 2089 | 2492 | 20987 | | 20246 | 7428 | 300286 |
| Montgomery | 8836 | 2964 | 1916 | 1935 | | 7267 | 21379 | 187330 |
| Morgan County, Rural | 170 | 736 | 533 | 16 | | 1876 | 4161 | 101321 |
| High School | 145 | 308 | 221 | 131 | | 500 | 21 | 6129 |
| Albany | 2143 | 1082 | 137 | 31 | | 803 | 312 | 43779 |
| *Decatur | 432 | 677 | 457 | | | 110 | 2033 | 15046 |
| *Hartselle | 323 | 594 | 127 | 14 | | 282 | 536 | 6728 |
| Perry County, Rural | 387 | | | 100 | | 27 | 5374 | 45494 |
| High School | 207 | 190 | 204 | 204 | | 587 | 486 | 6750 |
| *Marion | 118 | 144 | 157 | 234 | | 1382 | 2437 | 13687 |
| Pickens County, Rural | 552 | 786 | 1143 | 1046 | | | 3790 | 85049 |
| High School | 150 | 265 | 139 | 64 | 1942 | | | |
| Pike County, Rural | 75 | | 765 | 1492 | | 2210 | 10 | 3678 |
| High School | 48 | 84 | 11 | 71 | | 5457 | 5 | 81064 |
| Troy | 966 | 1362 | 1979 | 7753 | | 47 | 1 | 3882 |
| Randolph County, Rural | 676 | 397 | 3543 | 2686 | | 362 | 1199 | 40388 |
| High School | 312 | 200 | 250 | | | 542 | 3050 | 101102 |
| Roanoke | 550 | 900 | 300 | | | 547 | 28 | 5267 |
| Russell County, Rural | | | | 300 | 50 | | | 15665 |
| Girard | 221 | 326 | 196 | | | 96 | 9297 | 44866 |
| Shelby County, Rural | 390 | 950 | 1230 | 107 | | 370 | 77 | 12476 |
| High School | 307 | 174 | 710 | 1579 | | 100 | | 78329 |
| St. Clair County, Rural | 329 | 1006 | 4091 | 89 | 2200 | 1170 | 118 | 9663 |
| High School | 67 | 175 | 45 | 473 | | 637 | 11 | 102105 |
| Sumter County, Rural | 437 | 637 | 1419 | 1068 | | | 712 | 4047 |
| High School | 119 | 125 | 390 | 50 | | 1563 | 4051 | 71633 |
| Talladega County, Rural | | | 60 | 4610 | | 1170 | 18 | 5615 |
| High School | 10898 | 153 | 159 | | | 437 | 18882 | 112526 |
| | | | | | | | | 4624 |

*1918-19 Disbursements.

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

| NAME OF COUNTY
AND CITY | Transportation | Wages of Janitors and
Other Employees | Fuel, Water, Lights,
Etc. (Operation) | Repairs and Replace-
ments, Etc. | New Buildings,
Grounds, Etc. | New Equipment | Vocational
Agriculture | Other Expenses | Balance on Hand | Total |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| State Secondary Agricultural School | | 298 | 282 | 91 | | 454 | 2263 | 718 | | 10405 |
| Sylacauga | | 240 | 200 | 100 | | 100 | | 315 | 10 | 7405 |
| Talladega | | 828 | 250 | 603 | | 1250 | | | | 22353 |
| Tallapoosa County, Rural | 846 | 556 | 1057 | 1778 | 1769 | 757 | | 583 | 9908 | 81662 |
| High School | | 107 | 131 | 383 | | 61 | | 35 | 128 | 4180 |
| Alexander City | | 360 | 550 | 550 | | 262 | | 54 | | 12091 |
| Tuscaloosa County, Rural | 640 | 83 | 2000 | 940 | 16860 | 1400 | | 398 | 3 | 140943 |
| Tuscaloosa | | 2500 | 1350 | 2850 | 5100 | 3675 | | 1129 | | 65242 |
| Walker County, Rural | 354 | 2261 | 5473 | 2133 | 13857 | 5783 | | 3485 | 3999 | 148961 |
| High School | | 800 | 457 | 619 | | 595 | 1932 | 3995 | 8 | 16677 |
| Jasper | | 585 | 251 | 209 | | | | | 249 | 10954 |
| Washington County, Rural | 2909 | | | 1150 | 18753 | | | 2218 | 4963 | 56050 |
| High School | | 128 | 72 | 320 | 37 | 97 | | 219 | 181 | 4039 |
| Wilcox County, Rural | 3699 | | | 160 | 3850 | 400 | | 1600 | | 59478 |
| High School | | 142 | 237 | 590 | | 57 | | 413 | 10 | 6499 |
| Winston County, Rural | | | | | | | | | 6 | 39557 |
| High School | | 142 | 237 | 590 | | 36 | | 434 | 10 | 6499 |
| Rural Districts | \$ 159411 | \$ 38326 | \$ 98868 | \$ 139066 | \$1032548 | \$ 140439 | | \$ 399627 | \$ 363127 | \$6381317 |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

87

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| High Schools | \$ 10824 | \$ 12142 | \$ 10968 | \$ 1306 | \$ 5397 | \$ 11922 | \$ 22284 | \$ 6753 | \$ 381376 |
| Secondary Agricultural Schools | \$ 6197 | \$ 3269 | \$ 2549 | | \$ 1361 | \$ 19090 | \$ 4796 | \$ 5872 | \$ 93334 |
| Total for Cities | \$ 12514 | \$ 161482 | \$ 64389 | \$ 64568 | \$ 123968 | \$ 64813 | \$ 4594 | \$ 78384 | \$ 51226 |
| Grand totals | \$ 171925 | \$ 156329 | \$ 175668 | \$ 225141 | \$ 1157811 | \$ 268910 | \$ 36506 | \$ 500591 | \$ 435978 |

STATE SECONDARY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—Continued

Disbursements

| LOCATION | Salary of president | Salary of other teachers | Wages of janitors, farm superintendents and hands | Insurance | Fuel, water, light, supplies | Salary of secretary-treasurer | Equipment | Vocational agriculture | Repairs and replacement of equipment | Other expenses | Balance on hand | Total |
|--------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Abbeville | \$ 1,916.66 | \$ 1,852.50 | \$ 639.54 | | \$ 220.56 | \$ 56.00 | | \$ 2,621.98 | \$ 2.15 | \$ 125.11 | \$ 896.10 | \$ 8,330.60 |
| Albertville | 2,100.00 | 3,894.00 | 1,046.50 | 330.00 | 490.98 | 56.00 | 68.10 | 2,949.00 | 114.89 | 1,266.18 | 285.65 | 12,551.30 |
| Athens | 1,999.92 | 2,250.00 | 237.50 | 60.00 | 256.04 | 56.00 | 68.67 | 2,997.65 | 268.11 | 419.53 | 1,140.97 | 9,754.39 |
| Blountsville | 2,100.00 | 3,576.00 | 832.75 | | 104.07 | 56.00 | 242.40 | 1,280.33 | | 554.91 | 1,669.51 | 10,415.97 |
| Evergreen | 1,800.00 | 2,173.50 | 574.00 | 165.00 | 246.08 | 56.00 | 5.00 | 2,382.83 | 4.63 | 696.97 | 271.23 | 8,375.24 |
| Hamilton | 1,997.20 | 2,729.50 | 729.00 | 160.46 | 727.10 | 56.00 | 79.06 | 2,677.24 | 155.87 | 595.76 | 357.28 | 10,264.47 |
| Jackson | 1,999.92 | 2,829.94 | 870.00 | 104.95 | 295.37 | 56.00 | 50.00 | 219.76 | 63.83 | 147.12 | 1,277.87 | 7,914.76 |
| Sylacauga | 2,300.00 | 3,943.34 | 297.50 | 36.40 | 281.88 | 56.00 | 454.35 | 2,263.29 | 55.00 | 717.72 | | 10,405.48 |
| Weumpha | 2,208.33 | 7,126.15 | 970.79 | 411.18 | 647.13 | 56.00 | 394.20 | 2,598.48 | 618.42 | 267.45 | 24.09 | 15,322.22 |
| Totals | \$18,422.03 | \$30,374.93 | \$ 6,197.58 | \$ 1,267.99 | \$ 3,269.21 | \$ 504.00 | \$ 1,361.78 | \$19,990.56 | \$ 1,282.90 | \$ 4,790.75 | \$ 5,872.70 | \$93,334.43 |

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS

Receipts

| COUNTIES | Balance from
Previous Year..... | From State
Appropriation.... | From Town or
City..... | From County
Board of
From County | Board of
Revenue..... | From Matricula-
tion Fees..... | From Smith
Votational
Fund—Federal..... | From Smith
Vocational
Fund—State..... | From all
other Sources..... | Total..... | Deficit..... |
|-----------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Autauga | 12 | 3,000 | | 280 | | 1,163 | | | 546 | 5,001 | |
| Barbour | 1 | 3,000 | | | | 466 | | | 120 | 3,587 | 41 |
| Bibb | 229 | 3,000 | | 3,500 | | 1,225 | | | 21 | 7,975 | |
| Blount | | 3,000 | | 1,668 | | 713 | | | 35 | 5,414 | |
| Calhoun | | 3,000 | | 1,160 | | 663 | | | 93 | 4,916 | 290 |
| Chambers | 541 | 3,000 | | 965 | | 547 | | | | 5,053 | |
| Cherokee | 5 | 3,000 | | 300 | | 723 | | | 642 | 4,670 | |
| Chilton | 211 | 3,000 | 275 | 675 | | 1,267 | | | 80 | 5,508 | |
| Choctaw | 138 | 3,000 | | | | 242 | | | | 3,380 | |
| Clarke | 106 | 3,000 | | 1,150 | | 613 | | | 600 | 5,469 | |
| Clay | 53 | 3,000 | | 100 | | 1,044 | | | 354 | 4,551 | 213 |
| Cleburne | | 3,000 | | | | 1,348 | | | 171 | 3,560 | 287 |
| Coffee | 1 | 3,000 | 300 | 500 | 1,349 | 1,348 | | | 350 | 6,848 | |
| Colbert | 58 | 3,000 | | | | 281 | | | 267 | 3,605 | |
| Concuh | 25 | 3,000 | | 1,300 | | 501 | | | 82 | 4,908 | |
| Coosa | 117 | 3,000 | | 640 | | 494 | | | | 4,251 | |
| Covington | 3 | 3,000 | | 625 | | 605 | | | 1,021 | 6,489 | |
| Crenshaw | 215 | 3,000 | 1,235 | 500 | | 416 | | | 33 | 4,164 | |
| Cullman | 24 | 3,000 | | 4,584 | 1,500 | 2,395 | | | 48 | 11,551 | |
| Dallas | 1,044 | 3,000 | | 1,837 | | 489 | | | | 6,370 | |
| DeKalb | 125 | 3,000 | | | | 470 | | | 46 | 3,641 | 63 |
| Elmore | 47 | 3,000 | | 420 | | 819 | | | 1,292 | 5,578 | |
| Escambia | 349 | 3,000 | 100 | 1,200 | | 665 | | | 50 | 5,364 | |
| Etowah | | 3,000 | | 3,750 | | 1,770 | | | 2,152 | 10,672 | |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|------------|----------|-----|
| Fayette | 620 | 3,000 | 250 | 315 | | 892 | | | | 254 | 5,081 | |
| Franklin | 174 | 3,000 | | 790 | | 1,071 | | | | | 5,286 | |
| Geneva | 23 | 3,000 | | 1,150 | | 432 | | 900 | 544 | 1,208 | 7,257 | |
| Henry | 207 | 3,000 | 250 | 1,165 | | 695 | | | | 248 | 5,585 | |
| Houston | 268 | 3,000 | | | | 451 | | | | 71 | 3,889 | 204 |
| Jackson | 6 | 3,000 | 550 | 1,423 | | 1,450 | | 1,006 | | | 6,439 | |
| Jefferson | 45 | 3,000 | | 8,581 | | 320 | | | 745 | 323 | 14,523 | |
| Lamar | 434 | 3,000 | | 600 | 7 | 971 | | | | 23 | 5,035 | |
| Lauderdale | 409 | 3,000 | | 675 | 200 | 698 | | | | 481 | 5,463 | |
| Lawrence | | 3,000 | | 370 | 200 | 609 | | | | 115 | 4,794 | |
| Lee | | 3,000 | | 3,600 | | 532 | | 600 | 678 | 256 | 8,066 | |
| Limestone | 98 | 3,000 | | | | 165 | | | | 234 | 3,497 | |
| Lowndes | | 3,000 | | | | 393 | | | | 1 | 3,894 | |
| Macon | 98 | 3,000 | | 950 | 152 | 393 | | | | 18 | 4,611 | 43 |
| Madison | 335 | 3,000 | 255 | 165 | | 418 | | | | 516 | 4,689 | |
| Marengo | 170 | 3,000 | | 550 | | 369 | | | | 64 | 4,153 | |
| Marion | 78 | 3,000 | 150 | | | 644 | | | | 17 | 3,859 | 370 |
| Marshall | | 3,000 | | 995 | | 1,455 | | | | | 5,450 | |
| Monroe | 3 | 3,000 | | 1,251 | | 964 | | | | 1,185 | 6,403 | |
| Morgan | 4 | 3,000 | | 1,899 | | 1,197 | | | | 29 | 6,129 | |
| Perry | 743 | 3,000 | | 1,900 | | 1,075 | | | | 132 | 6,750 | |
| Pickens | | 3,000 | | 300 | 200 | 635 | | 810 | 476 | 3,157 | 8,578 | |
| Pike | 4 | 3,000 | | | | 350 | | | | 28 | 3,382 | |
| Randolph | 38 | 3,000 | | 1,147 | | 980 | | | | 107 | 5,267 | |
| Shelby | 37 | 3,000 | | 1,800 | | 1,117 | | 900 | 650 | 1,669 | 9,663 | |
| St. Clair | 691 | 3,000 | | | 500 | 247 | | | | 34 | 4,047 | |
| Sumter | 32 | 3,000 | 545 | 1,200 | 75 | 412 | | | | 168 | 5,615 | |
| Talladega | | 3,000 | | | 258 | 426 | | | | 926 | 4,352 | 172 |
| Tallahpoosa | 107 | 3,000 | | 600 | | 332 | | | | 141 | 4,180 | |
| Walker | | 3,000 | | 9,650 | | 1,195 | | 912 | 510 | 1,410 | 16,677 | |
| Washington | 122 | 3,000 | | 450 | | 398 | | | | 89 | 4,039 | |
| Wilcox | | 3,000 | | 1,100 | | 385 | | | | 30 | 4,515 | |
| Winston | | 3,000 | | 1,850 | | 903 | | | | 745 | 6,499 | |
| Totals | \$ 8,126 | \$ 171,000 | \$ 3,910 | \$ 69,438 | \$ 4,441 | \$ 41,832 | \$ 5,128 | \$ 3,606 | \$ 22,172 | \$ 329,693 | \$ 1,588 | |

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS
Disbursements

| | Salaries of Principals..... | Salaries of Other Teachers..... | Wages of Janitors..... | Insurance..... | Fuel, Water, Light, Power, etc..... | New Books for Library..... | Equipment..... | Vocational agriculture..... | Repairs and upkeep..... | New grounds and buildings, alterations..... | Other expenses..... | Balance on hand..... | Total..... |
|----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------------|----------------------|------------|
| Autauga..... | \$ 1,500 | \$ 2,200 | \$ 120 | \$ 136 | \$ 267 | \$ | \$ 151 | \$ | \$ 363 | \$ 21 | \$ 242 | \$ 1 | \$ 5,001 |
| Barbour..... | 1,350 | 1,625 | 285 | | 362 | 26 | 56 | | 45 | | 6 | 245 | 3,628 |
| Bibb..... | 2,410 | 4,736 | 265 | | 178 | | | | | | | | 7,975 |
| Blount..... | 1,734 | 2,837 | 220 | 121 | 391 | | 40 | | 67 | | 4 | | 5,414 |
| Calhoun..... | 1,800 | 2,434 | 136 | 75 | 255 | 27 | 74 | | 55 | | 350 | | 5,206 |
| Chambers..... | 1,650 | 2,408 | 90 | 89 | 117 | | 57 | | 155 | | 162 | 325 | 5,053 |
| Cherokee..... | 1,500 | 1,552 | 143 | 200 | 479 | 13 | 132 | | 344 | 13 | 250 | 44 | 4,670 |
| Chilton..... | 1,550 | 2,440 | 270 | 160 | 249 | | 44 | | 300 | | 358 | 37 | 5,508 |
| Choctaw..... | 1,500 | 1,850 | 50 | 160 | 20 | 50 | 124 | | | 123 | | 3 | 3,380 |
| Clarke..... | 1,500 | 3,070 | 176 | 10 | 83 | | 128 | | | | 252 | 250 | 5,469 |
| Clay..... | 1,450 | 2,210 | 94 | 243 | 188 | | 105 | | 314 | | 160 | | 4,764 |
| Cleburne..... | 1,500 | 1,492 | 78 | | 100 | 5 | 165 | | 225 | 10 | 272 | | 3,847 |
| Coffee..... | 1,620 | 3,510 | 210 | 220 | 230 | | 148 | | 37 | | 700 | 173 | 6,848 |
| Colbert..... | 1,500 | 1,575 | 104 | 108 | | | | | 12 | | 202 | 105 | 3,606 |
| Conseuh..... | 1,500 | 2,320 | 135 | 113 | 199 | 12 | 59 | | 73 | | 228 | 269 | 4,908 |
| Coosa..... | 1,375 | 2,295 | 69 | 10 | 95 | 45 | 48 | | | | 141 | 100 | 4,251 |
| Covington..... | 2,000 | 2,884 | 265 | 161 | 115 | 9 | 141 | | 319 | 73 | 594 | 1 | 6,489 |
| Crenshaw..... | 1,500 | 2,025 | 66 | 257 | 132 | | | | 134 | | | | 4,164 |
| Cullman..... | 2,500 | 5,400 | 600 | 500 | 900 | 20 | 120 | | 1,090 | | 98 | 323 | 11,551 |
| Dallas..... | 1,800 | 2,655 | 75 | 120 | 75 | 10 | 155 | | 273 | | 465 | 742 | 6,370 |
| DeKalb..... | 1,400 | 1,825 | 94 | 102 | 97 | | 27 | | 15 | | 144 | | 3,704 |
| Elmore..... | 1,500 | 2,191 | 238 | 165 | 160 | 40 | 112 | | 134 | | 1,015 | 23 | 5,578 |
| Escambia..... | 2,000 | 2,355 | 158 | 160 | 86 | | 98 | | 283 | | 134 | 96 | 5,364 |
| Etowah..... | 2,000 | 4,182 | 450 | 395 | 1,000 | | 227 | | 1,547 | | 600 | 270 | 10,672 |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

[illegible]

WHITE

| COUNTIES | No. of One-Teacher Schools having | | | No. of Two-Teacher Schools having | | | No. of Three-Teacher Schools having | | | No. of Four-Teacher Schools having | | | No. of Five-Teacher Schools having | | | No. of Six or More Teacher Schools having | | | Total, all White Schools having | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|---|---------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----|
| | Elementary grades only | Both Elem. & H. S. grades | Total | Elementary grades only | Both Elem. & H. S. grades | Total | Elementary grades only | Both Elem. & H. S. grades | Total | Elementary grades only | Both Elem. & H. S. grades | Total | Elementary grades only | Both Elem. & H. S. grades | Total | Elementary grades only | Both Elem. & H. S. grades | Total | Elementary grades only | Both Elem. & H. S. grades | High School grades only | Grand total | |
| Autauga | 13 | 5 | 18 | | 10 | 10 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 14 | 18 | | 32 |
| Baldwin | 48 | 8 | 56 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 53 | 24 | | 77 |
| Barbour | 31 | 13 | 44 | 3 | 8 | 11 | | 4 | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 35 | 27 | | 62 |
| Bibb | 29 | | 29 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 45 | 8 | | 53 |
| Blount | 40 | 2 | 42 | | 21 | 21 | | 12 | 12 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 42 | 39 | | 81 |
| Bullock | 4 | 4 | 8 | | 7 | 7 | | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 16 | | 20 |
| Butler | 20 | 14 | 34 | 2 | 20 | 22 | | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 22 | 42 | | 64 |
| Calhoun | 25 | 8 | 33 | 5 | 11 | 16 | | 6 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | 1 | 33 | 28 | | 61 |
| Chambers | 5 | 14 | 19 | | 21 | 21 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | 6 | 6 | 45 | | 51 |
| Cherokee | 46 | | 46 | 16 | 3 | 19 | 2 | 3 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | 64 | 8 | | 72 |
| Chilton | 20 | 5 | 25 | 20 | 7 | 27 | 2 | 9 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 43 | 31 | | 74 |
| Choctaw | 21 | 18 | 39 | 3 | 10 | 13 | | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 24 | 33 | | 57 |
| Clarke | 34 | 21 | 55 | 1 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 37 | 36 | | 73 |
| Clay | 30 | 6 | 36 | | 25 | 25 | | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 31 | 37 | | 68 |
| Cleburne | 48 | | 48 | 15 | | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 64 | | | 64 |
| Coffee | 21 | 6 | 27 | 12 | 18 | 30 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | 2 | 38 | 36 | | 74 |
| Colbert | 14 | | 14 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 6 | | | | | | | | 22 | 20 | 4 | 46 |
| Concuh | 28 | 4 | 32 | 13 | 6 | 19 | 2 | 3 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 44 | 18 | | 62 |
| Coosa | 29 | 5 | 34 | 6 | 6 | 12 | | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 35 | 17 | | 52 |
| Covington | 58 | | 58 | 9 | 12 | 21 | | 9 | 9 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 68 | 23 | | 91 |
| Crenshaw | 20 | 15 | 35 | 6 | 26 | 32 | | 7 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 26 | 50 | | 76 |
| Cullman | 44 | | 44 | 36 | 4 | 40 | 3 | 10 | 13 | 5 | 7 | 12 | | | | | | | | 88 | 23 | | 111 |
| Dale | 29 | | 29 | 12 | 17 | 29 | | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | 41 | 23 | | 64 |
| Dallas | 9 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 10 | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | 13 | 14 | | 27 |
| DeKalb | 49 | | 49 | 33 | 7 | 40 | 4 | 9 | 13 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 87 | 22 | | 109 |
| Elmore | 18 | 7 | 25 | 8 | 22 | 30 | 2 | 4 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 35 | | 65 |
| Etowah | 47 | 5 | 52 | 7 | 4 | 11 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 64 | 19 | | 83 |
| Flomah | 35 | 8 | 43 | 14 | 13 | 27 | | 5 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 28 | | 79 |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

[illegible]

WHITE

| COUNTIES | Certificates held by teachers in One-Teacher Schools | | | | Certificates held by teachers in Two-Teacher Schools | | | | Certificates held by teachers in Three-Teacher Schools | | | | Certificates held by teachers in Four-Teacher Schools | | | | Certificates held by teachers in Five-Teacher Schools | | | | Certificates held by teachers in Six or more Teacher Schools | | | | TOTALS | | | | | |
|----------|--|-------|--------|-------|--|-------|--------|-------|--|-------|--------|-------|---|-------|--------|-------|---|-------|--------|-------|--|-------|--------|-------|--------|----|----|----|----|----|
| | Life | First | Second | Third | Life | First | Second | Third | Life | First | Second | Third | Life | First | Second | Third | Life | First | Second | Third | Life | First | Second | Third | | | | | | |
| | 5 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | | | | | 1 | 8 | | | 3 | 26 | 15 | 12 | | |
| | 1 | 5 | 30 | 20 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 24 | 55 | 34 | | |
| | 1 | 9 | 16 | 18 | | 5 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 4 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 26 | 28 | 34 | | |
| | 3 | 16 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 10 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 16 | 7 | | 9 | 35 | 47 | 16 | | |
| | 3 | 2 | 18 | 19 | 5 | 5 | 14 | 18 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 19 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 2 | | | | | | | | 17 | 12 | 64 | 62 | | |
| | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 8 | 9 | 18 | 5 | | |
| | 4 | 5 | 12 | 13 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 18 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 24 | 32 | 39 | | |
| | 1 | 8 | 10 | 14 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 3 | | 1 | 2 | 4 | | 13 | 25 | 38 | 36 | | |
| | 2 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 21 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | | | 1 | 4 | 3 | | | | | | 14 | 28 | 18 | 2 | 21 | 59 | 46 | 14 | | |
| | 2 | 13 | 11 | 20 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 20 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 10 | | | | | 6 | 20 | 31 | 50 | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 12 | 10 | 2 | 15 | 14 | 23 | 3 | 3 | 14 | 13 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 25 | 56 | 72 | | |
| | 4 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 2 | | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 4 | 3 | | | 10 | 28 | 25 | 17 | | |
| | 1 | 13 | 23 | 18 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 2 | | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | 5 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 19 | 50 | 40 | | |
| | 2 | 4 | 16 | 14 | 1 | 6 | 26 | 17 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12 | 19 | 17 | | 7 | 15 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2 | 10 | 15 | | 14 | 23 | 23 | | 10 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 4 | | 7 | 40 | 57 | 52 | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 13 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 11 | 9 | 3 | | | | | | | | | 5 | 35 | 33 | 28 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 12 | 4 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | 4 | 20 | 41 | 44 | |
| | 3 | 6 | 10 | 15 | 1 | 5 | 13 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | | | | | 5 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 21 | 53 | 65 | | |
| | 1 | 3 | 22 | 32 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 21 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 9 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | 4 | 2 | | 8 | 19 | 58 | 47 | | |
| | 1 | 3 | 18 | 13 | 3 | 7 | 27 | 27 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 | 34 | 82 | 89 | | |
| | 6 | 18 | 20 | 3 | 6 | 34 | 37 | 3 | 5 | 14 | 17 | 10 | 13 | 12 | 13 | | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | | | | 10 | 14 | 46 | 39 | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 17 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 23 | 23 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | | | | | 11 | 14 | 17 | 10 | | | |
| | 2 | | | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | | | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 11 | 14 | 17 | 10 | | |
| | 3 | | | | 23 | 23 | 2 | 6 | 32 | 40 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 13 | 3 | | 3 | 6 | | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 14 | 23 | 80 | 85 |
| | 1 | 10 | 11 | 3 | 9 | 17 | 28 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 5 | | | | | 5 | | | | 6 | 11 | 1 | | 19 | 50 | 43 | 18 | | |
| | 1 | 6 | 21 | 22 | | 10 | 7 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 83 | 40 | 31 | | |
| | 1 | 4 | 19 | 19 | 2 | 13 | 20 | 19 | 1 | 7 | 10 | 3 | | | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 5 | 29 | 52 | 43 | | |
| | 1 | 4 | 30 | 14 | 2 | 14 | 20 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 37 | 60 | 27 | | |

WHITE

COUNTIES

| | Average Teachers' Salaries in One-Teacher Schools | | Average Teachers' Salaries in Two-Teacher Schools | | Average Teachers' Salaries in Three-Teacher Schools | | Average Teachers' Salaries in Four-Teacher Schools | | Average Teachers' Salaries in Five-Teacher Schools | | Average Teachers' Salaries in Six or More Teacher Schools | | Average Teachers' Salaries in All Schools | | Average Salaries—All Teachers |
|-----------|---|--------|---|--------|---|--------|--|--------|--|--------|---|--------|---|--------|-------------------------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | |
| Autauga | \$ 267 | \$ 340 | \$ 509 | \$ 378 | \$ 436 | \$ 436 | \$ 760 | \$ 569 | \$ 1220 | \$ 525 | \$ 543 | \$ 397 | \$ 543 | \$ 397 | \$ 423 |
| Baldwin | 449 | 439 | 585 | 500 | 784 | 490 | 760 | 569 | 1220 | 545 | 713 | 486 | 713 | 486 | 518 |
| Barbour | 461 | 423 | 486 | 383 | 717 | 407 | 908 | 396 | 1078 | 517 | 630 | 422 | 630 | 422 | 466 |
| Bibb | 443 | 425 | 580 | 425 | 760 | 425 | 760 | 425 | 425 | 1500 | 425 | 441 | 690 | 425 | 441 |
| Blount | 337 | 299 | 364 | 316 | 475 | 367 | 453 | 447 | 573 | 546 | 1088 | 553 | 385 | 363 | 371 |
| Bullock | 428 | 428 | 820 | 657 | 1076 | 541 | — | — | 1575 | 546 | 1088 | 553 | 1088 | 553 | 638 |
| Butler | 469 | 377 | 437 | 378 | 524 | 438 | 660 | 720 | 660 | 720 | 678 | 485 | 659 | 487 | 516 |
| Calhoun | 460 | 450 | 642 | 426 | 830 | 510 | 540 | 1062 | 539 | 667 | 992 | 552 | 992 | 552 | 614 |
| Chambers | 520 | 444 | 675 | 450 | 900 | 460 | 1000 | 460 | 1560 | 667 | 460 | 319 | 460 | 319 | 356 |
| Cherokee | 293 | 310 | 444 | 311 | 766 | 379 | 532 | 300 | 360 | 374 | 365 | 400 | 318 | 275 | 290 |
| Chilton | 290 | 268 | 300 | 274 | 333 | 271 | 350 | 205 | 360 | 374 | 365 | 400 | 318 | 275 | 290 |
| Choctaw | 405 | 379 | 469 | 488 | 560 | 381 | — | — | 1600 | 850 | 1200 | 600 | 711 | 432 | 488 |
| Clarke | 450 | 386 | 696 | 415 | 1000 | 620 | 1100 | 258 | 1600 | 850 | 1200 | 600 | 711 | 432 | 488 |
| Clay | 444 | 402 | 407 | 383 | 610 | 465 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 543 | 444 | 478 |
| Cleburne | 316 | 280 | 398 | 271 | — | — | 465 | 457 | — | — | — | — | 349 | 285 | 300 |
| Coffee | 248 | 318 | 257 | 260 | 432 | 255 | 311 | 350 | 511 | 390 | 1310 | 572 | 356 | 318 | 325 |
| Colbert | 387 | 403 | 417 | 417 | 500 | 500 | 572 | 574 | — | — | — | — | 481 | 478 | 479 |
| Conecuh | — | 319 | 480 | 344 | 805 | 508 | 455 | 455 | 487 | 577 | 724 | 395 | 487 | 395 | 407 |
| Cosa | 316 | 320 | 412 | 415 | 800 | 482 | 1025 | 445 | — | — | — | — | 462 | 391 | 410 |
| Covington | 409 | 364 | 457 | 341 | 530 | 355 | 445 | 286 | — | — | — | — | 1020 | 404 | 468 |
| Crenshaw | 430 | 400 | 450 | 420 | 600 | 480 | — | — | 1200 | 600 | 1500 | 675 | 508 | 450 | 467 |
| Cullman | 265 | 270 | 314 | 252 | 451 | 341 | 625 | 387 | 1000 | 502 | — | — | 395 | 315 | 337 |
| Dale | 470 | 408 | 550 | 475 | 750 | 500 | 750 | 570 | 1000 | 600 | — | — | 592 | 471 | 500 |
| Dallas | 525 | 595 | 765 | 832 | 900 | 680 | 1350 | 718 | — | — | — | — | 978 | 726 | 750 |
| DeKalb | 325 | 280 | 400 | 307 | 480 | 368 | 552 | 463 | 1000 | 523 | 1000 | 494 | 435 | 352 | 352 |
| Elmore | 405 | 475 | 440 | 400 | 512 | 300 | 455 | 300 | — | — | — | — | 520 | 447 | 460 |
| Escambia | 434 | 320 | 532 | 429 | 700 | 435 | 977 | 402 | — | — | — | — | 571 | 363 | 400 |
| Etowah | 363 | 360 | 493 | 406 | 669 | 398 | — | — | 1050 | 455 | — | — | 504 | 400 | 422 |
| Fayette | 330 | 302 | 408 | 359 | 533 | 162 | 170 | 127 | 740 | 322 | — | — | 370 | 323 | 340 |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Franklin | 275 | 282 | 319 | 297 | 400 | 324 | 900 | 363 | 413 | 630 | 431 | 331 | 317 | 321 |
| Geneva | 363 | 326 | 418 | 318 | 401 | 316 | | | 666 | 261 | 704 | 435 | 300 | 337 |
| Greene | | 495 | | 468 | | 465 | | | | 1600 | 747 | 1600 | 528 | 560 |
| Hale | 600 | 417 | 694 | 478 | 1000 | 770 | 1350 | 720 | | | 550 | 510 | 407 | 485 |
| Henry | 428 | 412 | 435 | 328 | 503 | 446 | 798 | 472 | 798 | | | 440 | 300 | 350 |
| Houston | 465 | 459 | 371 | 231 | 552 | 429 | 650 | 420 | | | | 420 | 318 | 347 |
| Jackson | 334 | 247 | 464 | 346 | 729 | 415 | 768 | 578 | | 535 | | 440 | 318 | 347 |
| Jefferson | 639 | 536 | 688 | 593 | 850 | 656 | 936 | 712 | 891 | 698 | 924 | 956 | 638 | 684 |
| Lamar | 313 | 316 | 345 | 319 | 487 | 299 | 670 | 477 | 1000 | 440 | 1200 | 630 | 391 | 345 |
| Lauderdale | 347 | 426 | 520 | 478 | 735 | 534 | 749 | 590 | | | | 524 | 491 | 500 |
| Lawrence | 244 | 303 | 337 | 361 | 452 | 351 | 470 | 402 | 569 | 335 | 687 | 350 | 338 | 341 |
| Lee | | 419 | | 459 | | 696 | | 684 | 654 | | | | 540 | 540 |
| Limestone | | 357 | 579 | 380 | 554 | 525 | 790 | 450 | | | | 607 | 422 | 447 |
| Lowndes | 600 | 382 | 640 | 579 | 1000 | 600 | | | | | | 704 | 451 | 477 |
| Macon | | 538 | | 638 | | 675 | 1000 | 585 | | | | 1000 | 590 | 601 |
| Madison | 390 | 393 | 614 | 482 | 701 | 493 | 852 | 464 | 1088 | 507 | 955 | 723 | 479 | 540 |
| Marengo | 597 | 528 | 903 | 518 | 917 | 600 | | 731 | 1100 | 616 | | 803 | 547 | 575 |
| Marion | 189 | 186 | 239 | 152 | | | 233 | 225 | 356 | 323 | 644 | 492 | 250 | 217 |
| Marshall | 382 | 373 | 398 | 330 | 326 | 298 | 800 | 360 | | | 600 | 473 | 409 | 358 |
| Mobile | | 480 | 577 | 567 | 782 | 567 | | 650 | 852 | 570 | 1004 | 678 | 817 | 608 |
| Monroe | 416 | 373 | 565 | 421 | 366 | 418 | | 675 | | | 764 | 400 | 578 | 409 |
| Montgomery | | 634 | 690 | 690 | | 708 | | 714 | | | 1603 | 826 | 1472 | 734 |
| Morgan | 467 | 450 | 652 | 427 | 700 | 501 | | | 1100 | 542 | 1100 | 600 | 650 | 500 |
| Perry | 496 | 425 | | 437 | | | 1000 | 566 | | | 1800 | 700 | 797 | 466 |
| Pickens | | 418 | 382 | 470 | 340 | 224 | | | 1225 | 340 | 1400 | 572 | 714 | 395 |
| Pike | 524 | 483 | 666 | 484 | 700 | 498 | | 621 | | | | 599 | 496 | 526 |
| Randolph | 300 | 335 | 400 | 350 | 410 | 386 | 500 | 355 | 500 | 357 | | 398 | 359 | 370 |
| Russell | 737 | 605 | 1066 | 671 | 1690 | 697 | | | | 769 | | 1016 | 661 | 718 |
| Shelby | 432 | 391 | 483 | 339 | 720 | 360 | 552 | 380 | 552 | 395 | | 519 | 371 | 410 |
| St. Clair | 375 | 335 | 513 | 377 | 706 | 419 | 929 | 477 | 943 | 403 | 1133 | 653 | 402 | 465 |
| Sumter | | 630 | | 687 | 1125 | 791 | | 671 | | | | 1150 | 692 | 713 |
| Talladega | 478 | 376 | 644 | 418 | 803 | 489 | | 588 | 1613 | 585 | 1200 | 825 | 351 | 534 |
| Tallapoosa | 386 | 355 | 551 | 321 | 683 | 385 | | | | | | 810 | 633 | 520 |
| Tuscaloosa | 544 | 505 | 585 | 373 | 1141 | 413 | 851 | 332 | 1434 | 390 | 1409 | 509 | 858 | 424 |
| Walker | 367 | 291 | 474 | 341 | 430 | 374 | 574 | 328 | 678 | 361 | 772 | 385 | 489 | 352 |
| Washington | 385 | 303 | | 414 | 750 | 560 | | 520 | | | | 445 | 379 | 384 |
| Wilcox | 377 | 428 | 823 | 538 | 900 | 582 | 1413 | 533 | | | | 917 | 553 | 602 |
| Winston | 334 | 254 | 385 | 296 | 406 | 341 | | | | | | 362 | 278 | 305 |
| Totals | \$ 408 | \$ 391 | \$ 517 | \$ 417 | \$ 686 | \$ 462 | \$ 735 | \$ 483 | \$ 911 | \$ 501 | \$ 1112 | \$ 630 | \$ 433 | \$ 463 |

WHITE

| COUNTIES | No. of Members Ala. T. R. Circle | | | | | Number of School-houses Deeded to | | | | Value of Buildings, Sites, Furniture and Equipment | | | | Number of Seatings | | | | Libraries | | | Pupils Completing 7th Grade | | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------|--------|-------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------|--|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------|-----------|--------|-------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| | Total | Private Owner | District | County | State | Total | Buildings and Sites | Furniture | Teaching Equipment | Total | Double Desks | Single Desks | Other Seatings | Total | Number of Libraries | Number of Volumes | Value | Male | Female | Total | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Autauga | 53 | 20 | 10 | 2 | 32 | \$ 35,125 | \$ 6964 | \$ 544 | \$ 42633 | 322 | 1071 | 300 | 1693 | 21 | 1740 | \$1053 | 10 | 20 | 30 | | | | |
| Baldwin | 98 | 57 | 2 | 24 | 83 | 175200 | 27590 | 3480 | 206270 | 743 | 3208 | 589 | 4540 | 53 | 7675 | 5027 | 90 | 110 | 200 | | | | |
| Barbour | 43 | 23 | 18 | 14 | 55 | 65225 | 14497 | 552 | 89274 | 639 | 434 | 850 | 1923 | 33 | 3010 | 1094 | 65 | 69 | 134 | | | | |
| Bibb | 52 | 27 | 15 | 11 | 53 | 117000 | 20310 | 1880 | 139190 | 930 | 2700 | 700 | 4330 | 51 | 4914 | 2287 | 60 | 51 | 111 | | | | |
| Blount | 122 | 47 | 37 | 7 | 81 | 91000 | 17500 | 2275 | 110775 | 1625 | 923 | 3425 | 5973 | 10 | 625 | 290 | 35 | 39 | 74 | | | | |
| Bullock | 40 | 7 | 13 | 20 | 26 | 26175 | 2725 | 417 | 29317 | 131 | 484 | 15 | 630 | 15 | 1273 | 832 | 15 | 18 | 33 | | | | |
| Butler | 24 | 7 | 20 | 21 | 72 | 66600 | 9311 | 908 | 76819 | 774 | 884 | 2752 | 4410 | 21 | 1552 | 815 | 104 | 163 | 267 | | | | |
| Calhoun | 112 | 42 | 8 | 11 | 61 | 82950 | 27161 | 1924 | 112035 | 1596 | 998 | 2202 | 4796 | 31 | 1853 | 1144 | 63 | 88 | 151 | | | | |
| Chambers | 81 | 51 | 5 | 10 | 51 | 226000 | 56500 | 3850 | 266350 | 775 | 2645 | 130 | 3550 | 121 | 8980 | 4000 | 111 | 160 | 271 | | | | |
| Cherokee | 97 | 51 | 29 | 12 | 72 | 82600 | 11040 | 865 | 95505 | 1344 | 396 | 3162 | 4902 | 32 | 2218 | 1412 | 23 | 48 | 71 | | | | |
| Chilton | 144 | 23 | 39 | 12 | 74 | 90440 | 12186 | 784 | 108410 | 1087 | 597 | 3585 | 5269 | 36 | 1944 | 960 | 85 | 113 | 198 | | | | |
| Choctaw | 35 | 38 | 2 | 17 | 57 | 49280 | 6026 | 977 | 56283 | 491 | 459 | 2063 | 3013 | 24 | 1429 | 888 | 42 | 45 | 87 | | | | |
| Clarke | 31 | 7 | 29 | 6 | 73 | 78827 | 6129 | 1089 | 88845 | 633 | 873 | 912 | 2418 | 64 | 3358 | 1544 | 64 | 72 | 136 | | | | |
| Clay | 66 | 48 | 20 | 68 | 145 | 145400 | 33700 | 2780 | 181800 | 1054 | 1355 | 1210 | 3619 | 31 | 1415 | 1110 | 122 | 143 | 265 | | | | |
| Cleburne | 53 | 31 | 25 | 8 | 64 | 92500 | 6420 | 3882 | 102802 | 1968 | 150 | 2118 | 4236 | 10 | 535 | 250 | 31 | 3 | 34 | | | | |
| Coffee | 84 | 31 | 14 | 7 | 75 | 98150 | 15999 | 1220 | 115369 | 1571 | 1363 | 3908 | 5842 | 15 | 1091 | 641 | 48 | 38 | 86 | | | | |
| Colbert | 112 | 40 | 2 | 6 | 14 | 71525 | 8230 | 1637 | 81392 | 745 | 1827 | 2315 | 5033 | 26 | 2996 | 2089 | 21 | 33 | 54 | | | | |
| Concuch | 147 | 37 | 15 | 9 | 9 | 70976 | 9531 | 979 | 81536 | 942 | 1876 | 2315 | 5033 | 26 | 1876 | 1372 | 47 | 62 | 109 | | | | |
| Coosa | 78 | 37 | 15 | 9 | 9 | 82125 | 9050 | 770 | 91945 | 190 | 1402 | 1592 | 3184 | 26 | 1411 | 1764 | 40 | 46 | 86 | | | | |
| Covington | 147 | 2 | 9 | 20 | 106 | 12612 | 130 | 47 | 10839 | 70 | * | * | 70 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crenshaw | 35 | 33 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 127000 | 20000 | 786 | 153786 | 1250 | 2300 | 250 | 3800 | 19 | 860 | 950 | 140 | 165 | 305 | | | | |
| Cullman | 218 | 55 | 41 | 15 | 111 | 146380 | 19421 | 894 | 166695 | 2890 | 1071 | 2403 | 6364 | 18 | 3933 | 1980 | 70 | 65 | 135 | | | | |
| Dale | 109 | 38 | 28 | 1 | 87 | 105000 | 12000 | 2200 | 119200 | 2070 | 615 | 360 | 3045 | 46 | 3080 | 1050 | 122 | 161 | 283 | | | | |
| Dallas | 52 | 7 | 5 | 14 | 27 | 39485 | 6598 | 1107 | 47190 | 267 | 474 | 819 | 1560 | 21 | 3467 | 1847 | 30 | 26 | 56 | | | | |
| DeKalb | 96 | 48 | 9 | 43 | 113 | 211835 | 26685 | 3060 | 241580 | 2143 | 1853 | 5959 | 9955 | 20 | 2224 | 1105 | 60 | 57 | 117 | | | | |
| Elmore | 105 | 49 | 15 | 1 | 67 | 152600 | 17000 | 3137 | 173637 | 518 | 3073 | 723 | 4314 | 32 | 2407 | 1143 | 77 | 100 | 177 | | | | |
| Escambia | 52 | 48 | 2 | 6 | 15 | 97010 | 17833 | 1991 | 118834 | 772 | 1831 | 2603 | 5206 | 39 | 3244 | 1488 | 28 | 54 | 82 | | | | |
| Etowah | 46 | 1 | 16 | 17 | 79 | 103300 | 14675 | 117975 | 1929 | 989 | 875 | 2603 | 5206 | 39 | 3244 | 1488 | 28 | 54 | 82 | | | | |
| Fayette | 118 | 26 | 25 | 27 | 78 | 49000 | 7109 | 405 | 54514 | 725 | 865 | 875 | 2603 | 19 | 2160 | 872 | 41 | 49 | 90 | | | | |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

101

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------|------|-----|------|-----|-------|----------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|--------|--------|------|--------|-------|------|------|------|
| Franklin | 130 | 59 | | 21 | 14 | 75 | 54800 | 6791 | 282 | 61873 | 1294 | 326 | 2849 | 4469 | 32 | 1917 | 1025 | 35 | 46 | 81 |
| Geneva | 131 | 38 | | 26 | | 64 | 171100 | 12798 | 1130 | 185028 | 1356 | 2361 | 885 | 4602 | 13 | 872 | 525 | 47 | 58 | 105 |
| Greene | 33 | 2 | | 19 | 2 | 23 | 32000 | 2200 | 575 | 34475 | 174 | 194 | 175 | 543 | 8 | 570 | 395 | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| Hale | 4 | 14 | 2 | 5 | 15 | 36 | 22929 | 4113 | 1041 | 28083 | 320 | 308 | 810 | 1438 | 10 | 988 | 660 | 25 | 20 | 45 |
| Henry | | 22 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 47 | 59025 | 9956 | 619 | 68609 | 602 | 1203 | 372 | 2177 | 18 | 1190 | 586 | 22 | 24 | 46 |
| Houston | 23 | 21 | | 38 | 9 | 68 | 70670 | 16650 | 25 | 87345 | 1300 | 491 | 2747 | 4538 | 27 | 2168 | 985 | 116 | 165 | 281 |
| Jackson | 105 | 27 | 7 | 38 | 42 | 114 | 130845 | 15612 | 382 | 146839 | 840 | 2009 | 2089 | 4938 | 22 | 1114 | 661 | 45 | 51 | 96 |
| Jefferson | 430 | 45 | 16 | 21 | 47 | 129 | 866370 | 77390 | 19934 | 964194 | 2972 | 9474 | | 12446 | 104 | 18153 | 11170 | 330 | 401 | 731 |
| Lamar | 114 | 40 | | 28 | 11 | 79 | 63300 | 8955 | 787 | 73042 | 894 | 984 | 2130 | 4008 | 39 | 2841 | 1421 | 49 | 100 | 149 |
| Lauderdale | 134 | 60 | | 11 | 8 | 79 | 193800 | 18400 | 2170 | 124370 | 147 | 4035 | 1160 | 5332 | 67 | 4840 | 2010 | 106 | 112 | 218 |
| Lawrence | 72 | 42 | 3 | 21 | 11 | 77 | 109400 | 12660 | 1421 | 123481 | 1350 | 850 | 2015 | 4215 | 49 | 2993 | 2815 | 39 | 56 | 95 |
| Lee | 55 | 21 | 4 | 7 | 39 | 59725 | 7030 | 548 | 67553 | 309 | 815 | 204 | | 1328 | 29 | 2194 | 1492 | 27 | 38 | 65 |
| Limestone | 65 | 57 | | 9 | | 66 | 246100 | 22730 | | 269130 | 855 | 2670 | | 3525 | 50 | 1500 | 700 | 86 | 78 | 164 |
| Lowndes | | 10 | | | 26 | 36 | 27900 | 8610 | 65 | 31575 | * | | | | 3 | * | * | 15 | 16 | 31 |
| Macon | 39 | 15 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 27 | 27950 | 4203 | 658 | 32811 | 432 | 148 | 700 | 1280 | 17 | 1712 | 965 | 8 | 10 | 18 |
| Madison | 142 | 37 | | 9 | 8 | 54 | 332600 | 25857 | 3732 | 362189 | 1180 | 3203 | 518 | 4901 | 40 | 5019 | 2482 | 39 | 62 | 101 |
| Marengo | 41 | 34 | | 14 | 15 | 63 | 77450 | 8540 | 639 | 86679 | 769 | 458 | 1105 | 2332 | 35 | 2949 | 2047 | 38 | 52 | 90 |
| Marion | 165 | 55 | 1 | 4 | 31 | 91 | 160300 | 10659 | 1710 | 172669 | 910 | 988 | 9637 | 11535 | 23 | 366 | 255 | 79 | 53 | 132 |
| Marshall | 68 | 35 | 7 | 21 | 23 | 86 | 123355 | 21117 | 2309 | 148781 | 2224 | 1146 | 5236 | 8606 | 38 | 1492 | 1396 | 96 | 118 | 214 |
| Mobile | 112 | 1 | 40 | | 10 | 51 | 280000 | 35500 | 1925 | 317425 | 569 | 4150 | 85 | 4804 | 32 | 4762 | 2115 | 115 | 117 | 232 |
| Monroe | | 43 | | 24 | 4 | 71 | 130800 | 20000 | 2400 | 153200 | 1514 | 775 | | 2289 | 24 | 1536 | 900 | 80 | 110 | 190 |
| Montgomery | 67 | 12 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 24 | 203625 | 32178 | 6021 | 241824 | 93 | 2727 | 1374 | 4194 | 24 | 4491 | 2782 | 80 | 101 | 181 |
| Morgan | | 31 | 8 | 28 | 8 | 70 | 59195 | 6316 | 306 | 65817 | 876 | 6 | 2617 | 3499 | 8 | 285 | 250 | 25 | 32 | 57 |
| Perry | | 15 | | 16 | 7 | 38 | 31350 | 4597 | 662 | 36609 | 455 | 262 | 631 | 1348 | 21 | 2176 | 1111 | 25 | 40 | 65 |
| Pickens | 83 | 35 | | 31 | 1 | 67 | 129590 | 11721 | 2883 | 141534 | 980 | 1189 | 2972 | 5141 | 42 | 2574 | 2265 | 47 | 72 | 119 |
| Pike | 94 | 31 | 4 | 24 | 2 | 61 | 85550 | 12225 | 950 | 98725 | 953 | 1225 | 165 | 2343 | 30 | 1240 | 728 | 38 | 45 | 83 |
| Randolph | 140 | 45 | 1 | 19 | 1 | 66 | 63000 | 7400 | 125 | 70525 | 235 | 1450 | 1090 | 2775 | 47 | 1880 | 940 | 197 | 197 | 394 |
| Russell | 34 | 18 | 4 | 1 | 24 | 31350 | 2967 | 596 | 35913 | 154 | 375 | 697 | 1226 | 17 | 1318 | 701 | 25 | 19 | 44 | 84 |
| Shelby | 138 | 32 | 1 | 30 | 13 | 76 | 56710 | 10020 | 1046 | 67776 | 1996 | 546 | 2350 | 4892 | 22 | 1041 | 1175 | 58 | 71 | 129 |
| St. Clair | 144 | 25 | | 46 | 4 | 75 | 174425 | 20315 | 2438 | 197179 | 1103 | 2290 | 6207 | 9600 | 35 | 2954 | 1818 | 56 | 115 | 174 |
| Sumter | 63 | 14 | | 15 | 3 | 32 | 81200 | 9138 | 76 | 90414 | 298 | 966 | 1690 | 2954 | 18 | 1394 | 815 | 63 | 77 | 140 |
| Talladega | 105 | 25 | 3 | 4 | 23 | 55 | 118355 | 14155 | 973 | 133513 | 860 | 1823 | 1222 | 3905 | 16 | 862 | 448 | 37 | 44 | 81 |
| Tallahatchie | 40 | 37 | | 26 | 8 | 71 | 115703 | 10212 | 1066 | 126981 | 864 | 1271 | 1100 | 3235 | 14 | 913 | 862 | 66 | 74 | 140 |
| Tuscaloosa | 177 | 28 | 2 | 39 | 27 | 96 | 101040 | 11759 | 1960 | 114759 | 884 | 1987 | 5828 | 8699 | 80 | 5924 | 2860 | 384 | 368 | 752 |
| Walker | 85 | 35 | 5 | 24 | 36 | 100 | 181650 | 25215 | 3423 | 209288 | 1400 | 3865 | 6050 | 11315 | 43 | 3558 | 2001 | 130 | 195 | 325 |
| Washington | 1 | 29 | | 14 | 16 | 59 | 30604 | 6270 | | 36874 | 353 | 738 | 1528 | 2619 | 12 | 933 | 674 | 9 | 11 | 20 |
| Wilcox | | 12 | | 19 | 10 | 41 | 48500 | 5000 | 750 | 54250 | 410 | 525 | | 935 | 15 | 1110 | 120 | | | |
| Winston | | 41 | 3 | 14 | 10 | 68 | 42930 | 2100 | 550 | 45580 | 723 | 247 | 1700 | 2670 | | | | 31 | 38 | 69 |
| Total | 5183 | 2136 | 148 | 1196 | 776 | 4256 | 87583986 | 9667179 | 8110667 | 8661832 | 62842 | 94296 | 115458 | 272596 | 2043 | 164886 | 94291 | 4389 | 5229 | 9613 |

*No report

WHITE

| COUNTIES | AVERAGE LENGTH OF TERM IN: | | | | | | | NUMBER OF VISITS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT AND ASSISTANTS TO: | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| | One-Teacher Schools | Two-Teacher Schools | Three-Teacher Schools | Four-Teacher Schools | Five-Teacher Schools | Six or More Teacher Schools | All Schools | One-Teacher Schools | Two-Teacher Schools | Three-Teacher Schools | Four-Teacher Schools | Five-Teacher Schools | Six or More Teacher Schools | All Schools |
| Autauga | 110 | 128 | 127 | | | 140 | 118 | 6 | 4 | 70 | | | 5 | 25 |
| Baldwin | 123 | 146 | 154 | 153 | | 147 | 130 | 34 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 5 | 12 | 87 |
| Barbour | 151 | 153 | 158 | 165 | | 176 | 152 | 181 | 61 | 28 | 8 | | 23 | 301 |
| Bibb | 135 | 146 | 176 | | 170 | 180 | 148 | 36 | 15 | 11 | | 5 | 13 | 79 |
| Blount | 101 | 106 | 121 | 136 | 160 | | 109 | 51 | 39 | 18 | 20 | 4 | | 142 |
| Bullock | 153 | 171 | 163 | | | 173 | 162 | 26 | 36 | 15 | | | 3 | 80 |
| Butler | 108 | 115 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 156 | 114 | 42 | 25 | 5 | | | 3 | 75 |
| Calhoun | 120 | 126 | 148 | 167 | 170 | 180 | 129 | 80 | 35 | 18 | 8 | 10 | 3 | 154 |
| Chambers | 155 | 160 | 160 | 165 | | 180 | 165 | 43 | 49 | 9 | 5 | | 33 | 139 |
| Cherokee | 90 | 99 | 138 | 121 | | | 97 | 49 | 19 | 8 | 3 | | | 78 |
| Chilton | 106 | 115 | 136 | 118 | 171 | | 111 | 47 | 61 | 11 | 3 | 3 | | 125 |
| Choctaw | 120 | 140 | 140 | | | | 125 | 30 | 31 | 9 | | | | 70 |
| Clarke | 65 | 147 | 172 | 175 | 180 | 180 | 90 | 86 | 28 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 127 |
| Clay | 123 | 123 | 128 | | | 175 | 124 | 54 | 37 | 10 | | | 3 | 104 |
| Cleburne | 93 | 93 | | 93 | | | 93 | 10 | 5 | | | | | 15 |
| Coffee | 79 | 93 | 110 | 100 | 155 | 174 | 96 | 91 | 267 | 114 | 8 | 27 | | 507 |
| Colbert | 100 | 110 | 120 | 120 | | | 111 | 28 | 88 | 56 | 47 | | | 219 |
| Conecuh | 120 | 120 | 120 | 140 | 180 | 180 | 122 | 63 | 82 | 34 | 5 | | 5 | 189 |
| Coosa | 109 | 135 | 146 | 156 | | 145 | 120 | 53 | 41 | 24 | 5 | | 8 | 132 |
| Covington | 100 | 98 | 114 | 170 | | 177 | 103 | 139 | 64 | 41 | 10 | | 14 | 268 |
| Crenshaw | 112 | 116 | 120 | | 160 | 180 | 116 | 42 | 54 | 12 | | 2 | 2 | 112 |
| Cullman | 73 | 81 | 113 | 116 | 151 | | 100 | 47 | 30 | 20 | 7 | 3 | | 107 |
| Dale | 137 | 137 | 145 | 145 | 170 | | 137 | 58 | 108 | 10 | | 1 | | 167 |
| Dallas | 155 | 172 | 169 | 167 | | | 164 | 93 | 84 | 60 | 62 | | | 299 |
| DeKalb | 95 | 106 | 120 | 145 | 170 | 175 | 106 | 37 | 39 | 17 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 102 |
| Elmore | 139 | 140 | 140 | 150 | 160 | 170 | 119 | 30 | 75 | 21 | | | 3 | 134 |
| Escambia | 106 | 131 | 145 | 155 | | | 111 | 111 | 42 | 9 | 22 | 12 | | 196 |
| Etowah | 110 | 133 | 136 | | 169 | 138 | 122 | 25 | 16 | 9 | | | 2 | 52 |
| Payette | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 46 | 26 | 4 | | | 3 | 84 |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

103

| | 79 | 93 | 102 | 128 | 137 | 180 | 89 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 62 |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Franklin | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 18 | 59 | 19 | | | | 96 |
| Geneva | 155 | 155 | 160 | | | 180 | 156 | 76 | 6 | 3 | | | 4 | 89 |
| Greene | 145 | 148 | 152 | 152 | | | 146 | 17 | 17 | 6 | | | | 40 |
| Hale | 119 | 136 | 134 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 134 | 55 | 87 | 6 | 12 | | | 160 |
| Henry | 130 | 130 | 175 | 170 | | | 133 | 21 | 44 | 3 | 1 | | | 69 |
| Houston | 90 | 112 | 146 | 162 | 160 | | 99 | 60 | 20 | 10 | 6 | 7 | | 103 |
| Jackson | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 284 | 341 | 326 | 521 | 107 | 566 | 2145 |
| Jefferson | 98 | 107 | 97 | 134 | 160 | 180 | 103 | 56 | 40 | 14 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 120 |
| Lamar | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | | | 120 | 30 | 18 | 6 | 6 | | | 60 |
| Lauderdale | 80 | 96 | 122 | 180 | 157 | 160 | 92 | 65 | 45 | 24 | | 6 | 2 | 142 |
| Lawrence | 135 | 155 | 175 | 175 | 180 | | 147 | 59 | 18 | 48 | 9 | 2 | | 136 |
| Lee | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | | | 140 | 25 | 20 | 18 | 6 | | | 69 |
| Limestone | 138 | 150 | 162 | | | | 142 | 6 | 17 | 4 | | | | 27 |
| Lowndes | 162 | 162 | 162 | 162 | | | 162 | 49 | 39 | 8 | | | | 99 |
| Macon | 103 | 130 | 143 | 149 | 146 | 160 | 128 | 31 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 44 | 52 | 199 |
| Madison | 147 | 153 | 172 | 176 | 176 | | 151 | 13 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 5 | | 32 |
| Marengo | 120 | 120 | | 120 | 120 | 170 | 121 | 25 | 44 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 95 |
| Marion | 110 | 110 | 110 | 160 | | 180 | 114 | 83 | 61 | 18 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 174 |
| Marshall | 147 | 168 | 171 | 173 | 174 | 171 | 160 | 81 | 98 | 72 | 99 | 79 | 265 | 684 |
| Mobile | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 80 | 18 | 7 | | 11 | 256 |
| Monroe | 161 | 172 | 166 | 166 | | 170 | 170 | 100 | 153 | 71 | 32 | 4 | 87 | 448 |
| Montgomery | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 170 | 170 | 7 | 43 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 67 |
| Morgan | 121 | 137 | | 156 | | 168 | 128 | 20 | 16 | | 3 | | | 39 |
| Perry | 94 | 106 | 120 | | 120 | 148 | 103 | 63 | 100 | 2 | | 12 | 26 | 203 |
| Pickens | 140 | 140 | 140 | 180 | | | 141 | 38 | 15 | 31 | 2 | | | 86 |
| Pike | 115 | 120 | 122 | 125 | 125 | | 119 | 30 | 34 | 18 | 8 | 5 | | 95 |
| Randolph | 160 | 160 | 180 | | | | 162 | 29 | 21 | 3 | | 3 | | 56 |
| Russell | 117 | 127 | 154 | 148 | 175 | | 127 | 30 | 39 | 5 | 8 | 5 | | 87 |
| Shelby | 95 | 119 | 133 | 164 | 187 | 165 | 112 | 51 | 34 | 34 | 15 | 3 | 22 | 159 |
| St. Clair | 178 | 175 | 178 | 170 | 172 | 176 | 174 | 26 | 22 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 63 |
| Sumter | 117 | 141 | 153 | 152 | 157 | 162 | 130 | 57 | 41 | 33 | 4 | 24 | 15 | 174 |
| Talladega | 113 | 130 | 136 | | 178 | 166 | 123 | 52 | 24 | 22 | | 1 | 8 | 107 |
| Tallahpoosa | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 112 | 110 | 50 | 54 | 36 | 12 | 16 | 14 | 182 |
| Tuscaloosa | 100 | 122 | 131 | 120 | 177 | 168 | 118 | 50 | 66 | 63 | 5 | 39 | 59 | 272 |
| Walker | 100 | 129 | 159 | 150 | | | 110 | 64 | 40 | 5 | | | | 118 |
| Washington | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | | | 141 | 30 | 50 | 20 | 25 | | | 125 |
| Wilcox | 103 | 103 | 103 | | | | 103 | | | | | | | |
| Winston | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Averages | 113 | 122 | 134 | 143 | 157 | 161 | 121 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 12 | 3 |

COLORED

| COUNTIES | No. of One-Teacher Schools having | | | No. of Two-Teacher Schools having | | | No. of Three-Teacher Schools having | | | | No. of Four-Teacher Schools having | | | No. of Five-Teacher Schools having | | | No. of Six or More Teacher Schools having | | | Total, all Colored Schools having | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|------------------------|---|-------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|----|--|
| | Elementary grades only | Both Elem. & H. S. grades | Total | Elementary grades only | Both Elem. & H. S. grades | Total | Elementary grades only | Both Elem. & H. S. grades | Total | Elementary grades only | Both Elem. & H. S. grades | Total | Elementary grades only | Both Elem. & H. S. grades | Total | Elementary grades only | Both Elem. & H. S. grades | Total | Elementary grades only | Both Elem. & H. S. grades | Total | | |
| Autauga | 17 | | 17 | 3 | | 3 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 21 | | | 21 | |
| Baldwin | 18 | | 18 | 3 | | 3 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 21 | 1 | | 22 | |
| Barbour | 32 | | 32 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 32 | | | 32 | |
| Bibb | 6 | | 6 | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 8 | 6 | | 14 | |
| Blount | 7 | | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | | | 7 | |
| Bullock | 46 | | 46 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 47 | | | 47 | |
| Butler | 16 | | 16 | | | | 5 | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | 16 | 5 | | 21 | |
| Calhoun | 18 | | 18 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 | | | 19 | |
| Chambers | 29 | | 29 | 8 | 2 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 37 | 3 | | 40 | |
| Cherokee | 11 | | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | | | 11 | |
| Chilton | 17 | | 17 | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 | | | 19 | |
| Choctaw | 20 | 2 | 22 | 5 | | 5 | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 25 | 4 | | 29 | |
| Clarke | 24 | | 24 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 | 1 | | 26 | |
| Clay | 5 | 2 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 2 | | 7 | |
| Cleburne | 4 | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 15 | | | 15 | |
| Coffee | 10 | | 10 | 4 | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | | | 15 | |
| Colbert | 8 | | 8 | 7 | | 7 | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | | 15 | 4 | | 19 | |
| Concuh | 26 | 1 | 27 | 3 | 2 | 5 | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | 29 | 4 | | 33 | |
| Coosa | 23 | | 23 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 24 | 1 | | 25 | |
| Covington | 17 | | 17 | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20 | | | 20 | |
| Crenshaw | 14 | 2 | 16 | 2 | 3 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 | 5 | | 21 | |
| Cullman | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Dale | 16 | | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 | | | 16 | |
| Dallas | 93 | | 93 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 93 | | | 93 | |
| DeKalb | 4 | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | 4 | |
| Elmore | 26 | | 26 | 5 | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 31 | | | 31 | |
| Escambia | 15 | | 15 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 | | | 16 | |
| Etowah | 7 | 1 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | | 1 | 8 | |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

[illegible]

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----|----|-----|------|----|---|-----|-----|----|---|----|----|---|---|----|----|---|---|----|----|----|---|----|----|----|----|-----|------|----|---|
| Geneva | 2 | 1 | 14 | 32 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 9 | 12 | 6 | 69 | 82 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 15 | 7 |
| Greene | 4 | 3 | 37 | 5 | 43 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Hale | 3 | 3 | 37 | 5 | 43 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Henry | 3 | 3 | 37 | 5 | 43 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Houston | 2 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Jackson | 1 | 1 | 10 | 30 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Jefferson | 1 | 1 | 10 | 30 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Lamar | 1 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Lauderdale | 1 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Lawrence | 2 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Lee | 1 | 1 | 3 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Limestone | 1 | 1 | 3 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Lowndes | 1 | 1 | 4 | 47 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Macon | 3 | 3 | 4 | 41 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Madison | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Marengo | 1 | 1 | 5 | 30 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Marion | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Marshall | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 19 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Mobile | 1 | 1 | 24 | 1 | 24 | 1 | 1 | 24 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Monroe | 1 | 1 | 48 | 1 | 48 | 1 | 1 | 48 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Montgomery | 8 | 8 | 38 | 3 | 38 | 3 | 3 | 38 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 24 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Morgan | 1 | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 24 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Perry | 1 | 1 | 4 | 22 | 4 | 4 | 22 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 24 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Pickens | 2 | 2 | 3 | 39 | 2 | 2 | 39 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 24 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Pike | 1 | 1 | 2 | 34 | 1 | 1 | 34 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Randolph | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Russell | 2 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Shelby | 2 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| St. Clair | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Sumter | 3 | 3 | 4 | 38 | 1 | 1 | 38 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Talladega | 1 | 1 | 3 | 47 | 3 | 3 | 47 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Tallahatchie | 1 | 1 | 2 | 38 | 1 | 1 | 38 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Tuscaloosa | 1 | 1 | 2 | 34 | 1 | 1 | 34 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Walker | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Washington | 1 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Wilcox | 1 | 1 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 1 | 1 | 30 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Winston | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Totals | 81 | 18 | 191 | 1315 | 18 | 7 | 114 | 237 | 8 | 8 | 49 | 57 | 4 | 1 | 34 | 25 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 15 | 3 | 6 | 37 | 35 | 66 | 45 | 440 | 1694 | | |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

109

[illegible]

COLORED

| COUNTIES | No. of Members
Ala. T. R. Circle | | | | | Number of School-
houses Deeded to | | | | Value of Buildings, Sites,
Furniture and Equipment | | | | Number of Seatings | | | | Libraries | | | Pupils Com-
pleting 7th
Grade | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|--------|----------|------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|---------|---|-----------------|-------------------|-------|------------------------|----------------------|-------|--------|-----------|-------|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| | State | County | District | Private
Owner | Total | Buildings
and Sites | Furniture | Teaching
Equipment | Total | Double
Desks | Single
Desks | Other
Seatings | Total | Number of
Libraries | Number of
Volumes | Value | Female | Male | Total | | | | |
| Autauga | 2 | | | 19 | 21 | \$ 5000 | \$ 2500 | \$ 680 | \$ 5000 | 12 | 28 | 558 | 598 | 6 | 738 | 540 | 4 | 4 | 8 | | | | |
| Baldwin | 7 | | | 15 | 22 | 25380 | 2500 | 570 | 28560 | 145 | 0 | 526 | 671 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barbour | 2 | 2 | | 26 | 32 | 3350 | 570 | 5 | 3925 | | | 1559 | 1559 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bibb | 1 | | 4 | 9 | 14 | 11200 | 1610 | 400 | 13216 | 115 | 390 | 1350 | 1855 | 2 | 618 | 350 | 2 | 3 | 5 | | | | |
| Blount | | | | 7 | 7 | 1200 | | | 1200 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bullock | 4 | | | 43 | 47 | 20225 | 1849 | 402 | 22476 | 139 | 30 | 1805 | 1974 | 2 | 16 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | |
| Butler | 3 | | 1 | 17 | 21 | 11900 | 645 | 99 | 12644 | 57 | 16 | 1925 | 1998 | 2 | 10 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 5 | | | | |
| Calhoun | | | | 19 | 19 | 8300 | 425 | 30 | 8755 | | | | 1632 | 1 | 20 | 6 | | | | | | | |
| Chambers | 20 | 15 | 25 | 40 | 40 | 80000 | 15000 | 1900 | 97400 | 400 | 140 | 3400 | 3940 | 2 | 192 | 70 | 10 | 13 | 23 | | | | |
| Cherokee | 1 | | | 10 | 11 | 1200 | | | 1200 | | | | 600 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chilton | | | | 10 | 9 | 10825 | 611 | 92 | 11528 | 14 | 20 | 1184 | 1218 | 1 | 62 | 30 | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Choctaw | | | | 4 | 25 | 29 | 33140 | 500 | 100 | 33740 | | 1380 | 1380 | 1 | 150 | 30 | 3 | 4 | 7 | | | | |
| Clarke | 8 | 2 | 13 | 3 | 26 | 18325 | 555 | 108 | 18988 | 108 | 7 | | 115 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 16 | | | | |
| Clay | | | | 1 | 6 | 7 | 1450 | 175 | 50 | 1675 | | | 450 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cleburne | | | | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coffee | 6 | | | 1 | 8 | 15 | 10900 | 534 | 42 | 11476 | 88 | | 851 | 939 | 4 | 83 | 70 | 4 | 8 | | | | |
| Colbert | 2 | | | 2 | 15 | 19 | 6000 | 335 | 110 | 6445 | 131 | 21 | 305 | 479 | 2 | 75 | 42 | | | | | | |
| Conecuh | 42 | 20 | 7 | 6 | 33 | 31460 | 3126 | 801 | 35387 | 203 | 219 | 1518 | 1940 | 3 | 406 | 193 | 11 | 13 | 24 | | | | |
| Coosa | 4 | 3 | 20 | 2 | 25 | 16550 | 800 | 50 | 17400 | 20 | 50 | 70 | 140 | | | | 6 | 9 | 15 | | | | |
| Covington | 2 | | | 9 | 9 | 20 | 10612 | 180 | 47 | 10839 | 70 | * | 70 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crenshaw | 5 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 21 | 14000 | 2000 | | 16000 | 280 | 600 | 1150 | 2030 | 3 | 44 | 55 | 10 | 18 | 28 | | | | |
| Cullman | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | | 80 | | 80 | | | | 300 | | | | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | |
| Dale | 2 | | | 13 | 1 | 6000 | 500 | 70 | 6570 | 140 | | | 400 | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | |
| Dallas | 7 | 3 | 12 | 71 | 93 | 10295 | 600 | 25 | 10920 | 83 | 53 | 8000 | 8136 | 8 | 304 | 195 | 4 | 7 | 11 | | | | |
| DeKalb | | | | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Elmore | 9 | | | 17 | 12 | 31 | 17140 | 182 | 18355 | | | | 2106 | 2 | 14 | 7 | | | | | | | |
| Escambia | 3 | 2 | 11 | 7 | 16 | 4550 | 585 | 87 | 5222 | | 26 | 301 | 827 | | | | 1 | 3 | 4 | | | | |
| Etowah | 1 | | | | | 3400 | | | 3400 | | | | 600 | | | | 2 | 0 | 2 | | | | |
| Fayette | 2 | | | 1 | 11 | 3900 | 725 | | 4625 | | 130 | | 250 | 380 | 1 | 30 | 15 | | | | | | |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

[illegible]

•No report.

COLORED

| COUNTIES | AVERAGE LENGTH OF TERM IN : | | | | | | | NUMBER OF VISITS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT AND ASSISTANTS TO : | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|---|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| | One-Teacher Schools | Two-Teacher Schools | Three-Teacher Schools | Four-Teacher Schools | Five-Teacher Schools | Six or More Teacher Schools | All Schools | One-Teacher Schools | Two-Teacher Schools | Three-Teacher Schools | Four-Teacher Schools | Five-Teacher Schools | Six or More Teacher Schools | All Schools |
| Autauga | 76 | 78 | 100 | | | | 73 | 21 | 8 | | | 5 | | 34 |
| Baldwin | 109 | 137 | | 155 | | | 115 | 4 | | | | | | 4 |
| Barbour | 76 | | | | | | 76 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 8 | | 15 |
| Bibb | 45 | 56 | 120 | 126 | | | 65 | 2 | | | | | | 2 |
| Blount | 60 | | | | | | 60 | 96 | 4 | | | | | 100 |
| Bullock | 101 | 110 | | | | | 102 | 10 | 2 | | | | | 12 |
| Butler | 80 | 80 | | | | | 80 | 20 | 2 | | | | | 22 |
| Calhoun | 93 | 140 | | | | | 95 | 42 | 33 | | | | | 86 |
| Chambers | 110 | 135 | | | | 160 | 125 | 14 | | | | | 10 | 14 |
| Cherokee | 78 | | | | | | 78 | 19 | 1 | | | | | 14 |
| Chilton | 87 | 100 | | | | | 88 | 6 | | 7 | | | | 20 |
| Choctaw | 60 | 60 | 60 | | | | 60 | 21 | 2 | | | | | 13 |
| Clarke | 57 | 138 | | | | | 64 | 2 | | | | | | 23 |
| Clay | 100 | | | | | | 100 | 2 | | | | | | 2 |
| Cleburne | 100 | | | | | | 100 | 44 | 15 | | | | | 74 |
| Coffee | 66 | 62 | | 135 | | | 70 | 9 | 19 | 8 | | | | 36 |
| Colbert | 60 | 84 | | 120 | | | 71 | 23 | 18 | | | 10 | | 51 |
| Consech | 93 | 93 | | 160 | | | 95 | 40 | 10 | | 8 | | | 58 |
| Coosa | 78 | 134 | | 140 | | | 83 | 139 | 64 | 41 | 10 | 14 | | 268 |
| Covington | 100 | 100 | | | | | 100 | 7 | 4 | | | | | 11 |
| Crenshaw | 72 | 76 | | | | | 73 | | | | | | | |
| Cullman | | | 100 | | | | 100 | | | | | | | |
| Dale | 80 | | | | | | 80 | 12 | 1 | | | | | 13 |
| Dallas | 76 | | | | | | 76 | 88 | | | | | | 88 |
| DeKalb | 80 | | | | | | 80 | | | | | | | |
| Elmore | 83 | 92 | | | | | 84 | 10 | | | | | | 10 |
| Escambia | 77 | 140 | | | | | 81 | 13 | 2 | | | | | 15 |
| Etowah | 100 | | | | | | 100 | 3 | | | | | | 8 |
| Fayette | 102 | 102 | 102 | | | | 102 | 4 | | 1 | | | | 6 |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

[illegible]

CITIES.

| NAME OF CITY | Number of Pupils Completing Seventh Grade | | | | | | Value of White School | | | Value of Colored School | | |
|---------------|---|--------|-------|---------|--------|-------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | White | | | Colored | | | Building and Site | Furniture | Equipment | Building and Site | Furniture | Equipment |
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prattville | 11 | 20 | 31 | | | | \$ 16,000 | 1,600 | 500 | 2,500 | 100 | 50 |
| Eufaula | 18 | 22 | 40 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 60,000 | 3,000 | 1,000 | 5,000 | 500 | 500 |
| Union Springs | 12 | 12 | 24 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 75,000 | 3,000 | 2,000 | 10,000 | 800 | 200 |
| Jacksonville | 5 | 10 | 15 | | | | 25,000 | 1,500 | 500 | 2,500 | 100 | 0 |
| Piedmont | 12 | 14 | 26 | | | | 40,000 | 5,000 | 50 | 500 | 50 | 0 |
| Lanett | 20 | 29 | 49 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 100,000 | 3,000 | 1,000 | 4,000 | 500 | 300 |
| Enterprise | | | | | | | 3,000 | 1,500 | 500 | 1,800 | 700 | 10 |
| Sheffield | 21 | 29 | 50 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 100,000 | 10,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 250 | |
| Andalusia | 28 | 23 | 46 | | | 0 | 70,000 | 8,000 | 2,000 | 750 | 150 | |
| Florala | 12 | 10 | 22 | | | 0 | 35,000 | 2,500 | 250 | 1,800 | 400 | 50 |
| Cullman | 27 | 29 | 56 | | | | 0 | 35,000 | 2,000 | 500 | | |
| Osark | 11 | 13 | 24 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 7,500 | 5,000 | 1,000 | 250 | 200 | 25 |
| Selma | 50 | 48 | 98 | 12 | 31 | 43 | 200,000 | 15,000 | 3,500 | 80,000 | 3,000 | 750 |
| Atmore | 9 | 16 | 25 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 8,000 | 1,000 | 25 | | | |
| Alabama City | 12 | 17 | 29 | | | | 25,000 | 2,000 | 0 | | | |
| Attala | 12 | 14 | 26 | | 3 | 3 | 19,000 | 15,000 | 75 | 3,500 | 500 | 50 |
| Gadsden | 34 | 45 | 79 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 200,000 | 13,000 | 1,500 | 10,000 | 1,500 | |
| Russellville | | | | | | | 20,000 | 1,600 | 200 | | | |
| Greensboro | 5 | 17 | 22 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 16,500 | 1,500 | 100 | 3,000 | 300 | |
| Dothan | 19 | 40 | 59 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 275,000 | 15,000 | 1,500 | 2,500 | 400 | 100 |
| Bridgeport | 4 | 6 | 10 | | | 0 | 10,000 | 1,620 | 75 | | | |
| Bessemer | 50 | 60 | 110 | 10 | 30 | 40 | 275,000 | 35,000 | 12,000 | 25,000 | 5,000 | 3,000 |
| Birmingham | 641 | 767 | 1,408 | 114 | 180 | 294 | 1,748,827 | 101,000 | | 587,413 | 43,000 | |

CITIES.

| NAME OF CITY | Number of Pupils Completing
Seventh Grade | | | | | | Value of White School | | | Value of Colored School | | |
|----------------|--|--------|-------|---------|--------|-------|-----------------------|------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | White | | | Colored | | | Building
and Site | Furniture | Equipment | Building
and Site | Furniture | Equipment |
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Florence | 27 | 53 | 80 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 120,000 | 6,000 | 1,500 | 18,000 | 1,100 | 300 |
| Opelika | 30 | 18 | 48 | | | | 12,000 | 2,000 | | 400 | 100 | 0 |
| Phoenix | 7 | 10 | 17 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4,000 | 1,200 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| Athens | 22 | 28 | 50 | | | | 15,000 | 1,500 | 350 | 13,000 | 2,200 | 100 |
| Tuskegee | 2 | 11 | 13 | | | | 160,000 | 15,900 | 9,100 | 8,500 | 5,000 | 25 |
| Huntsville | 10 | 15 | 25 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 30,000 | 3,000 | 900 | | | |
| Demopolis | 14 | 12 | 26 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 530,500 | 45,000 | 15,000 | 36,000 | 6,000 | 1,200 |
| Mobile | 143 | 187 | 330 | 13 | 39 | 52 | 440,000 | 48,468 | * 2,500 | 57,500 | 4,000 | 200 |
| Montgomery | 107 | 153 | 260 | 26 | 55 | 81 | 100,000 | 8,000 | 400 | | | 0 |
| Albany | 29 | 39 | 68 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 29,000 | 2,000 | | 5,000 | 500 | |
| Decatur | | | | | | | 110,000 | 13,000 | 2,000 | 500 | 250 | 50 |
| Troy | 18 | 32 | 50 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 90,000 | 5,000 | 500 | 1,500 | 200 | 25 |
| Roanoke | 24 | 22 | 46 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 25,000 | 3,000 | 500 | 1,200 | 600 | 100 |
| Girard | 3 | 13 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Sylacauga | 22 | 30 | 52 | | | | 50,000 | 30,000 | 300 | | | |
| Talladega | 25 | 28 | 53 | | | | 52,500 | 4,400 | 250 | 16,000 | 2,000 | 0 |
| Alexander City | 20 | 27 | 47 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 35,000 | 5,250 | 560 | 2,500 | 750 | 50 |
| Tuscaloosa | 37 | 52 | 89 | 5 | 15 | 20 | 121,000 | 5,000 | 2,500 | 5,000 | 500 | 80 |
| Jasper | 17 | 19 | 36 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 35,000 | 1,500 | 500 | | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 1,565 | 1,990 | 3,555 | 227 | 437 | 664 | \$5,322,827 | \$ 448,038 | \$ 65,135 | \$ 858,913 | \$ 80,855 | \$ 7,065 |

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS

| COUNTIES | TEACHERS* | | | Average Salary | |
|-------------------|-----------|--------|-------|----------------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Teachers | Principals |
| Autauga _____ | 1 | 3 | 4 | \$ 783.00 | \$ 1,500 |
| Barbour _____ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 812.50 | 1,350 |
| Bibb _____ | 2 | 4 | 6 | 947.25 | 2,410 |
| Blount _____ | 2 | 2 | 4 | 946.33 | 1,724 |
| Calhoun _____ | 2 | 2 | 4 | 811.33 | 1,800 |
| Chambers _____ | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1,204.00 | 1,650 |
| Cherokee _____ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 776.00 | 1,500 |
| Chilton _____ | 2 | 2 | 4 | 813.33 | 1,650 |
| Choctaw _____ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 675.00 | 1,500 |
| Clarke _____ | 3 | 2 | 5 | 767.50 | 1,500 |
| Clay _____ | 1 | 3 | 4 | 770.00 | 1,450 |
| Cleburne _____ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 746.00 | 1,500 |
| Coffee _____ | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1,170.00 | 1,620 |
| Colbert _____ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 787.50 | 1,500 |
| Conecuh _____ | 1 | 3 | 4 | 773.33 | 1,500 |
| Cook _____ | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1,147.50 | 1,375 |
| Covington _____ | 2 | 3 | 5 | 721.00 | 2,000 |
| Crenshaw _____ | 1 | 3 | 4 | 675.00 | 1,500 |
| Cullman _____ | 3 | 3 | 6 | 1,080.00 | 2,500 |
| Dallas _____ | 2 | 2 | 4 | 885.00 | 1,800 |
| DeKalb _____ | 2 | 1 | 3 | 912.50 | 1,400 |
| Elmore† _____ | 1 | 3 | 4 | 730.33 | 1,500 |
| Escambia _____ | 2 | 2 | 4 | 785.00 | 2,000 |
| Etowah _____ | | | | | 2,000 |
| Fayette _____ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1,012.50 | 2,000 |
| Franklin _____ | 2 | 2 | 4 | 933.33 | 1,500 |
| Geneva _____ | 2 | 3 | 5 | 679.75 | 1,800 |
| Henry _____ | 1 | 3 | 4 | 735.00 | 2,200 |
| Houston _____ | 2 | 1 | 3 | 814.50 | 1,600 |
| Jackson _____ | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1,031.66 | 1,800 |
| Jefferson _____ | 5 | 7 | 12 | 733.00 | 2,500 |
| Lamar _____ | 2 | 2 | 4 | 793.66 | 1,500 |
| Lauderdale‡ _____ | 2 | 4 | 6 | 646.00 | 1,500 |
| Lawrence _____ | 3 | 1 | 4 | 796.66 | 1,650 |
| Lee _____ | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1,220.66 | 2,000 |
| Limestone _____ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 750.00 | 1,500 |
| Lowndes _____ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 742.50 | 1,277 |
| Macon† _____ | 3 | 1 | 4 | 686.00 | 1,500 |
| Madison _____ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 765.00 | 1,800 |
| Marengo _____ | 1 | 3 | 4 | 674.00 | 1,600 |
| Marion _____ | 2 | 2 | 4 | 475.00 | 2,000 |
| Marshall _____ | 2 | 2 | 4 | 813.33 | 1,920 |
| Monroe _____ | 1 | 3 | 4 | 810.00 | 1,800 |
| Morgan _____ | 2 | 3 | 5 | 824.25 | 1,506 |

*Including principal.

†Including one part-time teacher.

‡Including two part-time teachers.

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS—Continued

| COUNTIES | TEACHERS | | | Average Salary | |
|------------|----------|--------|-------|----------------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Teachers | Principals |
| Perry | 1 | 3 | 4 | 820.66 | 2,500 |
| Pickens | 2 | 2 | 4 | 599.33 | 2,000 |
| Pike | 1 | 2 | 3 | 810.00 | 1,500 |
| Randolph | | | | 2,430.00 | 1,500 |
| Shelby | 3 | 2 | 5 | 607.50 | 2,000 |
| St. Clair | 2 | 1 | 3 | 624.00 | 1,800 |
| Sumter | 1 | 3 | 4 | 472.00 | 2,000 |
| Talladega | 2 | 1 | 3 | 888.00 | 2,000 |
| Tallapoosa | 2 | 2 | 4 | 562.00 | 1,650 |
| Walker | 5 | 4 | 9 | | 2,475 |
| Washington | 1 | 2 | 3 | 725.50 | 1,500 |
| Wilcox | | | | | 2,000 |
| Winston | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1,083.00 | 1,800 |

SECONDARY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

| | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|---|--------|----------|
| Abbeville* | 3 | 2 | 5 | \$ 463 | \$ 1,917 |
| Albertville | 2 | 5 | 7 | 646 | 2,100 |
| Athens | 2 | 3 | 5 | 542 | 2,000 |
| Blountsville | 2 | 3 | 5 | 894 | 2,100 |
| Evergreen* | 2 | 3 | 5 | 543 | 1,800 |
| Hamilton | 2 | 2 | | 910 | 1,997 |
| Jackson | 2 | 2 | 4 | 943 | 2,000 |
| Sylacauga | 3 | 3 | 6 | 789 | 2,300 |
| Wetumpka | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1,782 | 2,203 |

*Including one part-time teacher.

PRIVATE OR DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS

| NUMBER
OF
SCHOOLS | KINDERGARTEN | | | | ELEMENTARY | | | | SECONDARY | | | | COLLEGE | | | | Total
Expenditures..... | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-----|------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----|------------------|------|--------------------|----|------------------|------|--------------------|----|------------------|-----|----------------------------|--|
| | Number
Teachers | | Number
Pupils | | Number
Teachers | | Number
Pupils | | Number
Teachers | | Number
Pupils | | Number
Teachers | | Number
Pupils | | Total
Expenditures..... | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White—70 | 10 | 116 | 115 | 4,131 | 37 | 139 | 2532 | 2688 | 80 | 79 | 1416 | 860 | 68 | 41 | 566 | 905 | \$401,078 | |
| Colored—56 | 22 | 460 | 454 | \$ 12,894 | 49 | 166 | 3300 | 5099 | 34 | 49 | 568 | 1020 | 14 | 5 | 76 | 39 | \$ 31,495 | |

BIENNIAL SCHOOL CENSUS—1920

Totals for State

| COUNTIES | Age 6 | Literate
7 to 21 | Illiterate
7 to 21 | Total
7 to 21 |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| (a) White Male | 18,441 | 208,161 | 30,835 | 238,996 |
| (b) White Female | 17,931 | 202,871 | 23,514 | 226,385 |
| Total White | 36,372 | 411,032 | 54,349 | 465,381 |
| (c) Colored Male | 11,608 | 100,983 | 50,999 | 151,982 |
| (d) Colored Female | 11,567 | 112,922 | 41,991 | 154,913 |
| Total Colored | 23,175 | 213,905 | 92,990 | 306,895 |
| (e) Grand Total | 59,547 | 624,937 | 147,339 | 772,276 |

Totals by Counties

WHITE MALE

| COUNTIES | Age 6 | Total
Literate
Age
7 to 21 | Total
Illiterate
Age
7 to 21 | Grand
Total
White
Males
Age
7 to 21 |
|-----------|-------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Autauga | 109 | 1,263 | 179 | 1,442 |
| Baldwin | 211 | 2,471 | 319 | 2,790 |
| Barbour | 102 | 2,033 | 366 | 2,399 |
| Bibb | 184 | 2,506 | 326 | 2,832 |
| Blount | 354 | 3,860 | 733 | 4,593 |
| Bullock | 57 | 626 | 58 | 684 |
| Butler | 197 | 2,193 | 339 | 2,532 |
| Calhoun | 355 | 5,353 | 348 | 5,701 |
| Chambers | 260 | 3,420 | 176 | 3,596 |
| Cherokee | 262 | 2,638 | 567 | 3,205 |
| Chilton | 282 | 2,685 | 545 | 3,230 |
| Choctaw | 130 | 1,353 | 223 | 1,576 |
| Clarke | 173 | 1,854 | 334 | 2,188 |
| Clay | 249 | 2,725 | 606 | 3,331 |
| Cleburne | 208 | 1,697 | 444 | 2,141 |
| Coffee | 261 | 3,470 | 741 | 4,211 |
| Colbert | 237 | 2,730 | 483 | 3,213 |
| Conecuh | 161 | 2,113 | 261 | 2,374 |
| Coosa | 130 | 1,332 | 168 | 1,500 |
| Covington | 427 | 4,311 | 821 | 5,132 |
| Crenshaw | 202 | 2,064 | 433 | 2,497 |
| Cullman | 474 | 5,028 | 875 | 5,903 |
| DeKalb | 419 | 5,513 | 734 | 6,247 |
| Dallas | 155 | 1,526 | 149 | 1,675 |
| Dale | 211 | 2,410 | 664 | 3,074 |
| Elmore | 167 | 2,726 | 276 | 3,002 |
| Escambia | 254 | 2,534 | 387 | 2,921 |
| Etowah | 530 | 5,406 | 957 | 6,363 |
| Fayette | 224 | 2,411 | 439 | 2,850 |
| Franklin | 247 | 2,778 | 775 | 3,553 |
| Geneva | 378 | 3,352 | 986 | 4,338 |
| Greene | 25 | 369 | 14 | 383 |
| Hale | 79 | 861 | 76 | 937 |
| Henry | 145 | 1,455 | 186 | 1,641 |

Totals by Counties—Continued

| COUNTIES | Age 6 | Total
Literate
Age
7 to 21 | Total
Illiterate
Age
7 to 21 | Grand
Total
White
Males
Age
7 to 21 |
|------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Houston | 288 | 4,035 | 366 | 4,401 |
| Jackson | 511 | 4,570 | 1,427 | 5,997 |
| Jefferson | 2,076 | 24,064 | 1,476 | 25,540 |
| Lamar | 216 | 2,453 | 413 | 2,866 |
| Lauderdale | 383 | 5,518 | 558 | 6,076 |
| Lawrence | 241 | 2,596 | 632 | 3,228 |
| Lee | 148 | 1,955 | 138 | 2,093 |
| Limestone | 276 | 3,173 | 804 | 3,977 |
| Lowndes | 38 | 474 | 35 | 509 |
| Macon | 55 | 537 | 41 | 578 |
| Madison | 431 | 4,653 | 814 | 5,467 |
| Marengo | 126 | 1,432 | 77 | 1,509 |
| Marion | 322 | 3,428 | 554 | 3,982 |
| Marshall | 437 | 4,595 | 872 | 5,467 |
| Mobile | 684 | 7,427 | 339 | 7,766 |
| Monroe | 188 | 1,951 | 239 | 2,190 |
| Montgomery | 338 | 3,913 | 318 | 4,231 |
| Morgan | 445 | 4,939 | 433 | 5,372 |
| Perry | 74 | 1,014 | 67 | 1,081 |
| Pickens | 176 | 2,189 | 217 | 2,406 |
| Pike | 231 | 2,432 | 339 | 2,771 |
| Randolph | 331 | 3,182 | 625 | 3,807 |
| Russell | 75 | 713 | 142 | 855 |
| Shelby | 219 | 2,878 | 609 | 3,487 |
| St. Clair | 294 | 2,878 | 460 | 3,338 |
| Sumter | 108 | 908 | 169 | 1,077 |
| Talladega | 272 | 3,407 | 779 | 4,186 |
| Tallapoosa | 283 | 2,957 | 363 | 3,320 |
| Tuscaloosa | 360 | 4,720 | 694 | 5,414 |
| Walker | 576 | 5,907 | 1,128 | 7,035 |
| Washington | 116 | 1,325 | 252 | 1,577 |
| Wilcox | 70 | 834 | 71 | 905 |
| Winston | 194 | 2,038 | 396 | 2,434 |
| Totals | 18,441 | 208,161 | 30,835 | 238,996 |

Totals by Counties—Continued

WHITE FEMALE

| COUNTIES | Age 6 | Total
Literate
Age
7 to 21 | Total
Illiterate
Age
7 to 21 | Grand
Total
Colored
Females
Age
7 to 21 |
|-----------|-------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Autauga | 96 | 1,257 | 152 | 1,409 |
| Baldwin | 229 | 2,324 | 229 | 2,553 |
| Barbour | 109 | 1,884 | 236 | 2,120 |
| Bibb | 212 | 2,360 | 285 | 2,645 |
| Blount | 331 | 3,814 | 581 | 4,395 |
| Bullock | 59 | 634 | 53 | 687 |
| Butler | 203 | 2,054 | 275 | 2,329 |
| Calhoun | 484 | 5,211 | 281 | 5,492 |
| Chambers | 254 | 3,427 | 123 | 3,550 |
| Cherokee | 236 | 2,601 | 422 | 3,023 |
| Chilton | 237 | 2,606 | 373 | 2,979 |
| Choctaw | 108 | 1,298 | 154 | 1,452 |
| Clarke | 132 | 1,714 | 238 | 1,952 |
| Clay | 243 | 2,684 | 451 | 3,135 |
| Cleburne | 194 | 1,730 | 330 | 2,060 |
| Coffee | 247 | 3,443 | 507 | 3,950 |
| Colbert | 236 | 2,692 | 338 | 3,030 |
| Conecuh | 189 | 1,980 | 218 | 2,198 |
| Coosa | 132 | 1,295 | 159 | 1,454 |
| Covington | 424 | 4,313 | 628 | 4,941 |
| Crenshaw | 196 | 2,241 | 399 | 2,640 |
| Cullman | 449 | 4,779 | 650 | 5,429 |
| Dale | 248 | 2,468 | 433 | 2,901 |
| Dallas | 153 | 1,525 | 119 | 1,644 |
| DeKalb | 406 | 5,115 | 511 | 5,626 |
| Elmore | 183 | 2,438 | 231 | 2,669 |
| Escambia | 191 | 2,446 | 300 | 2,746 |
| Etowah | 551 | 5,603 | 799 | 6,402 |
| Fayette | 246 | 2,249 | 308 | 2,557 |
| Franklin | 212 | 2,789 | 688 | 3,477 |
| Geneva | 362 | 3,444 | 799 | 4,243 |
| Greene | 31 | 333 | 13 | 346 |
| Hale | 75 | 823 | 52 | 875 |
| Henry | 124 | 1,424 | 168 | 1,592 |

Totals by Counties—Continued

| COUNTIES | Age 6 | Total
Literate
Age
7 to 21 | Total
Illiterate
Age
7 to 21 | Grand
Total
White
Females
Age
7 to 21 |
|------------|--------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Houston | 328 | 3,890 | 257 | 4,147 |
| Jackson | 438 | 4,452 | 921 | 5,373 |
| Jefferson | 1,676 | 23,746 | 1,195 | 24,941 |
| Lamar | 213 | 2,422 | 323 | 2,745 |
| Lauderdale | 372 | 5,159 | 394 | 5,553 |
| Lawrence | 287 | 2,402 | 473 | 2,875 |
| Lee | 120 | 1,890 | 113 | 2,003 |
| Limestone | 303 | 2,979 | 587 | 3,566 |
| Lowndes | 39 | 447 | 24 | 471 |
| Macon | 50 | 488 | 34 | 522 |
| Madison | 495 | 4,471 | 634 | 5,105 |
| Marengo | 126 | 1,419 | 64 | 1,483 |
| Marion | 336 | 3,406 | 463 | 3,869 |
| Marshall | 413 | 4,599 | 689 | 5,288 |
| Mobile | 781 | 7,438 | 264 | 7,702 |
| Monroe | 156 | 1,924 | 152 | 2,076 |
| Montgomery | 353 | 4,136 | 243 | 4,379 |
| Morgan | 419 | 4,685 | 360 | 5,045 |
| Perry | 86 | 997 | 61 | 1,058 |
| Pickens | 152 | 2,020 | 187 | 2,207 |
| Pike | 214 | 2,308 | 283 | 2,591 |
| Randolph | 282 | 3,157 | 493 | 3,650 |
| Russell | 50 | 768 | 100 | 868 |
| Shelby | 232 | 2,654 | 432 | 3,086 |
| St. Clair | 256 | 2,757 | 363 | 3,120 |
| Sumter | 95 | 931 | 154 | 1,085 |
| Talladega | 244 | 3,297 | 582 | 3,879 |
| Tallapoosa | 230 | 2,778 | 257 | 3,035 |
| Tuscaloosa | 435 | 4,417 | 547 | 4,964 |
| Walker | 580 | 5,746 | 836 | 6,582 |
| Washington | 109 | 1,252 | 158 | 1,410 |
| Wilcox | 65 | 781 | 54 | 835 |
| Winston | 214 | 2,057 | 314 | 2,371 |
| Totals | 17,931 | 202,871 | 23,514 | 226,385 |

Totals by Counties—Continued

COLORED MALE

| COUNTIES | Age 6 | Total
Literate
Age
7 to 21 | Total
Illiterate
Age
7 to 21 | Grand
Total
Colored
Males
Age
7 to 21 |
|-----------|-------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Autauga | 150 | 1,133 | 737 | 1,870 |
| Baldwin | 58 | 611 | 271 | 882 |
| Barbour | 178 | 1,893 | 2,041 | 3,934 |
| Bibb | 66 | 729 | 375 | 1,104 |
| Blount | 10 | 143 | 34 | 177 |
| Bullock | 321 | 2,364 | 1,972 | 4,336 |
| Butler | 175 | 1,269 | 1,409 | 2,678 |
| Calhoun | 155 | 2,259 | 248 | 2,507 |
| Chambers | 273 | 3,340 | 430 | 3,770 |
| Cherokee | 32 | 268 | 114 | 382 |
| Chilton | 74 | 464 | 258 | 722 |
| Choctaw | 97 | 1,189 | 806 | 1,995 |
| Clarke | 185 | 1,187 | 1,244 | 2,431 |
| Clay | 38 | 335 | 251 | 586 |
| Cleburne | 13 | 85 | 42 | 127 |
| Coffee | 76 | 704 | 432 | 1,136 |
| Colbert | 103 | 1,168 | 567 | 1,735 |
| Conecuh | 145 | 1,406 | 409 | 1,815 |
| Coosa | 80 | 732 | 361 | 1,093 |
| Covington | 101 | 771 | 408 | 1,179 |
| Crenshaw | 88 | 612 | 627 | 1,239 |
| Cullman | 9 | 68 | 17 | 85 |
| Dale | 65 | 415 | 451 | 866 |
| Dallas | 637 | 4,262 | 3,276 | 7,538 |
| DeKalb | 4 | 91 | 24 | 115 |
| Elmore | 142 | 1,279 | 813 | 2,092 |
| Escambia | 71 | 638 | 406 | 1,044 |
| Etowah | 134 | 808 | 404 | 1,212 |
| Fayette | 24 | 292 | 159 | 451 |
| Franklin | 14 | 74 | 98 | 172 |
| Geneva | 49 | 384 | 299 | 683 |
| Greene | 129 | 1,306 | 1,273 | 2,579 |
| Hale | 263 | 2,423 | 1,238 | 3,661 |
| Henry | 160 | 872 | 791 | 1,663 |

Totals by Counties—Continued

| COUNTIES | Age 6 | Total
Literate
Age
7 to 21 | Total
Illiterate
Age
7 to 21 | Grand
Total
Colored
Males
Age
7 to 21 |
|------------|--------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Houston | 112 | 994 | 424 | 1,418 |
| Jackson | 53 | 320 | 194 | 514 |
| Jefferson | 1,608 | 16,891 | 2,736 | 19,627 |
| Lamar | 39 | 329 | 233 | 562 |
| Lauderdale | 85 | 1,777 | 323 | 2,100 |
| Lawrence | 103 | 587 | 407 | 994 |
| Lee | 184 | 2,278 | 1,155 | 3,433 |
| Limestone | 118 | 769 | 925 | 1,694 |
| Lowndes | 323 | 2,660 | 2,037 | 4,697 |
| Macon | 268 | 2,256 | 1,093 | 3,349 |
| Madison | 206 | 1,749 | 991 | 2,740 |
| Marengo | 322 | 2,598 | 1,644 | 4,242 |
| Marion | 9 | 91 | 24 | 115 |
| Marshall | 4 | 98 | 101 | 199 |
| Mobile | 420 | 3,417 | 521 | 3,938 |
| Monroe | 188 | 1,580 | 975 | 2,555 |
| Montgomery | 725 | 5,566 | 2,365 | 7,931 |
| Morgan | 126 | 1,277 | 214 | 1,491 |
| Perry | 203 | 2,271 | 1,091 | 3,362 |
| Pickens | 139 | 1,556 | 632 | 2,188 |
| Pike | 302 | 1,567 | 878 | 2,445 |
| Randolph | 79 | 682 | 300 | 982 |
| Russell | 355 | 2,488 | 1,200 | 3,688 |
| Shelby | 78 | 596 | 396 | 992 |
| St. Clair | 51 | 456 | 222 | 678 |
| Sumter | 382 | 2,364 | 2,347 | 4,711 |
| Talladega | 211 | 1,683 | 1,252 | 2,935 |
| Tallapoosa | 123 | 1,205 | 593 | 1,798 |
| Tuscaloosa | 210 | 1,911 | 795 | 2,706 |
| Walker | 73 | 627 | 176 | 803 |
| Washington | 58 | 536 | 545 | 1,081 |
| Wilcox | 332 | 2,224 | 1,925 | 4,149 |
| Winston | | 6 | | 6 |
| Totals | 11,608 | 100,983 | 50,999 | 151,982 |

Totals by Counties—Continued

COLORED FEMALE

| COUNTIES | Age 6 | Total
Literate
Age
7 to 21 | Total
Illiterate
Age
7 to 21 | Grand
Total
Colored
Males
Age
7 to 21 |
|-----------|-------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Autauga | 166 | 1,311 | 573 | 1,884 |
| Baldwin | 65 | 613 | 220 | 833 |
| Barbour | 196 | 2,180 | 1,742 | 3,922 |
| Bibb | 78 | 794 | 323 | 1,117 |
| Blount | 13 | 146 | 39 | 185 |
| Bullock | 358 | 2,939 | 1,570 | 4,509 |
| Butler | 193 | 1,545 | 1,149 | 2,694 |
| Calhoun | 182 | 2,487 | 209 | 2,696 |
| Chambers | 266 | 3,382 | 344 | 3,726 |
| Cherokee | 20 | 265 | 85 | 350 |
| Chilton | 63 | 480 | 189 | 669 |
| Choctaw | 111 | 1,295 | 629 | 1,924 |
| Clarke | 176 | 1,491 | 953 | 2,444 |
| Clay | 42 | 337 | 191 | 528 |
| Cleburne | 7 | 85 | 28 | 113 |
| Coffee | 77 | 798 | 290 | 1,088 |
| Colbert | 101 | 1,329 | 463 | 1,792 |
| Conecuh | 169 | 1,581 | 469 | 2,050 |
| Coosa | 94 | 750 | 253 | 1,003 |
| Covington | 95 | 899 | 357 | 1,256 |
| Crenshaw | 102 | 777 | 555 | 1,332 |
| Cullman | 7 | 45 | 13 | 58 |
| Dale | 65 | 550 | 380 | 930 |
| Dallas | 647 | 4,636 | 2,634 | 7,270 |
| DeKalb | 8 | 75 | 9 | 84 |
| Elmore | 168 | 1,520 | 617 | 2,137 |
| Escambia | 75 | 783 | 290 | 1,073 |
| Etowah | 139 | 847 | 304 | 1,151 |
| Fayette | 15 | 332 | 136 | 468 |
| Franklin | 10 | 114 | 78 | 192 |
| Geneva | 55 | 459 | 250 | 709 |
| Greene | 112 | 1,513 | 1,076 | 2,589 |
| Hale | 291 | 2,641 | 1,040 | 3,681 |
| Henry | 153 | 986 | 662 | 1,648 |

Totals by Counties—Continued

| | Age 6 | To
Litt
A
7 to |
|------------------|--------|-------------------------|
| Houston | 120 | |
| Jackson | 41 | |
| Jefferson | 1,745 | 1 |
| Lamar | 44 | |
| Lauderdale | 113 | |
| Lawrence | 89 | |
| Lee | 180 | |
| Limestone | 125 | |
| Lowndes | 254 | |
| Macon | 315 | |
| Madison | 239 | |
| Marengo | 337 | |
| Marion | 9 | |
| Marshall | 10 | |
| Mobile | 468 | |
| Monroe | 135 | |
| Montgomery | 704 | |
| Morgan | 105 | |
| Perry | 187 | |
| Pickens | 140 | |
| Pike | 216 | |
| Randolph | 74 | |
| Russell | 200 | |
| Shelby | 74 | |
| St. Clair | 41 | |
| Sumter | 372 | |
| Talladega | 192 | |
| Taliapoosa | 138 | |
| Tuscaloosa | 230 | |
| Walker | 61 | |
| Washington | 69 | |
| Wilcox | 321 | |
| Winston | | |
| Totals | 11,567 | 11 |

**REPORT OF THE ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE FOR
THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920**

1. Year of first opening, 1872.

| | Stu-
dents | Teach-
ers* |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| 2. Students and Teachers: | | |
| a. Academic Departments (required for all courses) | 864 | 29 |
| b. Engineering and Architecture | 643 | 33 |
| c. Agricultural Sciences | 312 | 25 |
| d. Pharmacy | 43 | 2 |
| e. Veterinary Medicine and Surgery | 49 | 17 |
| f. Education | 218 | 3 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-----|
| Totals excluding duplicates | 1,273 | 112 |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-----|

| | | |
|--|----|---|
| g. Vocational Agriculture Teachers (Summer School) | 33 | 0 |
|--|----|---|

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|----|
| h. Summer Session (1920) | 482 | 42 |
|--------------------------------|-----|----|

| | | |
|---|-----|--|
| i. Farmers' Short Summer Courses (1920) | 625 | |
|---|-----|--|

| 3. Degrees Conferred | Male | Female |
|-----------------------------|------|--------|
| a. B. S. | 107 | |
| b. M. S. | 1 | |
| c. E. E. | 2 | |
| d. C. E. | 3 | |
| e. Ph. G. | 10 | 2 |
| f. D. V. M. | 7 | |

| | | |
|--------------|-----|---|
| Totals | 130 | 2 |
|--------------|-----|---|

4. Libraries:

a. Number of bound volumes, 34,000.

b. Number of pamphlets, 5,200.

c. Total value of Library plant.....\$ 125,000.00

5. Value of scientific apparatus, machinery, and furniture 150,000.00

6. Value of grounds..... 50,000.00

7. Value of college buildings..... 840,500.00

8. Value of dormitories..... 60,000.00

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Total value of college plant..... | \$ 1,225,500.00 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|

| | |
|--|---------------|
| 9. Amount of endowment fund..... | \$ 284,500.00 |
| 10. Receipts for 1919-20: | |
| a. From students' fees and room rent..... | 29,981.87 |
| b. From productive funds..... | 21,440.00 |
| c. From State: | |
| For fertilizer inspection, oils, feeds, drugs, etc.... | 65,776.60 |
| d. From U. S. Government: | |
| Morrill | 29,520.00 |
| e. From other sources (miscellaneous)..... | 28,866.50 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total receipts..... | \$ 175,584.97 |

The Experiment Station funds are entirely separate from the College income and by law cannot be used in any way for teaching, maintenance, or any college purpose.

SPRIGT DOWELL,
President.

†Two lecturers included.

*Including student assistants.

REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA FOR SCHOLASTIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920

| | | |
|--|--------|--------|
| 1. Year of first opening, 1831. | Stu- | Teach- |
| 2. Students and Teachers. | dents. | ers. |
| a. Department of Arts and Sciences..... | 720 | 44 |
| b. Department of Engineering..... | 210 | 15 |
| c. Department of Law..... | 135 | 3 |
| d. Department of Education: | | |
| (1) Resident Students | 97 | |
| (2) Extension Students | 32 | 129 |
| e. Summer School | 845 | 41 |
| f. Department of Medicine..... | 51 | 17 |
| g. Department of Pharmacy..... | 8 | 1 |
| h. Department of Commerce..... | 71 | 5 |
| i. Vocational Rehabilitation | 30 | 5 |
| Total..... | 2,199 | 170 |
| 3. Degrees conferred in 1920: | | |
| a. A. B.: Male, 30; Female, 19. | | |
| A. B. in Education: Male, 0; Female, 0. | | |
| b. B. S.: Male, 35; Female, 7. | | |
| B. S. in Engineering: Male, 8. | | |
| B. S. in Education: Male, 2. | | |
| c. M. A.: Male, 1. | | |
| d. LL.B.: Male, 28; Female, 2. | | |
| e. M. D.: 10. | | |
| 4. Libraries: | | |
| a. Number of bound volumes, 33,700. | | |
| b. Number of pamphlets, 16,000. | | |
| c. Total value of library, \$53,500. | | |
| 5. Value of scientific apparatus, machinery, and furniture, \$140,000. | | |
| 6. Value of grounds, \$300,000. | | |
| 7. Value of school buildings, \$807,318. | | |
| 8. Value of dormitories, \$220,000. | | |
| Total value of school properties, \$1,520,818. | | |
| 9. Amount of endowment fund, \$954,337.12. | | |
| 10. Number of fellowships, 28. | | |

11. Receipts for 1919-20:

- a. From students' fees, \$53,000.00, including board and room rent.
- b. From productive funds, \$61,000.00, including \$36,000 constitutional settlement of old State debt.
- c. From State:
For maintenance, \$73,750.00, including \$25,000.00 for School of Medicine and \$5,000 for Summer School.
- d. From Smith-Hughes fund, \$5,816.05.
- e. From other sources, \$15,000.00.

Total receipts, \$208,566.05, including Summer School and School of Medicine.

**Respectfully submitted,
GEORGE H. DENNY,
President.**

**ALABAMA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE AND COLLEGE FOR
WOMEN, MONTEVALLO, ALABAMA, 1919-20**

The enrollment for the session 1919-20 was as follows:

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|
| Graduates | 4 | |
| Junior College | 12 | |
| Sophomore College | 81 | |
| Freshman College | 159 | |
| Senior High School | 108 | |
| Junior High School | 91 | |
| Specials | 36 | |
| Extension Course | 34 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| Total | | 525 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Summer School | 277 | |
| Training School | 308 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| Total | | 585 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Grand total | | 1,110 |

Sixty-six counties were represented, and there were seven pupils from other states.

1. Year of first opening, 1896.

| | Stu-
dents. | Teach-
ers. |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 2. Students and Teachers: | | |
| a. Academic Department | 525 | 18 |
| b. Technical Department | 505 | 18 |
| c. Summer School | 277 | 24 |
| d. Training School | 308 | 5 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total, excluding duplicates | 1,110 | 65 |

3. Library:

- a. Number of bound volumes, 9,976.
- b. Number of pamphlets, 2,713.
- c. Total value of library.....\$ 11,000.00

| | |
|---|--------------|
| 4. Value of scientific apparatus..... | 6,000.00 |
| Machinery | 45,000.00 |
| Furniture (school room)..... | 10,000.00 |
| Furniture (dormitory) | 10,590.00 |
| 5. Value of school grounds..... | 15,500.00 |
| 6. Value of school buildings..... | 175,000.00 |
| 7. Value of dormitories, power house, laundry, barns, infirmary, residences | 490,500.00 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total value of school property..... | \$763,000.00 |
| <hr/> | |
| 8. Receipts for 1919-20: | |
| a. From students' fees | \$ 19,351.98 |
| b. From productive funds..... | 20,986.11 |
| c. From State for maintenance..... | 42,750.00 |
| d. From Smith-Hughes Act..... | 6,442.81 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total receipts..... | \$ 89,530.90 |

T. W. PALMER,
President.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT
LIVINGSTON, ALABAMA, FOR YEAR ENDING
MAY 31, 1920**

| | Fall Term | | Winter Term | | Spring Term | | Summer Term | |
|--|-----------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Enrollment in: | | | | | | | | |
| a. Professional work | 6 | 217 | 5 | 207 | 7 | 229 | 12 | 146 |
| b. Professional work for six weeks
or less | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 17 |
| c. Certificate course for six weeks
or less | 2 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 79 |
| Total excluding duplicates..... | 8 | 228 | 5 | 212 | 7 | 235 | 13 | 242 |

Students completing work in:

| | Male | Female |
|---------------------------------|------|--------|
| a. Freshman year | 1 | 71 |
| b. Sophomore year | 3 | 65 |
| c. Junior year | 2 | 57 |
| d. Senior year | 2 | 51 |
| Total excluding duplicates..... | 8 | 244 |

Number graduating during each term:

| | Male | Female | Total |
|----------------------|------|--------|-------|
| a. Fall term | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| b. Winter term | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| c. Spring term | 1 | 15 | 16 |
| d. Summer term | 0 | 21 | 21 |
| Total..... | 2 | 51 | 53 |

Enrollment in model school:

| | Male | Female | Total |
|---------------------|------|--------|-------|
| First grade | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Second grade | 7 | 8 | 15 |
| Third grade | 2 | 13 | 15 |
| Fourth grade | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| Fifth grade | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| Sixth grade | 4 | 10 | 14 |
| Seventh grade | 4 | 13 | 17 |
| Total..... | 31 | 67 | 98 |

Names of counties and numbers from each represented in enrollment (Total No. 1):

Sumter, 75; Choctaw, 60; Marengo, 38; Tuscaloosa, 34; Jefferson, 27; Hale, 24; Pickens, 23; Greene, 18; Perry, 17; Dallas, 16; Washington, 13; Wilcox, 11; Clarke, 8; Monroe, 8; Fayette, 8; Bullock, 7; Bibb, 7; Lowndes, 7; Elmore, 6; Escambia, 5; Mobile, 5; Chambers, 4; Montgomery, 4; Coffee, 3; Randolph, 3; Chilton, 3; Clay, 1; Walker, 1; Franklin, 1; Marion, 1; Dale, 1; Baldwin, 1; Lee, 1; Lamar, 1; Covington, 1; Shelby, 1; Tallapoosa, 1; Mississippi, 3; Georgia, 1; Tennessee, 1; Arkansas, 1.

Total from Alabama (a), 445; total from other states (b), 6.

| Total (a) and (b) 451. | Male | Female | Total |
|---|------|--------|--------------|
| Number of teachers employed..... | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| Number of volumes in library..... | | | 2,200 |
| Value of library..... | | | 3,700 |
| Value of buildings and sites..... | | | \$200,000.00 |
| Value of equipment (seats, desks, etc.)..... | | | \$4,000.00 |
| Value of scientific apparatus and teaching equipment..... | | | \$1,000.00 |

Financial Statement—Receipts

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Balance from previous year..... | \$ 2,785.73 |
| State appropriation for maintenance..... | 25,000.00 |
| Matriculation fees..... | 9,160.00 |
| Special class fees (laboratory, domestic science, etc.)..... | 2,608.50 |
| Board and room rent in dormitory..... | 31,987.89 |
| All other sources..... | 2,500.00 |
| Total..... | \$74,042.12 |

Disbursements

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Salaries of teachers..... | \$32,438.42 |
| Wages of school janitors, engineers, etc. (not dormitory)..... | 484.00 |
| Fuel, water, light, janitors' supplies, and other expenses of school plant..... | 3,736.24 |
| Repairs, replacement of equipment, insurance, interest, and other upkeep charges..... | 2,034.87 |
| New equipment (seats, desks, etc.)..... | 1,594.71 |
| Scientific apparatus and teaching equipment..... | 122.55 |
| Expenses of dormitory maintenance (include coal, light, help, etc.)..... | 4,244.14 |
| All other expenses..... | 28,311.66 |
| Balance on hand..... | 1,075.53 |
| Total..... | \$74,042.12 |

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT TROY,
ALABAMA, FOR YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1920**

| | Fall Term | | Winter Term | | Spring Term | | Summer Term | |
|--|-----------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Enrollment in: | | | | | | | | |
| a. Professional work* | 36 | 189 | 26 | 180 | 25 | 179 | 22 | 98 |
| b. Professional work for six weeks
or less | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 30 |
| c. Certificate course for six weeks
or less | 0 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 132 |
| Unclassified | 1 | | | | | | | 4 |
| Total excluding duplicates..... | 37 | 198 | 27 | 183 | 27 | 194 | 34 | 264 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Number graduating during each term: | Male | Female | Total |
| a. Fall term | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| b. Winter term | | 8 | 8 |
| c. Spring term | 5 | 44 | 49 |
| d. Summer term | 1 | 14 | 15 |
| Total..... | 6 | 66 | 72 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Enrollment in model school: | Male | Female | Total |
| First grade | 12 | 7 | 19 |
| Second grade | 9 | 7 | 16 |
| Third grade | 4 | 12 | 16 |
| Fourth grade | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| Fifth grade | 6 | 10 | 16 |
| Sixth grade | 7 | 12 | 19 |
| Seventh grade | 4 | 15 | 19 |
| Total..... | 47 | 70 | 117 |

Names of counties and numbers from each represented in enrollment:

Pike, 93; Wilcox, 7; Bullock, 27; Escambia, 8; Autauga, 7; Madison, 2; Russell, 2; Cullman, 2; Randolph, 2; Shelby, 1; Macon, 9; Lee, 1;

Chilton, 5; Covington, 23; Tuscaloosa, 1; Houston, 33; Chambers, 5; Dallas, 2; Jefferson, 4; Coffee, 49; Coosa, 2; Lowndes, 6; Henry, 28; Tallapoosa, 1; Elmore, 18; Jackson, 2; Clarke, 3; Conecuh, 19; Monroe, 17; Geneva, 28; Baldwin, 6; Crenshaw, 27; Barbour, 33; Dale, 55; Butler, 20; Marengo, 3; Montgomery, 14.

Total from Alabama, 565; total from other states, 3.

Number of teachers employed: Male, 6; female, 13; total, 19.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Number of volumes in library..... | 5,000 |
| Value of library..... | \$7,500 |
| Value of buildings and sites..... | \$225,000 |
| Value of equipment (seats, desks, etc.)..... | \$5,000 |
| Value of scientific apparatus and teaching equipment..... | \$4,000 |

Financial Statement—Receipts

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Balance from previous year..... | \$ 5,233.21 |
| State appropriation for maintenance..... | 18,750.00 |
| Matriculation fees | 9,252.15 |
| Special class fees (laboratory, domestic science, etc.)..... | 1,105.25 |
| State appropriation for buildings and equipment..... | 2,500.00 |
| Board and room rent in dormitory..... | 25,351.45 |
| All other sources..... | 5,278.91 |
| Deficit | 696.68 |

Total.....\$68,167.75

Disbursements

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Salaries of teachers..... | \$32,846.86 |
| Wages of school janitors, engineers, etc. (not dormitory)..... | 1,295.92 |
| Fuel, water, light, janitors' supplies, and other expenses of school plant | 2,601.19 |
| Repairs, replacement of equipment, insurance, interest and other upkeep charges..... | 3,912.07 |
| New equipment (seats, desks, etc.)..... | 1,303.36 |
| Expenses of dormitory maintenance (include coal, light, help, etc.) | 23,657.26 |
| All other expenses..... | 2,551.09 |

Total.....\$68,167.75

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, FOR YEAR ENDING
MAY 31, 1920**

| | Fall Term | | Winter Term | | Spring Term | | Summer Term | |
|--|-----------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Enrollment in: | | | | | | | | |
| a. Professional work | 45 | 90 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 42 |
| b. Professional work for six weeks
or less | 5 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 21 |
| c. Certificate course for six weeks
or less | 1 | 14 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 60 |
| Total excluding duplicates | 51 | 109 | 13 | 10 | 2 | 13 | 21 | 123 |

| Students completing work in: | Male | Female |
|------------------------------|------|--------|
| a. Freshman year | 14 | 8 |
| b. Sophomore year | 8 | 3 |
| c. Junior year | 7 | 41 |
| d. Senior year | 2 | 7 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----|----|
| Total excluding duplicates | 31 | 59 |
|----------------------------------|----|----|

| Number graduating during each term: | Male | Female | Total |
|-------------------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| a. Fall term | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| b. Winter term | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| c. Spring term | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| d. Summer term (1919) | 5 | 11 | 16 |
| Total | 7 | 19 | 26 |

| Enrollment in model school: | Male | Female | Total |
|-----------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| First grade | 17 | 21 | 38 |
| Second grade | 11 | 14 | 25 |
| Third grade | 17 | 13 | 30 |

Fourth grade _____
 Fifth grade _____
 Sixth grade _____
 Seventh grade _____
 Total _____

Names of counties and numbers from each
 ment (Total No. 1):

Calhoun, 62; Chambers, 6; Clay, 23; Coosa, 1;
 kee, 9; Cleburne, 18; Chilton, 3; Cullman, 1; C
 Blount, 2; Bibb, 1; DeKalb, 48; Dale, 2; Dallas,
 27; Fayette, 2; Butler, 2; Jefferson, 12; Jackso
 stone, 3; Lamar, 5; Lee, 2; Marshall, 22; Monro
 Marengo, 1; Macon, 3; Randolph, 9; Talladega
 Shelby, 1; Tallapoosa, 19; Wilcox, 1; Winston,
 gia, 6; Florida, 2.

Total from Alabama (a), 348; total from othe

Total (a) and (b), 356.

Number of teachers employed _____
 Number of volumes in library _____
 Value of library _____
 Value of buildings and sites _____
 Value of equipment (seats, desks, etc.) _____
 Value of scientific apparatus and teaching equi

Financial Statement—Receip

Balance from previous year _____
 State appropriation for maintenance _____
 Fees _____
 State appropriation for building and equipment
 Board and room rent in dormitory _____
 Bills payable _____
 All other sources _____
 Deficit _____

Total _____

Disbursements

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Salaries of teachers..... | \$22,520.46 |
| Wages of school janitors, engineers, etc. (not dormitory)..... | 625.00 |
| Fuel, water, light, janitors' supplies, and other expenses of
school plant | 1,189.51 |
| Repairs, replacement of equipment, insurance, interest, and
other upkeep charges..... | 5,903.68 |
| \$1,200.00 lot and \$116.54 improvement—balance barracks..... | 4,665.30 |
| New equipment (seats, desks, etc.)..... | 629.49 |
| Scientific apparatus and teaching equipment..... | 992.82 |
| Repayment of loans..... | 21,451.00 |
| Expenses of dormitory maintenance (include coal, light,
help, etc.) | 17,216.94 |
| All other expenses..... | 931.00 |
| Balance on hand..... | 3,692.12 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total..... | \$79,817.32 |
| Outstanding indebtedness not reported above..... | 2,000.00 |

| | | | |
|---------------------|----|-----|-----|
| Fifth grade | 16 | 25 | 41 |
| Sixth grade | 10 | 23 | 33 |
| Seventh grade | 15 | 20 | 35 |
| Total..... | 97 | 138 | 235 |

Names of counties and numbers from each represented in enrollment (Total No. 1):

Autauga, 5; Barbour, 1; Bibb, 2; Calhoun, 1; Chambers, 5; Clay, 5; Coffee, 1; Colbert, 32; Coosa, 4; Cullman, 20; Dallas, 4; DeKalb, 4; Elmore, 4; Escambia, 1; Etowah, 1; Fayette, 13; Franklin, 16; Geneva, 1; Hale, 3; Jackson, 17; Jefferson, 31; Lamar, 16; Lauderdale, 99; Lawrence, 24; Lee, 4; Limestone, 2; Macon, 3; Madison, 24; Blount, 6; Butler, 4; Cherokee, 1; Choctaw, 3; Marengo, 1; Marion, 17; Marshall, 16; Mobile, 2; Montgomery, 2; Morgan, 32; Perry, 3; Pickens, 2; Pike, 3; Russell, 1; Shelby, 5; St. Clair, 2; Sumter, 1; Talladega, 4; Tallapoosa, 7; Tuscaloosa, 1; Walker, 17; Washington, 1; Wilcox, 1; Winston, 19.

Total from Alabama (a), 494; total from other states (b), 26.

Total (a) and (b), 522.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|---|------|--------|--------------|
| Number of teachers employed, including | | | |
| Summer School | 9 | 15 | 24 |
| Number of volumes in library..... | | | 6,404 |
| Value of library..... | | | \$10,000.00 |
| Value of buildings and sites..... | | | \$475,200.00 |
| Value of equipment (seats, desks, etc.)..... | | | \$30,000.00 |
| Value of scientific apparatus and teaching equipment..... | | | \$10,500.00 |
| Total..... | | | \$525,700.00 |

Financial Statement—Receipts

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Balance from previous year..... | \$ 987.46 |
| State appropriation for maintenance..... | 25,000.00 |
| Matriculation fees | 11,529.56 |
| Special class fees (laboratory, domestic science, etc.)..... | 1,261.27 |
| State appropriation for building and equipment..... | 9,500.00 |
| Board and room rent in dormitory..... | 32,128.28 |

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Loans | 14,383.52 |
| All other sources | 5,742.12 |
| <hr/> | |
| Deficit | 14,104.24 |
| Total | \$104,636.45 |

Disbursements

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Deficit brought over from last year | \$ 4,518.73 |
| Salaries of teachers | 26,385.02 |
| Wages of school janitors, engineers, etc. (not dormitory) .. | 1,282.51 |
| Fuel, water, light, janitors' supplies, and other expenses of
school plant | 2,279.66 |
| Repairs, replacement of equipment, insurance, interest, and
other upkeep charges | 6,803.72 |
| New grounds and buildings, alterations of old buildings
(not repairs) | 5,700.00 |
| New equipment (seats, desks, etc.) | 697.00 |
| Scientific apparatus and teaching equipment | 235.19 |
| Repayment of loans | 14,102.57 |
| Expenses of dormitory maintenance (include coal, light,
help, etc.) | 29,774.95 |
| All other expenses | 7,144.15 |
| Balance on hand | 5,732.95 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total | \$104,636.45 |

Outstanding indebtedness not reported above, \$23,162.81.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL
INSTITUTE, AT INSTITUTE, ALABAMA, FOR YEAR
ENDING MAY 31, 1920**

| Enrollment in: | Summer Term | |
|--|-------------|--------|
| | Male | Female |
| b. Professional work for six weeks or less..... | 73 | 564 |
| c. Certificate course for six weeks or less..... | 2 | 26 |

| | Male | Female | Total |
|-----------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Number graduating | 46 | 78 | 124 |
| Enrollment in model school: | | | |
| First grade | 22 | 24 | 46 |
| Second grade | 24 | 23 | 47 |
| Third grade | 19 | 28 | 47 |
| Fourth grade | 16 | 41 | 57 |
| Fifth grade | 13 | 21 | 34 |
| Sixth grade | 12 | 20 | 32 |
| Seventh grade | | | |
| Total..... | 106 | 157 | 263 |

Names of counties and numbers from each represented in enrollment:

Autauga, 5; Baldwin, 3; Barbour, 5; Bibb, 8; Bullock, 19; Butler, 9; Calhoun, 25; Chambers, 5; Chilton, 8; Clarke, 2; Clay, 1; Coffee, 8; Conecuh, 17; Choctaw, 9; Covington, 9; Colbert, 5; Dallas, 14; Dale, 6; DeKalb, 1; Dougherty, 3; Elmore, 9; Etowah, 2; Escambia, 2; Franklin, 2; Greene, 4; Hale, 6; Henry, 8; Houston, 7; Jefferson, 87; Lauderdale, 3; Lawrence, 4; Lee, 44; Limestone, 2; Lowndes, 12; Madison, 1; Macon, 217; Marengo, 11; Mobile, 10; Monroe, 3; Montgomery, 57; Morgan, 3; Perry, 10; Pickens, 1; Pike, 9; Randolph, 28; Russell, 6; Shelby, 2; Sumter, 8; Talladega, 4; Tallapoosa, 11; Tuscaloosa, 20; Walker, 10; Wilcox, 3.

Total from Alabama (a), 767; total from other states (b), 1,036.

Total (a) and (b), 1,803; 109 soldiers.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Number of volumes in library..... | 24,000 |
| Value of library..... | \$16,008.00 |
| Value of buildings and sites..... | \$1,001,433.76 |
| Value of 10 and 11..... | \$250,043.42 |

Outstanding indebtedness not reported above, \$102,802.36.

Receipts

From

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Invested Fund | \$120,230.69 |
| State of Alabama (for Teachers' salaries)..... | 3,750.00 |

Donors:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| For General Purposes..... | \$88,461.97 |
| For Annual Scholarships..... | 40,357.00 |
| For Special Purposes..... | 10,376.65 |
| For Teachers' salaries (Slater Fund)..... | 6,000.00 |
| General Education Board..... | 50,000.00 |

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Total..... | \$195,195.62 |
| Students' Entrance Fees..... | 18,570.00 |
| Other sources | 330.85 |
| Total Receipts..... | \$338,077.16 |

Disbursements

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Academic and Normal..... | \$ 36,614.23 |
| Including salaries and expenses of this Department,
Children's House, Instrumental Music, Training Kitchen
and Model Housekeeping, Phelps Bible School, Literary
and Lectures. | |
| Agricultural (Schedule 10)..... | 22,678.02 |
| Mechanical Trades | 18,926.89 |
| Girls' Industries (Schedule 12)..... | 4,006.19 |
| Religious Work | 4,534.27 |
| Physical and Military Training..... | 10,568.86 |
| Boarding Department | 10,406.50 |
| Hospital and Health..... | 7,243.34 |
| Extension Work | 18,593.85 |
| Agricultural Experiment Station..... | 1,815.53 |
| General Operations | 27,342.14 |
| Including General Stores, Business Agent's Office Legal
Expenses, Freight and Postage, Discount, Telephone and
Telegrams. | |
| Maintenance of Plant..... | 153,009.91 |

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Including Power Plant Operations, Repairs, Conduits,
Fire Protection and Guards, Maintenance of Grounds,
Repairs to Buildings, Rent of Cottages and Post Office
and Insurance. | |
| Publicity and Soliciting Funds..... | 43,023.58 |
| Including Salaries and Expenses of Campaigns, Bulle-
tins, Advertising, Entertainment of Guests, Commence-
ment Exercises. | |
| Administration | 52,108.27 |
| Including Salaries and Expenses of the offices of Princi-
pal Treasurer, Chief Accountant, General Office Build-
ing, Expenses Business Committee, Research and Rec-
ords, Trustee Expenses and Savings Department. | |
| Aid to Students and Teachers..... | 17,560.60 |
| Total..... | <u>\$428,432.18</u> |

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL AT MONTGOMERY FOR YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1920

| Students completing work in: | Male | Female |
|------------------------------|------|--------|
| a. Freshman year | 26 | 49 |
| b. Sophomore year | 16 | 43 |
| c. Junior year | 11 | 26 |
| d. Senior year | 4 | 18 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|----|-----|
| Total excluding duplicates..... | 57 | 136 |
|---------------------------------|----|-----|

| Enrollment in model school: | Male | Female | Total |
|-----------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| First grade | 40 | 17 | 57 |
| Second grade | 19 | 32 | 51 |
| Third grade | 32 | 33 | 65 |
| Fourth grade | 36 | 29 | 65 |
| Fifth grade | 19 | 42 | 61 |
| Sixth grade | 56 | 60 | 116 |
| Seventh grade | 34 | 25 | 59 |
| Eighth grade | 22 | 63 | 85 |
| Total..... | 258 | 301 | 559 |

Names of counties represented in enrollment:

Montgomery, Macon, Lowndes, Chilton, Dallas, Elmore, Lee, Jefferson, Conecuh, Houston, Barbour, Escambia, Calhoun, Crenshaw, Geneva, Perry, Pike, Russell, Morgan, Chambers, Butler, Pickens, Hale, Lamar, Fayette, Covington, Dale, Bullock.

Other states represented in enrollment: Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|---|------|--------|----------|
| Number of teachers employed..... | 7 | 18 | 25 |
| Value of buildings and sites..... | | | \$80,000 |
| Value of equipment (seats, desks, etc.)..... | | | \$5,500 |
| Value of scientific apparatus and teaching equipment..... | | | \$700 |

Financial Statement—Receipts

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Balance from previous year..... | \$ 3,116.03 |
| State appropriation for maintenance..... | 17,250.00 |
| Matriculation fees | 3,668.85 |
| All other sources..... | 200.00 |
| Total..... | \$24,234.88 |

Disbursements

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Salaries of teachers..... | \$16,927.50 |
| Wages of school janitors, engineers, etc. (not dormitory)..... | 700.10 |
| Fuel, water, light, janitors' supplies, and other expenses of school plant | 2,011.56 |
| Repairs, replacement of equipment, insurance, interest, and other upkeep charges..... | 662.10 |
| New grounds and buildings, alterations of old buildings (not repairs) | 1,000.00 |
| New equipment (seats, desks, etc.)..... | 261.25 |
| Scientific apparatus and teaching equipment..... | 97.00 |
| Repayment of loans..... | 1,505.00 |
| All other expenses..... | 40.00 |
| Balance on hand..... | 1,029.87 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total..... | \$24,234.38 |

Outstanding indebtedness not reported above:

| | |
|------------|-------------|
| Land | \$ 2,250.00 |
| Land | 1,600.00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$ 3,850.00 |

**ANNUAL FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE
ALABAMA BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, EAST LAKE,
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1920**

| | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Enrollment: | Number |
| a. Elementary and Grammar Grades..... | 392 |
| b. Secondary Grades | 22 |
| Total..... | 414 |
| 2. Average age of pupils, years..... | 15 1/3 |
| Length of term, days..... | 185 |
| 4. Average attendance, pupils..... | 299 |
| 5. Number of teachers: | |
| a. Male | 1 |
| b. Female | 5 |
| Total..... | 6 |
| 6. Value of school properties: | |
| a. Building and site..... | \$193,600.00 |
| b. Furniture and equipment..... | 32,773.33 |
| Total..... | \$225,373.33 |

Annual Income

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. From State funds..... | \$ 60,850.00 |
| 2. From tuition and incidentals..... | 1,329.44 |
| Total..... | \$ 62,179.44 |

JNO. H. CARR,
Principal.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE STATE SCHOOLS FOR THE
DEAF AND THE BLIND AT TALLADEGA, FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1920**

Receipts

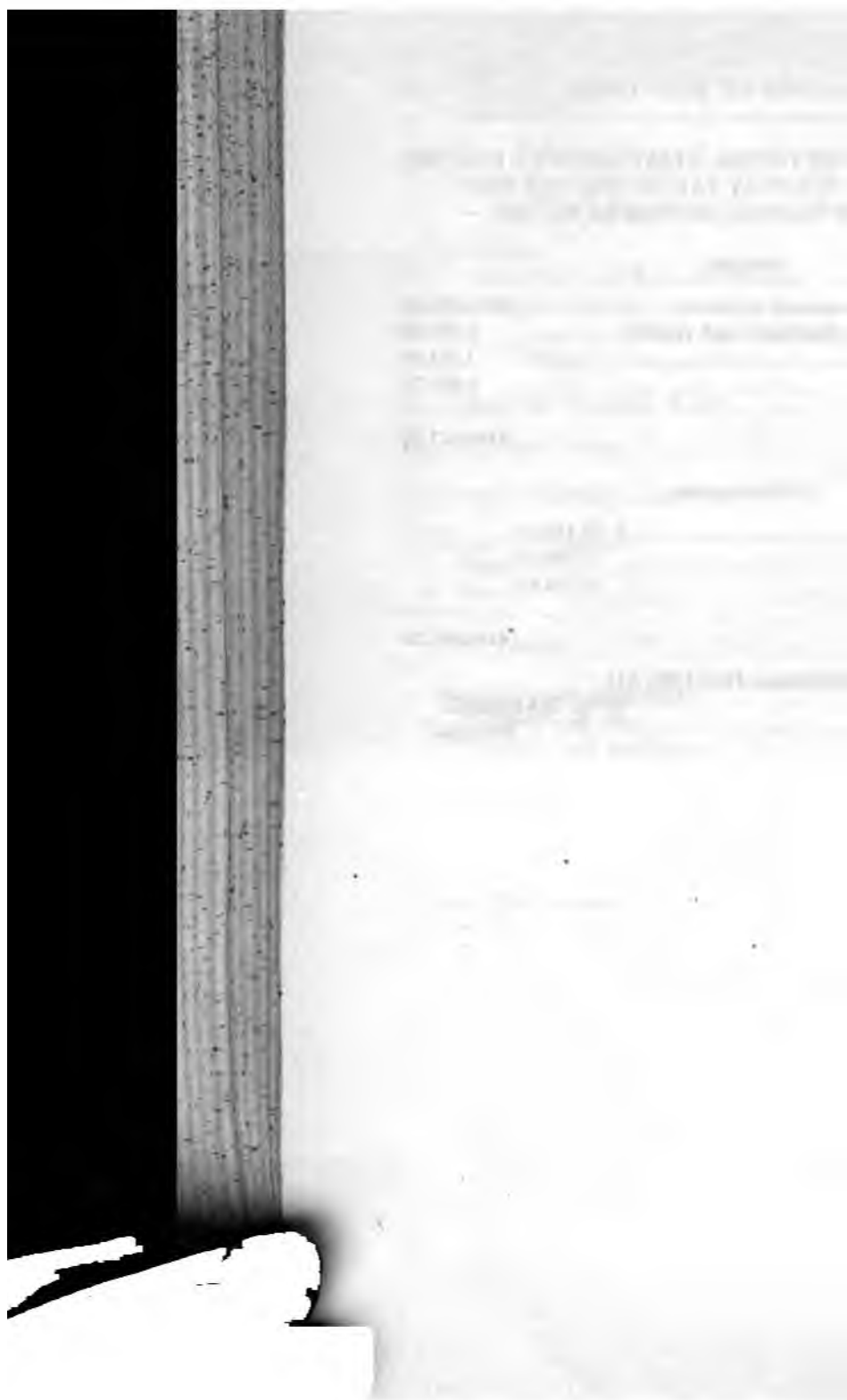
| | |
|---|--------------|
| State appropriations for general expenses..... | \$100,650.00 |
| State appropriations for insurance and repairs..... | 3,000.00 |
| From other sources..... | 1,534.56 |
| Deficit | 2,852.73 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total..... | \$108,037.29 |

Disbursements

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| For maintenance | \$ 70,136.14 |
| For repairs | 6,107.33 |
| For salaries | 31,793.82 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total..... | \$108,037.29 |

Number of pupils in attendance 1919-1920, 341.

F. H. MANNING,
Principal.



INDEX TO PART II

| | Pages | |
|--|------------|---------|
| | White | Colored |
| Enrollment, grades 1-7..... | 46 | 58 |
| Enrollment, grades 8-12..... | 51 | 62 |
| Aggregate attendance | 51 | 62 |
| Average number of days schools were in session..... | 51 | 62 |
| Average daily attendance..... | 51 | 62 |
| Pupils transported at public expense..... | 51 | --- |
| Receipts | 66, 88, 90 | |
| Disbursements | 73, 89, 92 | |
| Rural schools housing elementary grades, high school
grades, or both..... | 94 | 104 |
| Certificates held by rural teachers in one-teacher, two-
teacher, etc. schools..... | 96 | 106 |
| Average salaries in rural one-teacher, two-teacher,
etc. schools | 98 | 108 |
| Number of Reading Circle members..... | 100 | 110 |
| Ownership of schoolhouses..... | 100 | 110 |
| Value of rural buildings, sites, furniture, equipment..... | 100 | 110 |
| Seatings in rural schools..... | 100 | 110 |
| Libraries in rural schools..... | 100 | 110 |
| Pupils completing grade 7 in rural schools..... | 100 | 110 |
| Average term in rural one-teacher, two-teacher, etc.
schools | 102 | 112 |
| Average number of visits of superintendent to rural
one-teacher, two-teacher, etc. schools..... | 102 | 112 |

